

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(OESTERREICH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary, born August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to Empress *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria.

Children of the Emperor.

I. Archduchess *Gisela*, born July 12, 1856; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846 (see page 130).

II. Archduke *Rudolf*, heir-apparent, general in the service of Austria, born August 21, 1858; married May 10, 1881, to Princess *Stéphanie*, second daughter of King Leopold II., of Belgium, born May 21, 1864.

III. Archduchess *Maria Valeria*, born April 22, 1868.

Brothers of the Emperor.

I. Archduke *Karl Ludwig*, field-marshal-lieutenant in the Imperial army, born July 30, 1833; married, in first nuptials, November 4, 1856, to Princess Margaret, born May 24, 1840, daughter of the late King Johann of Saxony; widower, September 15, 1858; married, in second nuptials, October 21, 1862, to Princess Annunziata, born March 24, 1843, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples; widower, May 4, 1871; married, in third nuptials, July 23, 1873, to Princess Maria, born August 24, 1855, daughter of the late Prince Miguel of Braganza, Regent of Portugal. Offspring of the second and third unions are six children:—1. Franz, born December 18, 1863. 2. Otto, born April 21, 1865. 3. Ferdinand, born December 27, 1868. 4. Margaret, born May 13, 1870. 5. Marie, born July 31, 1876. 6. Elizabeth, born July 7, 1878.

II. Archduke *Ludwig*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 15, 1842.

Aunts of the Emperor.

I. Empress *Anna*, born Sept. 19, 1803; married Feb. 27, 1831, to Archduke *Ferdinand*, subsequently, from March 2, 1835, to Dec. 2, 1848, Emperor *Ferdinand IV.*; widow, June 29, 1875.

II. Princess *Maria Clementina*, born March 1, 1798; married, July 28, 1816, to Leopoldo, Prince of Salerno, royal Prince of Naples; widow, March 10, 1851.

Cousins of the Emperor.

I. Archduke *Albrecht*, born Aug. 3, 1817, son of the late Archduke Karl, field-marshal-general; field-marshal and commander-in-chief of the army of the Empire, 1868-69; married, May 1, 1844, to Princess Hildegard of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864. Offspring of the union is one daughter, Maria Theresa, born July 15, 1845, and married, Jan. 18, 1865, to Prince Philipp of Württemberg (see page 138).

II. Archduchess Elisabeth, born Jan. 17, 1831; married, April 18, 1854, to Archduke *Karl Ferdinand*, brother of the preceding Archduke Albrecht; widow, November 20, 1874. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Friedrich, born June 4, 1856, and married Oct. 8, 1878, to Isabella, daughter of Duke Rudolf of Croy-Dülmen, born Feb. 27, 1856. 2. Karl, born Sept. 5, 1860. 3. Eugen Ferdinand, born May 21, 1863. 4. Marie Christina, born July 21, 1858; married Nov. 29, 1879, to Alfonso XII., King of Spain.

III. Archduke *Wilhelm*, inspector-general of the artillery, born April 21, 1827, brother of the two preceding archdukes.

IV. Archduke *Leopold*, inspector-general of the Imperial corps of engineers, born June 6, 1823, the son of Archduke Rainer, fifth brother of the Emperor Franz I.

V. Archduke *Ernst*, commander of the 3rd corps d'armée, born Aug. 8, 1824, brother of the preceding Archduke Leopold.

VI. Archduke *Sigismund*, commander of the 45th regiment of Imperial infantry, born Jan. 7, 1826, brother of the two preceding archdukes.

VII. Archduke *Rainer*, administrator of the Imperial academy of sciences, born Jan. 11, 1827, brother of the three preceding archdukes; married, February 21, 1852, to Archduchess Marie Caroline, daughter of the late Archduke Karl of Austria.

VIII. Archduke *Heinrich*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 9, 1828, brother of the four preceding archdukes; married, Feb. 4, 1868, to Leopoldine Hoffmann, elevated Countess Waldeck, born November 29, 1842.

Besides the above, there are nineteen other Archdukes and Archduchesses of Austria, members of the formerly reigning branches of Tuscany and of Modena. Head of both branches—since the death

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of Archduke Francisco, ex-duke of Modena, October 20, 1875—is Archduke Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835, nominal Grand Duke of Tuscany from July 21, 1859, to March 22, 1860.

The Imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German Count, born 1218, who was elected Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire in 1276. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand to Duke Franz of Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the Crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, after having been compelled by Napoleon to renounce the Imperial Crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Kaiser of Austria took place on August 11, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the Emperor Ferdinand IV., on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the Crown fell to his nephew the present Emperor-King Franz Josef I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 9,300,000 florins, or 930,000*l.*: one moiety of this sum, 4,650,000 florins, or 465,000*l.*, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenue of German-Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenue of Hungary.

The following is a list of the sovereigns of Austria-Hungary, from the date of the conquest of the Duchy of Austria by Rudolf of Habsburg, founder of the dynasty:—

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I.	1282
Albert I.	1291
*Friedrich III.	1308
*Albert II.	1313
*Rudolf II.	1358
*Albert III.	1365
*Albert IV.	1395
Albert V. (Albert II. of Germany)	1404
Friedrich IV. (Friedrich III. of Germany)	1439
Maximilian I.	1493
Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany)	1519
Ferdinand I.	1556
Maximilian II.	1564
Rudolf II. (Rudolf II. of Germany)	1576

Matthias	1611
Ferdinand II.	1619
Ferdinand III.	1637
Leopold I.	1657
Joseph I.	1705
Karl II.	1711
*Maria Theresa	1740

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Joseph II.	1780
Leopold II.	1790
Franz I. (Franz II. of Germany)	1792
*Ferdinand IV.	1835
*Franz Josef I.	1848

The average reign of the above twenty-six sovereigns of the House of Habsburg, who ruled over Austria for nearly six centuries—filling likewise, with the exception of those marked by an asterisk, the throne of Germany (see page 94), and crowned Kings of Hungary since Ferdinand I.—comprises a term of twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

Since the year 1867, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy forms a bipartite state, consisting of a German, or 'Cisleithan,' monarchy, and a Magyar, or 'Transleithan,' kingdom, the former officially designated as Austria, and the latter as Hungary. Each of the two countries has its own parliament, ministers, and government, while the connecting ties between them consist in the person of the hereditary sovereign, in a common army, navy, and diplomacy, and in a controlling body known as the Delegations. The Delegations form a parliament of 120 members, one-half of whom are chosen by and represent the legislature of Austria, and the other half that of Hungary, the Upper House of each returning 20, and the Lower House 40 delegates. On subjects affecting the common affairs (Gemeinsame Angelegenheiten), the Delegations have a decisive vote, and their resolutions require neither the confirmation nor approbation of the representative assemblies in which they have their source. The ordinary mode of procedure for the Delegations is to sit and vote in two chambers, the 60 deputies of Austria Proper forming the one, and the 60 of Hungary the other. But it is provided that if no agreement can be arrived at in this manner, the two bodies must meet together, and, without further debate, give their final vote, which is binding for the whole Empire. The jurisdiction of the Delegations is limited to Foreign Affairs and War. Each of these has its own executive department, the finances of the two being in charge of a third. The departments thus formed are :—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Empire.—Count G. *Kálnoky de Köröspatak*, born at Letourtz, December 29, 1832; entered the diplomatic service, 1854; Secretary of Legation at Berlin, 1856-57, and at London, 1857-61; Ambassador at Rome, 1879-80; and at St. Petersburg, 1880-81. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Empire, November 21, 1881.

2. The Ministry of War for the Whole Empire.—Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count *Bylandt-Rheydt*; President of the Technical Committee in the Administration of the Army, 1870-76; appointed Minister of War for the Whole Empire, June 21, 1876.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Empire.—Baron

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Josef von Szlavy, born at Raab, Hungary, 1818; educated at the Theresianum school, Vienna, for the career of engineer, 1830-35; took part in the Hungarian revolution under Kossuth, 1848-9, and condemned to five years' imprisonment, but early pardoned. Appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Empire, April 15, 1880.

The above ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

German-Austria, or Austria Proper.

The first constitution of Austria, called also 'Cisleithania,' originated in an Imperial diploma, dated Oct. 20, 1860, followed by an ordinance, or 'Patent,' of February 26, 1861. These decrees laid the basis of a Charter, which, after a suspension from 1865 to 1867, was put in force in December, 1867, with modifications rendered necessary by the recognition of the independence of Hungary. The main features of this Constitution are a double Legislature, consisting, first, of the Provincial Diets, representing the various states of the monarchy, and secondly, a Central Diet, called the Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire. There are seventeen Provincial Diets, namely, for Bohemia, Dalmatia, Galicia, Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, Silesia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Gorizia, Istria, and Trieste. The Diets of all these provinces are formed in nearly the same manner, only differing in the number of deputies. Each consists of only one assembly, composed, 1st, of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek churches and the chancellors of universities; 2nd, of the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying not less than 100 florins, or 10*l.*, taxes; 3rd, of the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights; 4th, of the representatives of boards of commerce and trade-guilds, chosen by the respective members; and 5th, of the representatives of rural communes, elected by deputies called 'Wahlmänner,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount of direct taxation. The Provincial Diets are competent to make laws concerning local administration, particularly those affecting county taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, church and charitable institutions, and public works.

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the Empire, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herrenhaus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, thirteen in number in 1880; 2nd, of a number of nobles—fifty-four in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, of the archbishops, ten in number, and bishops, seven in number, who are of princely title, inherent to their episcopal

seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—one hundred and four in 1880. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus) consists, under a law passed April 2, 1873, of 353 members, elected by the direct vote of all citizens who are of age and possessed of a small property qualification. The constituencies which elect the representatives for the Austrian Reichsrath are divided into four classes. These are, first, the rural districts, where the peasantry and small landholders are the electors; secondly, the towns; third, the chambers of commerce in the cities and large towns; and fourth, the large landed proprietors. The elections are not held simultaneously, but at dates varying for each province, according to the discretion of the Government. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. In case of dissolution, new elections must take place within six months. The emperor nominates the presidents and vice-presidents of both Chambers of the Reichsrath, the remaining functionaries being chosen by the members of the two Houses. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, are conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows:—1st, *Consent* to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, *Co-operation* in the legislature on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, *Examination* of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

The executive of Austria Proper consists of the following eight departments:—

1. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count Edward *Taafe*, born at Vienna, February 23, 1833; entered the State service, 1857; Provincial Governor of Salzburg, 1863–67; Minister of the Interior, 1867–70; Provincial Governor of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 1871–79. Appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, August 19, 1879.
2. The Ministry of Public Education, Justice, and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Baron S. Conrad *D'Eybesfeld*, formerly Governor of the province of Lower Austria. Appointed Minister of Public Education, Justice, and Ecclesiastical Affairs, February 17, 1880.
3. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor Dr. J. *Dukaewski*. Appointed Minister of Finance, June 26, 1880.

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4. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Count Julius *Falkenhayn*, born at Vienna, February 20, 1829; entered the army 1848, and retired 1858; editor of the journal 'Vaterland,' 1859–76. Appointed Minister of Agriculture, August 19, 1879.

5. The Ministry of Commerce.—Chevalier A. *Kermer d'Auenrode*. Appointed Minister of Commerce, June 26, 1880.

6. The Ministry of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung).—Major-General Count S. *Von Welsersheimb*. Appointed Minister of National Defence, June 25, 1880.

Besides the six ministers, heads of departments, there are two 'ministers without portfolio,' taking part in the deliberations of the cabinet, but not exercising special functions.

The responsibility of ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which passed the Reichsrath in July, 1867, and received the sanction of the emperor on the 21st of December, 1870.

Hungary.

The constitution of the eastern part of the Empire, or the Kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, dates from the foundation of the kingdom, about 895. There exists no charter, or constitutional code, but in place of it are fundamental statutes, published at long intervals of time. The principal of them, the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., was granted in 1222, and defined the form of Government as an Aristocratic Monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the rebellion of the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860; and the present sovereign, on the 8th of June 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The legislative power rests conjointly in the King and the Diet, or Reichstag. The latter consists of an Upper and a Lower House, the first known as the House of Magnates, and the second as the House of Representatives. The House of Magnates was composed, in the session of 1879, of 705 members, namely 3 Princes of the reigning house; 48 Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches; 652 Peers and dignitaries of Hungary; and 2 deputies of Croatia.

The Lower House, or House of Representatives of Hungary, is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all citizens, of full age, who pay direct taxes to the amount of eight gulden, or 16s., per annum. No distinction is made, either as regards

electors or representatives, on account of race or religion. New elections must take place every three years. By the electoral law in force in the session of 1880, the House of Representatives consisted of 445 members, of whom 411 were deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, and 34 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia.

The executive of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a president and nine departments, namely :—

The Presidency of the Council.—Colomann *Tisza* de Boros-Yenő; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, February 25, 1877.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Count Gyula *Szapary*, appointed December 6, 1878.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung).—Béla *Szende* de Keresztes, appointed February 26, 1877.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Baron Bela *d'Orczy*; appointed August 12, 1879.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Colomann *Tisza* de Boros-Yenő, President of the Council; appointed December 6, 1878.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. August de *Trefort*, appointed February 26, 1877.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Theodor *Pauler*, Minister of Justice, 1872-75; re-appointed December 6, 1878.

7. The Ministry of Communications and Public Works.—Thomas *Péchy* de Pécs-Ujfalú, appointed February 26, 1877.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.—Baron *de Kemény*, appointed December 6, 1878.

9. The Ministry for Croatia and Slavonia.—Count de *Bedeckovich*, appointed February 26, 1877.

The sovereign of Hungary, though acknowledged Emperor of Austria-Hungary, is styled 'King' in all public acts.

Church and Education.

The State religion of Austria is the Roman Catholic, but there is complete toleration for all dissenters from it, of whatever form of belief. According to the returns of the last census, rather more than 66 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Empire are Roman Catholics, while of the remainder 11 per cent. are Greek Catholics; 10 per cent. Evangelical Protestants, and 9 per cent. Byzantine Greeks. The following table shows the numbers, in thousands, of the various religious denominations, and the relative percentage of each, in Austria and in Hungary, as well as in the whole Empire.

	Austria		Hungary		Whole Empire	
	Numbers in 000	percent.	Numbers in 000	percent.	Numbers in 000	percent.
Roman Catholics . . .	15,766	80·4	7,502	48·6	23,265	66·4
Greek Catholics . . .	2,303	11·7	1,588	10·2	3,861	11·0
Evangel. Protestants . .	351	1·7	3,133	20·4	3,495	10·0
Byzantine Greeks . . .	490	2·5	2,579	16·7	3,166	9·0
Jews	683	3·5	552	3·6	1,121	3·2
Unitarians	—	—	54	0·3	55	0·2
Catholic Armenians . .	4	—	5	0·1	13	0·1
Other Sects	6	0·2	3	0·1	8	0·1
Total	19,603	100	15,416	100	34,984	100

The ecclesiastical hierarchy of Austria comprises 11 Roman Catholic archbishops—of Vienna, Salzburg, Görz, Prag, Olmütz, Lemberg, Zara, Gran, Erlau, Kalocsa, and Agram; 2 Greek Catholic archbishops—at Lemberg and Blasendorf; 1 Greek Byzantine archbishop, and 1 Catholic Armenian archbishop. The Roman Catholic Church has further 57 bishops, with chapters and consistories, and 43 abbots of ancient endowed monasteries, in Austria, Styria, Illyria, Bohemia, and Moravia. Hungary has 22 abbots with endowments, 124 titular abbots, 41 endowed, 29 titular prebendaries, and 3 college foundations. Transylvania has 3 titular abbots, and upwards of 150 monasteries and convents; and Galicia 70 monasteries. The Greek United Church has 1 archbishop and 1 bishop in Galicia, and 5 bishops in Hungary. The Armenian Catholic Church has an archbishop at Lemberg. The Archbishop of Carlowitz is head of the Greek Church, with 10 bishops and 60 protopapas, or deans. Very extensive powers, secured by a special Concordate with the Pontifical government, were formerly possessed by the Roman Catholic clergy in Cisleithan Austria, but the whole of these were swept away in 1867 and 1868, by a series of laws enacted by the Reichsrath, the last and most important of which—passed in April 1868—established civil marriage, and the perfect equality of all religious creeds.

The extent of landed property in Austria belonging to the Roman Catholic Church is very considerable. Though reduced in number within the last half century, there are still nearly 300 abbeys, and above 500 convents in the Empire. The Protestants have no churches endowed by the state, the clergy being chosen and supported by their congregations.

Education until very recently was in a greatly backward state in Austria, the bulk of the agricultural population, constituting two-thirds of the inhabitants of the Empire, being almost entirely illite-

rate. During the last twenty years, however, vigorous efforts have been made to bring about an improvement, by founding schools, and appointing teachers, partly at the expense of communes, and partly, but less, at that of the state. It was enacted by a series of decrees issued in the years 1848 and 1849, that education should be general and compulsory, and the principle, though not adhered to in Transleithan Austria, nor in those parts of Cisleithan Austria inhabited by people belonging to the Slavonian race, was fully carried out among the Germanic population of the Empire. In the major part of German Austria, the law enforces the compulsory attendance in the 'Volks-schulen,' or National Schools, of all children between the ages of six and twelve, and parents are liable to punishment for neglect. The cost of public education mainly falls on the communes, but of late years the state has come forward to assist in the establishment of schools for primary education.

There are eight universities in the Empire, at Vienna, Prague, Pesth, Graz, Innsbruck, Cracow, Czernowitz, and Lemberg. In the summer of 1879, the university of Vienna had 246 teachers and 3,975 students; the university of Pesth 127 teachers and 1,979 students; and the university of Prague 129 teachers and 1,592 students. None of the other universities, at the same period, had over 800 students.

Revenue and Expenditure.

In accordance with the political constitution of the Austrian Empire, which recognises three distinct parliaments, there are also three distinct budgets: the first, that of the Delegations, for the whole Empire; the second, that of the Reichsrath, for Austria; and the third, that of the Hungarian diet, for the kingdom of Hungary. By an agreement, or so-called 'Compromise,' entered into, in February 1868, between the governments and legislatures of Austria and Hungary, the former has to pay seventy and the latter thirty per cent. towards the 'common expenditure of the Empire,' not including the interest of the national debt.

The Whole Empire.

The budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the Empire,' were as follows for the year 1880:—

Sources of Direct Revenue		Florins	£
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		4,159,490	415,949
Ministry of War	{ Army }	123,653,060	12,365,306
	{ Navy }	8,709,780	870,978
Ministry of Finance		889,550	88,955
Board of Control		125,500	12,550
Total		137,537,380	13,753,738

The principal sources of revenue were given as follows in the financial estimates for the year 1881:—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes	91,550,000	9,155,000
Customs' duties	27,900,760	2,790,076
Salt monopoly	19,283,300	1,928,330
Tobacco monopoly	62,385,000	6,238,500
Stamps	16,800,000	1,680,000
Judicial fees	31,800,000	3,180,000
State lottery	20,220,000	2,022,000
Excise (Verzehrungsteuer)	76,753,000	7,675,300
State domains and railways	6,477,046	647,704
Post and telegraphs	20,995,000	2,099,500
Miscellaneous receipts	34,948,198	3,494,819
Total revenue of 1881	409,645,994	40,964,599

The principal branches of expenditure were given as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1881:—

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Imperial household	4,650,000	465,000
Imperial Cabinet Chancery	70,600	7,060
Reichsrath	1,466,960	146,696
Council of Ministers	904,160	90,416
Ministry of the Interior	17,864,924	1,786,492
" National Defence	9,532,407	953,240
" Public Education and Worship	15,921,542	1,592,154
" Agriculture	11,573,605	1,157,360
" Finance	93,137,758	9,313,775
" Justice	20,963,736	2,096,373
" Commerce	29,888,660	2,988,866
Board of Control	154,000	15,400
Interest on public debt	135,944,473	13,594,447
Pensions and grants	36,746,100	3,674,610
Cisleithan portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire, including War and Foreign Affairs	83,293,379	8,329,337
Total expenditure of 1881	463,112,304	46,311,226

The largest branch of expenditure, as will be seen from the above table, is the interest on the public debt, the burthen of which falls mainly on the Cisleithan part of the monarchy. This debt has grown up gradually since the middle of the last century. It amounted

in 1789, to 349,000,000 florins, or 34,900,000*l.*, and had risen to 825,000,000 florins, or 82,500,000*l.*, in 1815; to 987,000,000 florins, or 98,700,000*l.*, in 1820; to 1,084,000,000 florins, or 108,400,000*l.*, in 1830; to 1,250,000,000 florins, or 125,000,000*l.*, in 1848; and to 3,009,804,134 florins, or 300,980,413*l.*, in 1868. The war against Prussia and Italy, in the summer of 1866, increased the public debt by about 300,000,000 florins, or 30,000,000*l.*; but, on the other hand, freed Austria from the Lombardo-Venetian Debt, which, by the terms of the Peace of Prague, of August 23, 1866, was transferred to the kingdom of Italy.

The following table gives the total amount of the public debt of Austria—including the debt of the Whole Empire, but exclusive of the special debt of Hungary—on the 1st of July 1881:—

	Florins	£
Consolidated debt—bearing interest	2,914,358,160	291,435,816
" without interest	116,768,481	11,676,848
Floating debt	119,018,664	11,901,866
Annuities	14,298,701	1,429,870
Total.	3,164,444,006	316,444,400

The last addition to the Consolidated Debt of Austria Proper, made in 1877, was a foreign loan of 70,000,000 florins, or 7,000,000*l.*, contracted with the Anglo-Austrian Bank of London, the Wiener Bankverein of Vienna, and the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas of Paris.

Recent deficits were mainly covered by a floating debt, bearing interest in paper money, not inserted in the preceding statement. In a return dated January 1, 1881, the floating debt was estimated at 41,199,067 florins, or 4,119,906*l.*, the total comprising 84,261,298 florins, or 8,426,129*l.* of hypothecary notes, and 327,737,769 florins, or 32,773,776*l.* of bank notes. At the end of October 1879, the total amount of the floating debt was estimated, after official statements, at 670,000,000 florins, or 67,000,000*l.*

The total annual interest on the debt amounted, in 1881, to 114,498,340 florins, or 11,449,834*l.* To this sum, Hungary had to contribute 30,169,000 florins, or 3,016,900*l.*, according to an agreement come to in May 1868 by the Delegations and the governments of the Austrian and Hungarian parts of the monarchy, by which the latter has to pay 30 per cent. towards the charges of the common debt. The agreement was renewed with some modifications in 1877. Subsequent to May 1868, all loans were contracted separately by either Austria or Hungary.

Hungary.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Hungary were as follows in each of the six years from 1876 to 1881 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1876	22,542,468	24,074,205
1877	21,833,949	23,341,042
1878	21,984,611	23,936,143
1879	22,220,860	25,643,638
1880	23,635,029	25,866,966
1881	26,441,471	28,718,009

The financial estimates for the year 1881 gave the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes	84,396,530	8,439,653
Indirect taxes and monopolies	92,769,215	9,276,922
State domains, mines, and railways	51,313,539	5,131,353
Post and telegraphs	8,383,200	838,320
Miscellaneous receipts	27,552,231	2,755,223
Total revenue of 1881	264,414,715	26,441,471

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Royal Household	4,650,000	465,000
Royal Cabinet Chancery	70,592	7,059
Diet of the Kingdom	1,300,301	130,030
Ministry 'ad latus'	50,563	5,056
" of Finance	42,991,600	4,299,160
" " the Interior	7,617,764	761,776
" " War	6,484,000	648,400
" " Education and Worship	4,525,930	452,593
" " Justice	9,973,767	997,376
" " Public Works	25,882,713	2,588,271
" " Agriculture and Commerce	8,243,838	824,383
Public Debt and Pensions	58,444,147	5,844,414
Guaranteed Interest to Private Railways	10,718,000	1,071,800
Transleithan Portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire	61,021,136	6,102,113
Miscellaneous Expenses	45,205,745	4,520,574
Total expenditure of 1881	287,180,096	28,718,009

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure since the year 1867 showed large and annually increasing deficits, which gave rise to the creation of a vast special debt of Hungary. It amounted, at the end of December 1878, to 434,000,000 florins, or 43,400,000£. The debt consists of six foreign loans, the first, for 60,000,000 florins, or 6,000,000£, contracted, in 1868; the second, of 24,000,000

florins, or 2,400,000*l.*, issued in 1870; the third, of 40,000,000 florins, or 4,000,000*l.*, contracted in 1872; the fourth, for 150,000,000 florins, or 15,000,000*l.*, issued in 1873-74; the fifth, for 80,000,000 florins, or 8,000,000*l.*; and the sixth, also of 80,000,000 florins, or 8,000,000*l.*, issued in 1877-78.

Army and Navy.

1. ARMY.

According to the returns of the Minister of War for the whole Empire, the monarchy Austria possessed, at the commencement of 1880, a standing army numbering 239,615 men on the peace-footing, and 771,556 on the war-footing, composed as follows:—

Description of Troops	Number	
	Peace footing	War footing
<i>Infantry:—</i>		
80 regiments of the line, each composed of 3 field battalions, 2 reserve, and 1 depôt battalion	110,702	458,930
14 Military frontier regiments, 6 of 3, and 8 of 4 battalions	12,307	53,823
1 regiment of 'Kaiser-jäger,' of Tyrol, and 33 battalions of 'Feld-jäger'	20,251	54,463
12 companies of ambulance and hospital service	1,180	3,876
Total of infantry	144,440	571,092
<i>Cavalry:—</i>		
14 regiments of dragoons, 12 heavy, and 2 light; 14 regiments of hussars; and 2 of lancers		
Total of cavalry	35,793	58,794
<i>Artillery:—</i>		
12 regiments of field-artillery, each of 14 batteries of 8 pieces	17,880	43,836
14 battalions of fortress and mountain artillery	7,778	18,938
Total of artillery	25,658	62,774
<i>Engineers and Train:—</i>		
2 regiments of 'Genie,' each of 4 battalions	4,662	13,240
1 regiment of pioneers, of 5 battalions	2,803	7,747
54 squadrons of 'Fuhrwesen,' or train	2,401	24,147
Total of engineers and train	9,866	45,134
<i>Miscellaneous Establishments:—</i>		
Military instruction	2,234	2,234
Topographical survey	128	128
Commissariat and clothing departments	3,705	7,200
Sanitary department	1,291	6,200
Arsenals, military stores, and buildings	3,000	4,500
Army studs	5,800	5,800
Military police and gendarmes	7,700	7,700
Total of miscellaneous establishments	23,853	33,762
Total standing army	239 615	771,556

The general staff of the army on active service, in June 1879, comprised 2 field-m Marshals, 23 generals of infantry (Feldzeugmeister) and generals of cavalry; 56 generals of division, and 110 generals of brigade. There were besides, on the non-active list, 7 generals of infantry and generals of cavalry, 81 generals of division, and 188 generals of brigade.

By the terms of the 'Compromise' come to between Austria and Hungary, on which was based a law of army organisation, passed December 5, 1868, the military forces of the whole Empire are divided into the Standing army, the Landwehr, or militia, and the Landsturm. Under the law of 1868, the total strength of the armed forces, including marine troops, is fixed, for a term of ten years, at 800,000 men, to which number Austria Proper has to contribute 470,368, and Hungary 319,632 men. The regiments of the Standing army are under the control of the Minister of War of the Empire, and the Landwehr under the control of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Landesvertheidigung. All orders relating to great concentrating movements of troops must emanate from the Emperor-King.

The Standing army is formed, after the model of Prussia, on the system of universal liability to arms. The term of service is ten years, three of which the soldier must spend in active service, after which he is enrolled for the remaining seven years in the army of reserve, with further liability to serve two years in the Landwehr.

Austria-Hungary has 25 fortresses of the first rank, namely, Comorn, Carlsburg, Temesvar, Peterwardein, Eszek, Brod, Carlstadt, Castelnuovo, Arad, Munkács, Cracow, Gradisca, Olmütz, Leopoldstadt, Prague, Brixen, Theresienstadt, Kufstein, Linz, Salzburg, Buda, Ragusa, Zara, Cattaro, and Pola. The last-named is the chief naval fortress of the empire.—(Official Communication.)

2. NAVY.

The naval forces of Austria-Hungary consisted, at the end of the year 1880, of 14 ironclads, and 37 other steamers, the majority of the latter of small dimensions, constructed chiefly for coast defence. There were, besides, at the same date, 10 sailing ships. The following table gives the list of the 14 armour-clad ships, in similar arrangement as that describing the British ironclad navy. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each vessel, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. Two partly armoured frigates, called the Radetzky and Laudon, built on the composite system, are not included in the list.

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class :—</i>	Inches				Tons.
Custoza	9½	8	18-ton	6,000	7,060
Tegethoff	13	6	25-ton	8,000	7,390
Erzherzog Albrecht	8½	8	18-ton	4,800	5,940
Lissa	6½	12	12-ton	3,550	6,680
Kaiser	6½	10	18-ton	3,550	5,810
Ferdinand Max	5	14	10-ton	2,902	5,140
Habsburg	5	14	10-ton	2,902	5,140
Kaiser Max	4½	12	6½-ton	1,710	5,140
Don Juan d'Austria	4½	12	6½-ton	1,710	3,550
Prinz Eugen	4½	12	6½-ton	1,710	3,550
<i>Second-class :—</i>					
Salamander	4½	10	6½-ton	1,418	3,110
<i>Third-class :—</i>					
Leitha	1½	2	4½-ton	314	310
Maros	1½	2	4½-ton	314	310

The ten ironclads of the first class are sea-going cruisers, while the two of the second class are used for ordinary station service, and the two of the third class for coast defence. The *Custoza*, first in the list of sea-going cruisers, launched in 1872, is a broadside ironclad, 302 feet in length, and 58 feet in extreme breadth, armed with Krupp guns. Likewise a broadside ship, but with an armoured citadel, and addition of the latest improvements, is the second ironclad, the *Tegethoff*, 287 feet long, and 71 feet broad. The *Tegethoff*, constructed in 1876-78 at the 'Stabilimento Technico,' Trieste, having a belt of steel 13 inches thick, and armed with six 11-inch Krupp guns, weighing 25 tons, is considered the strongest ironclad for aggressive warfare. The ship third in the list, the *Erzherzog Albrecht*, launched in 1872, is 275 feet in length, and 54 in extreme breadth, also armed with Krupp guns.

The navy of Austria was commanded in June 1880, by 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 5 rear-admirals, 16 captains of ships-of-the-line, 17 captains of frigates, 18 captains of corvettes, 117 lieutenants, and 232 ensigns and cadets, and manned by 5,771 sailors. The navy is recruited partly by a general levy from the seafaring population of the empire and partly by voluntary enlistment. The term of service in the navy is eight years.

Austria has two harbours of war, Pola and Trieste. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire fleet, while Trieste is the great storehouse and arsenal of the Imperial navy.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The Austrian Empire—exclusive of the Turkish provinces annexed in 1878, but as yet not formally incorporated with it—has an area of 240,942 English square miles, with a population at the last census, December 31, 1880, of 37,754,972, or 159 per square mile. At the preceding census the population was 35,884,389. The increase during the period, embracing eleven years, amounted to 8·5 per cent. for the German monarchy, but only to 1·24 per cent. for Hungary.

The following table gives the area, and total number of inhabitants, of the various provinces of the Empire, after the returns of the census of December 31, 1869, and the census of December 31, 1880 :—

Provinces of the Empire	Area : English square miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1869	Dec. 31, 1880
<i>German Monarchy:—</i>			
Lower Austria (Unter der Ens)	7,654	1,990,708	2,330,621
Upper Austria (Ober der Ens)	4,631	736,557	759,620
Salzburg	2,767	153,159	163,570
Styria (Steiermark)	8,670	1,137,990	1,213,597
Carinthia (Kärnten)	4,005	337,694	348,730
Carniola (Krain)	3,856	446,334	481,243
Coast land (Küstenland)	3,084	600,525	647,834
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,324	885,789	912,549
Bohemia (Böhmen)	20,060	5,140,544	5,560,819
Moravia (Mähren)	8,583	2,017,274	2,163,406
Silesia (Schlesien)	1,987	513,352	565,475
Galicia (Galizien)	30,307	5,444,683	5,958,907
Bukowina	4,035	513,404	571,671
Dalmatia (Dalmatien)	4,940	456,961	476,101
Total, German Monarchy	115,903	20,374,974	22,144,243
<i>Kingdom of Hungary:—</i>			
Hungary Proper	87,043	11,530,397	11,744,471
Croatia and Slavonia	16,773	1,846,150	1,732,261
Transylvania (Siebenbürgen)	21,215	2,115,024	2,116,132
Town of Fiume	8	17,844	17,865
Total, Hungary	125,039	15,509,415	15,610,729
Total, Austria-Hungary	240,942	35,884,389	37,754,972

It was decided at the Congress of Berlin, by Art. 23 of the Treaty signed July 13, 1878, that 'the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary.' According to a census taken on June 16, 1879, these new provinces had the following area and population :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population, 1879
Bosnia . . .	16,417	862,202
Herzegovina . . .	4,308	207,970
Novi-Bazar . . .	3,522	142,000
Total . . .	24,247	1,212,172

Of the total number of inhabitants in Bosnia and Herzegovina 448,613 are Mahommedans, 496,761 Greek-Orthodox, 209,391 Roman Catholics, 3,426 are Jews, and the rest belong to different faiths.

Practically belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, though not incorporated with it by any treaty, is the small principality of Liechtenstein, enclosed in the Austrian province of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, with an area of 68 English square miles, and a population of 8,320 in 1871. The inhabitants of the principality pay no taxes, nor are they liable to military service.

The increase of population in Austria-Hungary has not been large in recent years, owing to a very high rate of mortality among the population. The following table exhibits the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births, in both Austria Proper and the kingdom of Hungary, for a quinquennial period—in Austria for the five years 1876 to 1880, and in Hungary for the five years 1875 to 1879—according to the latest official returns:—

Austria Proper.

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1876	874,623	634,363	176,148	240,260
1877	851,747	677,748	161,337	173,999
1878	854,752	683,661	164,233	171,091
1879	878,035	652,491	169,088	226,544
1880	850,009	676,287	167,200	173,722

Hungary.

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1875	606,956	499,031	147,027	107,925
1876	623,849	478,684	135,011	145,165
1877	595,984	499,343	125,064	96,641
1878	592,854	520,975	129,346	72,879
1879	724,428	566,366	162,188	158,062

There are only eleven towns with over 50,000 inhabitants in Austria-Hungary, namely, seven in Austria Proper, and four in Hungary. The capital of Austria, Vienna, had 726,105 inhabitants, according to the census taken December 31, 1880, the same not including the suburbs. Of the other large towns of Austria Proper, Prague had 162,318; Trieste, 144,437; Lemberg, 110,250; Grätz, 97,727; Brünn, 82,665; and Cracow, 66,095 inhabitants at the general census of 1880. At the same date, the four largest towns of Hungary were: Buda-Pesth, with 359,821; Szegedin, with 50,983; Holdmező-Vásárhely, 74,094; and Maria-Theresiopel, with 61,655 inhabitants. More than two-thirds of the population of the monarchy are engaged in agriculture. There is, however, a constantly increasing tendency towards concentration of the population in the larger towns.

At the last census, the Germans constituted 38 per cent. of the inhabitants in the German or Cisleithan part of the Empire, and nearly 20 per cent. in the Hungarian or Transleithan part. The people of the Slavonian races formed 49 per cent. of the population in the Cisleithan, and 16 per cent. in the Transleithan division. The race third in numbers, the Magyars, constituted 38 per cent. of the population of the kingdom of Hungary, and not quite $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. of that of the German or Cisleithan part of the Empire.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Austria-Hungary, comprising imports and exports of merchandise, but not bullion, for the whole of the empire, except the province of Dalmatia—not within the Imperial line of customs—was as follows in each of the ten years 1870 to 1879:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Florins	£	Florins	£
1870	435,959,181	43,595,918	395,413,828	39,541,382
1871	540,750,111	54,075,011	467,583,098	46,758,309
1872	613,726,357	61,372,635	387,963,537	38,796,353
1873	583,082,315	58,308,231	423,610,701	42,361,070
1874	568,703,609	56,870,360	449,266,774	44,926,677
1875	552,548,869	55,254,886	504,467,261	50,446,726
1876	516,964,350	51,696,435	509,658,721	50,965,872
1877	555,227,048	55,522,705	662,032,209	66,203,221
1878	579,547,828	57,954,782	698,302,513	69,830,251
1879	551,400,000	55,140,000	675,100,000	67,510,000

Nearly two-thirds of the whole commerce of the Austrian Empire, both as regards imports and exports, is carried on with Germany. The next important market for Austria is Turkey, the importations of which into the Empire average 3,000,000*l.* in value, and the

exports to which are above 5,000,000*l.* sterling. Turkey is followed in the commercial rank list, but at a long distance, by Italy and Russia.

The commercial intercourse of Austria with the United Kingdom is comparatively small; and it appears in the official returns even smaller than it is in reality, owing to the geographical position of the Empire, which necessitates the transit of many Austrian goods destined for the British market, and *vice versa*, through other countries, as the exports, or imports, of which they come to figure. In the Board of Trade returns, therefore, only the direct exports and imports to and from Great Britain and Ireland, by way of the Austrian seaboard, Trieste, Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, are given. The declared real value of these direct exports and imports in the ten years from 1871 to 1880 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Austria-Hungary to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Austria
	£	£
1871	1,238,428	1,588,352
1872	911,607	1,471,113
1873	869,433	1,484,320
1874	799,544	1,063,649
1875	1,318,889	897,069
1876	855,798	784,634
1877	1,540,980	1,041,603
1878	1,665,857	763,034
1879	1,685,602	799,085
1880	1,430,949	593,561

The staple article exported to the United Kingdom from Austria is corn and flour, the total value of which, in the year 1880, amounted to 1,151,625*l.* This comprised barley, valued 2,867*l.*; wheat, valued 2,459*l.*, and wheat flour, valued 1,146,299*l.* It will be seen from the preceding table, that the total exports from Austria to Great Britain have been nearly stationary since the year 1871, while the value of the imports of British produce into Austria-Hungary has been greatly on the decline, the British imports of 1880 being much less than one-half in amount of those of 1871.

The principal imports of British and Irish produce into Austria are cotton manufactures and iron, the former of the value of 177,851*l.*, and the latter of 51,864*l.* in 1880. Among the minor articles of British imports are oil-seed, coals, and woollen goods.

The total length of railways in the Empire open for traffic and under construction, was as follows on the 1st of January 1879 :—

	Open for Traffic	In Construction
	English miles	English miles
Austria Proper	7,009	1,684
Kingdom of Hungary	4,246	946
Whole Empire	11,255	2,630

The work of the Post Office in Austria-Hungary was as follows in the year 1880 :—

	Austria	Hungary
	Number	Number
Letters	238,507,000	74,218,000
Post Cards	43,334,400	13,623,000
Patterns and Parcels	6,553,000	1,976,000
Newspapers and Books	75,318,350	26,032,892

On the 1st of January 1880, there were 4,025 Post Offices in Austria Proper, and 2,301 in the kingdom of Hungary.

The Telegraph, in Austria-Hungary, carried 8,370,241 messages, of which 579,202 were official, in the year 1880. On the 1st of January 1881, there were in Austria Proper 21,735 English miles, and in Hungary 9,032 English miles of telegraph lines. The length of wires at the same date was 56,862 miles in Austria Proper, and 32,380 miles in Hungary. The number of telegraph stations was 2,254 in Austria Proper, and 980 in Hungary.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria-Hungary. It gives the number, tonnage, and crews of all the vessels belonging to subjects of the monarchy on the 1st of January 1880 :—

	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going steamers (16,655 horse-power) .	75	62,101	2,341
Coasting steamers (1,133 horse-power) .	38	1,869	245
Sailing vess., incl. coasters and fishingsmacks	8,079	267,468	24,742
Total.	8,192	331,438	27,328

Of great importance for the commerce of the Empire is the 'Gesellschaft des Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Lloyd,' established at Trieste in 1833. The company, which owned on the 1st of January 1879, a fleet of 69 steamers, of 56,138 tons, mainly Clyde-built, and superintended by British engineers, absorbs the

greater part of the trade of Austria with the East, through the Suez Canal, being subsidized, at the rate of 1,730,000 florins, or 173,000*l.* per annum, by the Imperial Government.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador—Count A. Károlyi de Nagy-Károly, Ambassador to the German Empire from December 1871 to December 1878. Accredited Ambassador to Great Britain, February 4, 1879.

Councillor of Embassy—Count Hengelmüller von Hengervar.

Secretaries—Baron von Biegeleben; Count von Lützow.

Naval Attaché—Captain Count O. Cassini.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ambassador—Right Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot, G.C.B., born in 1810; Envoy to Denmark, 1858-59; to the Two Sicilies, 1859-60; and to Italy, 1863-67. Ambassador to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, 1867-77. Appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, December 31, 1877.

Secretaries—Hugh Fraser; Hon. John Ashburnham; G. E. Welby.

Military Attaché—Lieut. Col. Hon. E. H. Primrose.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Austria, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Florin*, or *Gulden*, of 100 *Neu-Kreuzer*, = 2*s.*

The *Golden Crown* of 8 *Florins* = 16*s.*

The legal standard in the Empire is silver, and the Florin, divided into 100 'New' Kreuzer, the unit of money. Practically the chief medium of exchange is a paper currency, consisting of banknotes of all denominations, from 1,000 florins down to 1 florin, convertible only at a large discount into gold.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Centner</i> = 100 <i>Pfund</i>	.	= 123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Elmer</i>	.	= 14'94 wine gallons.
„ <i>Joch</i>	.	= 1'43 acre.
„ <i>Metze</i>	.	= 1'7 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Klafter</i>	.	= 67 cubic feet.
„ <i>Meile</i> = 24,000 Austrian feet	.	= 8,297 yards, or about 4½ miles.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning King.

Leopold II., born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married Aug. 22, 1853, to Queen *Marie Henriette*, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Children of the King.

I. Princess Louise, born Feb. 18, 1858; married February 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844, eldest son of Prince August, cousin of the reigning duke, and of Princess Clementine of Orléans, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French.

II. Princess *Stéphanie*, born May 21, 1864; married to Archduke Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, May 10, 1881.

III. Princess *Clémentine*, born July 30, 1872.

Brother and Sister of the King.

I. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married April 25, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Prince *Baudouin*, born June 3, 1869. 2. Princess *Henriette*, born Nov. 30, 1870. 3. Princess *Josephine*, born Oct. 18, 1872. 4. Prince *Albert*, born April 8, 1875.

II. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs, or 132,000*l*.

The kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent state in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on the 4th of October, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on the 25th of August, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg king of the Belgians on the 4th of June 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the Charter of 1831, Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. The king's person is declared sacred; and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. No act of the king can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The king convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers, and makes rules and orders necessary for the execution of the laws; but he has no power to suspend, or dispense with the execution of the laws themselves. He has the right to declare war, and to conclude treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce, communicating the same to the Chambers as far as may be consistent with the interest and safety of the State. Those treaties which may be injurious to the State, or to the individual interests of the people, can only have effect after obtaining the sanction of the Chambers. No surrender, exchange, or addition of territory can be made except when authorised by a law passed by the Chambers. In no case can the secret articles of a treaty be destructive or contrary to the public clauses. The king sanctions and promulgates the laws. He has the power of remitting or reducing the punishment pronounced by the judges, except in the case of his ministers, to whom he can extend pardon only at the request of one of the Chambers. He has the power of coining money according to law, and also of conferring titles of nobility, but without the power of attaching to them any privileges. In default of male heirs, the king may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. On the death of the king, the Chambers assemble without convocation, at latest on the tenth day after his decease. From the date of the king's death to the administration of the oath to his successor, or to the regent, the constitutional powers of the king are exercised in the name of the people, by the ministers assembled in council, and on their own responsibility. The regency can only be conferred upon one person, and no change in the constitution can be made during the regency. The successor to the throne or the regent can only enter upon his duties after having taken an oath in presence of the assembled Chambers to observe the laws and the constitution, to maintain the independence of the nation and the integrity of its territory. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority. In the case of a vacancy of the throne, the two Chambers, deliberating together, nominate provisionally to the regency. They are then dissolved, and within two

months the new Chambers must assemble, which provide definitively for the succession.

The power of making laws is vested in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, the members of both houses being chosen by the people. The sittings are public, and by the decision of the majority either Chamber may form itself into a private committee. No person can at the same time be a member of both Chambers, and no member can retain his seat after obtaining a salaried office under the Government, except on being re-elected. No member can be called to account for any votes or opinions he may have given in the performance of his duties. No member can be prosecuted or arrested during the session without the consent of the Chamber of which he is a member, except in the case of being taken in *flagranti crimine*. Each Chamber determines the manner of exercising its own powers, and every session nominates its president and vice-president, and forms its *bureau*. No petition can be presented personally, and every resolution is adopted by the absolute majority, except in some special cases, when two-thirds of the votes of the members are required for its acceptance; in the case of an equality of votes the proposition is thrown out. The Chambers meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the king has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers.

The Chamber of Representatives is composed of deputies chosen directly by all citizens paying direct taxes to the annual amount of 43 francs, or 1*l.* 15*s.* Under this qualification, the electoral lists, at the general election of 1878, contained the names of 119,765 electors, the right of suffrage being with 22 in every thousand of the population, or about one-thirteenth of the adult male population. The number of deputies is fixed according to the population, and cannot exceed one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. In the year 1878 they amounted to 136, elected in 48 electoral districts. To be eligible as a member, it is necessary to be a Belgian by birth, or to have received the 'grande naturalisation'; to have attained the age of twenty-five years, and to be resident in Belgium. The members not residing in the town where the Chamber sits receive, during the session, an indemnity of 430 francs, or 17*l.* 5*s.*, each per month. The members are elected for four years, one-half going out every two years, except in the case of a dissolution, when a general election takes place. The Chamber has the parliamentary initiative and the preliminary vote in all cases relating to the receipts and expenses of the State and the contingent of the army.

The Senate is composed of exactly one-half the number of members comprising the Chamber of Representatives, and the senators are elected by the same citizens who appoint the deputies. The senators are chosen for eight years; they retire in one moiety every four years; but in case of dissolution the election must comprise the whole number of which the Senate is composed. The qualifications necessary for a senator are, that he must be a Belgian by birth or naturalisation; in full possession of all political and civil rights; resident within the kingdom; at least forty years of age; and paying in direct taxes not less than 84*l.* sterling. In those provinces where the list of citizens who possess this last-mentioned qualification does not reach to the proportion of one in 6,000 of the population, that list is enlarged by the admission into it of those citizens who pay the greatest amount of direct taxes, so that the list shall always contain at least one person who is eligible to the Senate for every 6,000 inhabitants of the province. The senators do not receive any pay. The presumptive heir to the throne is of right a senator at the age of eighteen, but he has no voice in the proceedings until twenty-five years of age. All the proceedings of the Senate during the time the Chamber of Representatives is not sitting are without force.

The Executive Government consists of seven departments, viz.:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Hubert J. W. *Frère-Orban*, born April 24, 1812; studied law, and entered the journalistic career in 1830; Minister of Finance 1846–47, and again 1848–52, 1857–61, and 1868–70. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of Ministers, June 20, 1878.
2. The Ministry of Justice.—Jules *Bara*, born 1830; Minister of Justice, 1865–70. Re-appointed Minister of Justice, June 20, 1878.
3. The Ministry of Public Works.—M. *Sainctelette*, appointed September 9, 1879.
4. The Ministry of War.—General *Gratry*, appointed Nov. 7, 1880.
5. The Ministry of the Interior.—G. *Robin Jacquemyns*, appointed June 20, 1878.
6. The Ministry of Finance.—Charles *Gravis*, appointed September 9, 1879.
7. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Professor *Van Humbeeck*, appointed September 9, 1879.

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of ‘*Ministres d’État*,’ without portfolio, who form a privy council called together on special occasions by the sovereign. The acting ministers, as such, do not form part of the privy council.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants do not amount to 13,000,

while the Jews number less than 1,500. Full religious liberty is granted by the constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The amount thus granted in recent annual budgets was 4,568,200 francs, or 182,728*l.*, to Roman Catholics; 69,336 francs, or 2,772*l.*, to Protestants, and 11,220 francs, or 448*l.*, to Jews.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses, namely, the Archbishopric of Malines and the Bishoprics of Bruges, Ghent, Liège, Namur, and Tournay. The archbishopric has three vicars-general and a chapter of twelve canons, and each of the bishoprics two vicars-general and a chapter of eight canons. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts. The salaries paid by the State are comparatively small, being 21,000 francs, or 840*l.* to the archbishop; 16,000 francs, or 640*l.* to each of the five bishops; 2,000 francs, or 80*l.* to canons, and from 600 to 800 francs, or 24*l.* to 32*l.* to the inferior parish clergy. At the last census, there were 1,322 convents in Belgium, of which number 178, with 2,991 inmates, were for men, and 1,144, with 15,205 inmates, for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations. It sits in Brussels once a year, when each member is required to be present, or to delegate his powers to another member. The English Episcopal Church has eight ministers, and as many chapels, in Belgium—three in Brussels, and one in each of the towns of Antwerp, Bruges, Ostend, Spa, and Ghent. The Jews have a central synagogue in Brussels; three branch synagogues of the first class at Antwerp, Ghent, and Liège, and two of the second class at Arlon and Namur.

There are four universities in the kingdom, three of them with four 'facultés,' or branches of study, and one, Louvain, nursery of the clergy, with five. The following table gives the number of students attending the various 'facultés' in each of the four universities in the session of 1877-78:—

Universities	Students of					Total
	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Sciences	
Brussels . . .	—	197	59	242	117	615
Ghent . . .	—	96	37	82	54	269
Liège . . .	—	198	95	163	174	630
Louvain . . .	134	323	106	296	193	1,052

Education is at present almost entirely the monopoly of the Roman Catholic clergy, and to a great extent in that of the order of the Jesuits. Elementary education is not yet generally diffused among the people, and the existing schools are supported by the communes, the provinces, and the State combined; the Government paying one-sixth, the province one-sixth, and the commune four-sixths of the expenditure. There is no compulsory law of education in Belgium.

It appears from official returns, based upon recent examinations of the National Guards, or Civic Militia of the kingdom, that nearly one-fifth of the grown-up population are unable to read and write. Luxembourg contains the smallest proportion of illiterate persons, and the other provinces come in the following order as regards instruction: Namur, Antwerp, Liège, Brabant, Limbourg, Hainaut, West and East Flanders. In the year 1878, there were 47,957 young men called out for military service, and of this number 8,222 could neither read nor write; 1,957 could read only; 21,509 could simply read and write, and 15,669 possessed a superior education. The sum devoted by the State to public education amounted in 1881 to 18,501,872 francs, or 740,074*l*.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income and expenditure of Belgium in recent years have mostly been balanced, with an occasional surplus. The actual revenue for the year 1878—the last of which the accounts were published, in 1880—amounted to 264,435,260 francs, or 10,577,408*l*., and the actual expenditure to 272,341,317 francs, or 10,893,652*l*., leaving a deficit of 17,906,057 francs, or 716,240*l*.

The gross revenue and expenditure of Belgium, for each of the ten years 1872 to 1881—actual for the first five, and estimated for the last five, years—are shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1872	7,556,560	7,336,964
1873	7,368,920	6,957,920
1874	9,185,720	9,456,696
1875	11,148,463	11,688,900
1876	10,909,760	10,790,480
1877	10,351,657	10,857,700
1878	10,161,830	9,857,700
1879	10,413,354	10,384,270
1880	11,148,463	11,688,900
1881	11,454,745	11,593,788

The following table gives the details of the budgets for each of the years 1880 and 1881:—

Sources of Revenue	1880	1881
	Francs	Francs
Land taxes	22,467,000	22,876,000
Assessed taxes	15,558,000	15,950,000
Trade licenses	5,745,000	5,850,000
Mines	340,000	400,000
Customs	18,732,500	20,300,000
Succession duties	19,045,000	20,350,000
Excise on foreign wines & spirits	2,730,000	2,730,000
" native spirits	16,900,000	17,355,000
" beer and vinegar	9,373,000	9,373,000
" sugar	3,010,000	3,010,000
Registration duties and fines	29,084,000	27,930,000
Domains	2,250,000	2,250,000
Post office	6,519,600	7,248,420
Railways and Telegraphs	101,252,800	109,608,000
Packet-boats between Dover and Ostend	800,000	800,000
Miscellaneous receipts	19,690,160	20,343,219
Total revenue . { £	273,497,060 10,939,882	286,368,639 11,454,745

Branches of Expenditure	1880	1881
	Francs	Francs
Interest on public debt	79,024,246	88,130,115
Civil list and dotations	4,647,475	5,087,475
Ministry of Justice	16,042,309	15,330,868
" Foreign Affairs	2,133,435	2,133,435
" Interior	9,529,883	9,937,809
" Public Instruction	16,541,122	18,501,872
" Public Works	86,682,168	86,250,593
" War	44,162,700	44,297,925
" Finance	15,380,010	15,432,010
Gendarmes	3,488,200	3,420,600
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,187,000	1,322,000
Total expenditure { £	278,818,548 11,152,741	289,844,702 11,593,788

The deficits were to be covered by an increase of taxation.

The following table shows the total amount of the national liabilities of the kingdom on the 1st of January 1880:—

Description of Debt		Capital
		France
2½ per cent. Old Debt	. . . . .	219,959,632
4½ " of 1844	. . . . .	122,847,182
4½ " of 1853	. . . . .	111,284,900
4½ " of 1857-60	. . . . .	65,846,400
4½ " of 1865	. . . . .	58,581,000
4½ " of 1867-70	. . . . .	77,578,200
4 " of 1871	. . . . .	56,891,900
3 " of 1873	. . . . .	283,085,000
4½ " Railway Annuities	. . . . .	495,870,230
Total consolidated Debt		1,521,947,444
Floating Debt (Bons du Trésor)		19,400,000
Total Debt		1,541,347,444
		£61,653,898

The 2½% old debt, and the first series of the 4½% debt, represent the share which Belgium had to take in the national liabilities of the Netherlands, after separating from that kingdom. Almost the entire remainder of the debt of Belgium was raised for, and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of state railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the 2½% old debt. By a law passed in the session of 1869, the government was authorised to reduce the fixed annual payments out of the sinking fund for the whole of the 4½% debt. By another law, passed in 1879, the whole of the 4½ per cent. debt was ordered to be gradually converted into one of 4 per cent.

Army.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable. Substitution is permitted. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. According to the laws in force, the strength of the army is to be of 100,000 men on the war-footing, and of 40,000 in times of peace. The war-footing is prescribed as follows, rank and file:—

	Men	Horses	Guns
Infantry	74,000		
Cavalry	7,903	6,572	
Artillery	14,513	4,050	152
Engineers and train	2,354		
Total, without officers	98,770	10,622	152

The actual number of soldiers under arms, on the 1st of June

1879, amounted to 40,590 rank and file, comprising 23,983 infantry, 5,339 cavalry, 6,937 artillery, 1,262 engineers, and 3,069 other troops. Besides the standing army, there is a 'Garde Nationale,' numbering 21,600 men, organised, under laws of May 1848 and July 1853, to maintain liberty and order in times of peace, and to defend the independence of the country in time of war. The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, the fortifications of which were greatly strengthened and enlarged in the years 1870-76, at a cost of 72,150,000 francs, or 2,886,000*l*.

By a royal decree passed Oct. 20, 1874, the kingdom was divided into two military circumscriptions, the first embracing the provinces of Antwerp and of West and East Flanders, and the second Brabant, Hainaut, Liège, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur.

Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilomètres, or 11,373 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the last decennial census enumeration, taken December 31, 1876, and the estimated population on December 31, 1879:—

Provinces	Area : Eng. Sq. Miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1876	Dec. 31, 1879
Antwerp (Anvers).	1,093	538,381	569,279
Brabant	1,268	936,062	993,596
Flanders { West	1,249	684,468	698,761
{ East	1,158	863,458	886,776
Hainaut	1,437	956,354	982,402
Liège	1,117	632,228	659,083
Limbourg	931	205,237	211,694
Luxembourg	1,706	204,201	210,553
Namur	1,414	315,796	324,510
Total	11,373	5,336,185	5,536,654

It will be seen that Belgium had, at the end of 1879, a population of 5,536,654 on an area of 11,373 English square miles, or 487 per square mile, being the densest inhabited country in Europe.

According to an official report laid before the Chambers in May 1878, there are 2,256,860 Belgians who speak French; 2,659,890 who speak Flemish; 38,070, German; 340,770, French and Flemish; 22,700, French and German; 1,790, Flemish and German; and 5,490 who speak all three languages.

The population of Belgium has increased very steadily since the establishment of the kingdom in 1830, when it amounted to barely

four millions. Since that period it rose almost exactly at the rate of one per cent. per annum. According to the last census returns, one-fourth of the population of Belgium is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and another fourth in trade and manufactures.

The population of the kingdom is increasing very rapidly. The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1875 to 1879:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1875 . .	175,552	122,480	39,050	53,072
1876 . .	176,915	116,787	38,228	60,128
1877 . .	175,077	114,269	36,962	60,808
1878 . .	172,730	117,721	36,669	55,009
1879 . .	174,641	121,060	37,421	53,581

Land in Belgium is divided, according to the census of 1876, between 1,131,112 freehold proprietors, who possess 2,419,799 hectares of land, out of a total of 2,945,516 hectares. The State owns only 39,289 hectares, and the communes 299,296 hectares. In the thirty years from 1846 to 1876, the number of landed proprietors increased by 216,175, or 24 per cent. In 1876, there were 21 landowners to every 100 inhabitants, the highest number being in the province of Luxembourg, 48 to every 100, and the lowest in West Flanders, 14 to every 100 inhabitants.

The tendency, visible in most European countries, of an agglomeration of the people in the larger towns, is also apparent in Belgium, and is particularly showing itself in the capital, which numbered, on the 31st of December 1879, 399,936 inhabitants. Besides Brussels, there were, in 1876, five towns in Belgium with a population of above 40,000 inhabitants, namely, Antwerp, 163,011; Ghent, 132,839; Liège, 121,787; Bruges, 44,833; Mechlin, 41,328; and Verviers, 40,362 inhabitants.

There has been in recent years an excess of immigration over emigration. The number of immigrants exceeded the emigrants by 1,822, in 1876; by 3,228, in 1877; and by 2,679, in 1878. There were 14,234 immigrants and 12,474 emigrants in the year 1879.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of Belgium, the same as that of France, is officially divided into 'general commerce,' including the sum total of all international mercantile intercourse, direct as well as transit,

and 'special commerce,' comprising such imports as are consumed within and such exports as have been produced in the country. The value of the general commerce in the year 1879 was represented by 98,464,000*l.* of imports, and by 85,568,000*l.* of exports. The special commerce was as follows in the year 1879:—Imports for home consumption, 61,020,000*l.*; Exports of home produce, 47,616,000*l.*

France heads the list of importing countries in the special commerce of Belgium, followed, in order of importance, by Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, and the United States. In the export market of Belgian produce France likewise takes the first place, followed by Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Germany.

The commercial intercourse of Belgium with Great Britain is shown in the subjoined tabular statement; giving the total exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into Belgium of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Belgium to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Belgium
	£	£
1871	13,573,274	6,217,005
1872	13,211,044	6,499,062
1873	13,075,186	7,200,949
1874	15,048,865	5,828,092
1875	14,822,240	5,781,938
1876	13,848,293	5,875,407
1877	12,888,774	5,304,105
1878	12,386,625	5,525,705
1879	10,725,739	5,106,479
1880	11,253,664	5,796,024

The principal articles of exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom are woollen manufactures and flax, the first, of the value of 1,563,949*l.*, and the second of 747,769*l.* in 1880. The other articles of export to Great Britain comprise chiefly metals and agricultural produce, among them iron, of the value of 625,928*l.*; butter, of the value of 302,993*l.*; and poultry and game, including rabbits, of the value of 227,638*l.* in 1880. The imports of British home produce into Belgium consist in the main of iron, and of woollen and cotton manufactures, the iron of the value of 560,447*l.*, the woollens of the value of 713,872*l.*, and the cottons of the value of 1,076,708*l.* in the year 1880.

The international commerce of the kingdom is almost entirely carried on by foreigners, chiefly under the British flag. The commercial marine, on the increase in recent years, consisted at

the end of 1880 of 58 vessels of an aggregate burthen of 60,708 tons, inclusive of 34 steamers of a total burthen of 50,389 tons.

One of the most important natural productions of Belgium, and chief basis of its industry, is coal, which is found in three out of the nine provinces of the kingdom, Hainaut, Liège, and Namur, about three-fourths of the total annual produce being raised in the first-named province. The coal mines in Belgium extend over 278 hectares of land, employing 108,000 miners, and producing, on the average of recent years, 14,000,000 tons of coal per annum. About one-fourth of the total coal produce is exported, mainly to France.

In Belgium the State is a great railway proprietor, and the State Railway is one of the largest sources of national revenue. The subjoined tabular statement shows the length of railways, distinguishing State and private lines, open in Belgium at the end of 1880:—

	Kilometres
Lines worked by the State	2,792
Lines worked by Companies	1,320
Total lines open	4,112
	(Miles. 2,550)

The total gross receipts per mile of the State railways during the decennial period ending December, 1880, were as follows:

	1875	1878	1879	1880
Gross receipts per mile	£2,888	42,717	42,477	42,584
Working expenses per mile	1,912	1,596	1,470	1,579
" " per cent. of re-				
ceipts	66.2	58.7	59.2	61.1
Net earnings per mile	977	1,120	1,006	1,005

The decline in receipts is accounted for by the continued extensions and the purchases of new, unprofitable lines by the State.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium was as follows in the year 1880:—

	Number
Private letters	73,419,058
Official letters	11,653,250
Post Cards	18,116,228
Packets	36,673,000
Newspapers	71,830,000

On the 1st of January 1881, there were 765 Post Offices in Belgium. The total revenue of the Post Office in the year 1880 amounted to 11,557,078 francs, or 462,282*l.*, and the expenditure to 7,671,546 francs, or 282,862*l.*

The Telegraphs in Belgium carried 5,284,935 despatches, private and official, in the year 1880. On the 1st of January 1881, the

total length of telegraph lines was 5,571 kilometres, and the length of wires 25,940 kilometres. There were at the same date 772 telegraph stations.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Solvyns, appointed October 18, 1872.

Councillor.—Baron Whetnall.

Secretary of Legation.—Count G. d'Arschot.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

Envoy and Minister.—John Savile Lumley, K.C.B., born in 1825; British Charge d'Affaires in Russia, 1862 and 1865; Envoy to Saxony, 1866-67; to Switzerland, 1867-68; and appointed to Belgium, October 19, 1868.

Secretaries of Legation.—Sir H. P. T. Barron, Bart.; William Graham Sandford.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Belgium, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Franc* Average rate of exchange, 25 to 21 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Kilogramme, or <i>Livre</i>	=	2.20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Tonneau</i>	=	2,200 „ „
„ <i>Hectolitre</i> { Dry measure	=	2.75 imperial bushels.
„ { Liquid measure	=	22 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Mètre</i>	=	3.28 feet.
„ <i>Mètre Cube</i>	=	35.31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Kilomètre</i>	=	1,093 yards.
„ <i>Hectare</i>	=	2.47 English acres.
„ <i>Square Kilomètre</i>	=	247.11 English acres, or 0.386 square miles.

Belgium was one of the four Continental States—comprising, besides, France, Italy, and Switzerland—which formed a Monetary League in 1865. The four States entered into a Convention by which they agreed upon the French decimal system, establishing perfect reciprocity in the currency of the four countries, and giving the *franc*, *livre*, or *lira*, the monetary unit of each of them, as well as its multiples or fractions in gold or silver, the same course and value throughout the extent of their respective territories.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King.

Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the Crown of Denmark by the treaty of London, of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to Queen *Louise*, born Sept. 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Frederik*, heir-apparent, born June 3, 1843; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Lowisa*, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. Offspring of the union are six children:—
1. Prince Christian, born Sept. 26, 1870. 2. Prince *Karl*, born August 3, 1872. 3. Princess *Lowisa*, born Feb. 17, 1875. 4. Prince *Harald*, born Oct. 8, 1876. 5. Prince *Ingeborg*, born Aug. 2, 1878. 6. Princess *Thyra*, born March 14, 1880.

II. Princess *Alexandra*, born Dec. 1, 1844; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. (See page 189.)

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Dec. 24, 1845; admiral in the Danish navy; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863; married Oct. 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand-Duchess of Russia.

IV. Princess *Maria Dagmar*, born Nov. 26, 1847; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Grand-Duke Alexander, heir-apparent of Russia. (See page 363.)

V. Princess *Thyra*, born Sept. 29, 1853; married, Dec. 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland. (See page 190.)

VI. Prince *Waldemar*, born Oct. 27, 1858.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Frederica*, born Oct. 9, 1811; married, Oct. 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt-Bernburg; widow Aug. 19, 1863.

II. Prince *Friedrich*, born Oct. 23, 1814; married, Oct. 16, 1841, to Princess Adelaide of Schaumburg-Lippe, of which union there are issue five children:—
1. Princess *Augusta*, born Feb. 27, 1844.
2. Prince *Friedrich*, born Oct. 12, 1855. 3. Princess *Louise*, born Jan. 6, 1858. 4. Princess *Marie*, born Aug. 31, 1859. 5. Prince *Albert*, born March 15, 1863.

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 10, 1816; field-marshal-lieutenant in the service of Austria.

IV. Princess *Louise*, born Nov. 18, 1820; nominated abbess of the convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, Aug. 3, 1860.

V. Prince *Julius*, born Oct. 14, 1824; general in the Danish army.

VI. Prince *Hans*, born Dec. 5, 1825, general in the Danish army.

The Crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the princely House of Svend Estridsen, the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the Crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, or 55,555*l.*, settled upon him by vote of the Rigsdag, approved Dec. 17, 1863. The heir-apparent of the Crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, or 6,666*l.*, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:—

House of Oldenburg.

	A.D.		A.D.
Christian I.	1448	Christian V.	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV.	1699
Christian II.	1513	Christian VI.	1730
Frederik I.	1523	Frederik V.	1746
Christian III.	1533	Christian VII.	1766
Frederik II.	1559	Frederik VI.	1808
Christian IV.	1588	Christian VIII.	1839
Frederik III.	1648	Frederik VII.	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863.

The sixteen members of the House of Oldenburg, who filled the throne of Denmark for 415 years, had an average reign of 26 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people, for the term of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year, and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 102 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation, past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services, at the same rate.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday of October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years the assistant judges, four in number, of the Høiesteret, or Supreme Court, who, together with its own elected members, form the highest tribunal of the kingdom, and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that Chamber of which they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called

the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following seven departments:—

1. *The Presidency of the Council.*—Jacob Brønnum Scavenius Estrup, appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Finance, June 11, 1875.

2. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—Otto Ditlev, Baron Rosenørn-Lehn, appointed October 11, 1875.

3. *Ministry of the Interior.*—E. V. R. Skeel, appointed June 15, 1875.

4. *Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—J. Scavenius, appointed August 24, 1880.

5. *Ministry of Justice and for Iceland.*—J. M. V. Nellemann, appointed June 11, 1875.

6. *Ministry of War.*—General W. F. L. Kauffmann, appointed January 4, 1879.

7. *The Ministry of Marine.*—N. F. Ravn, appointed January 4, 1879.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and in case of impeachment, and being found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter dated January 5, 1874, and which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 36 members, 30 elected by popular suffrage, and six nominated by the king. A minister for Iceland, nominated by the king and responsible to the Althing, is at the head of the Administration: while the highest local authority is vested in the Governor, called Stifamtmand, who resides at Reikjavik. Besides him there are three Amtmands for the western, the northern, and eastern districts of Iceland.—(Official Communication.)

Church and Education.

The established religion in Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the University, and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of the seven bishops of Sjælland, Lolland, Fyen, Ribe, Aarhus, Viborg, and Aalborg. The bishops have no political character; they inspect the conduct of the subordinate clergy, confer holy orders, and enjoy nearly all the privileges of episcopal dignitaries in Great Britain, except that of voting in the legislature. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect. It is enacted, by Art. 76 of the Constitution, that 'all citizens may worship God according to their own fashion, provided

they do not offend morality or public order.' By Art. 77, no man is bound to contribute to the support of a form of worship of which he is not a member; and by Art. 79 no man can be deprived of his civil and political rights on the score of religion, nor be exempted on this account from the performance of his duties as a citizen.

According to the census of 1880, there were only 9,093 persons, or less than one per cent. of the population, not belonging to the Lutheran church. Of this number 3,946, or nearly one-third, were Jews; the remainder comprised 3,000 Roman Catholics; 1,363 members of the Reformed church, or Calvinists; 1,722 Mormons; 3,687 Baptists; 792 Irvingites; 1,919 other sects; and 1,241 without creed, or unknown.

Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. In conformity with Art. 85 of the Constitution, education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. Besides the university of Copenhagen, there are 13 public gymnasias, or colleges, in the principal towns of the kingdom, which afford a 'classical' education, and under them are a large number of Middle Schools, for the children of the working classes. Instruction at the public expense is given in Parochial Schools, spread all over the country, to the number of 2,940, namely 28 in Copenhagen; 132 in the towns of Denmark, and 2,780 in the rural districts.—(Official Communication.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of the State during the five financial years ending March 31, from 1876 to 1880, averaged 2,700,000*l*. The expenditure during this quinquennial period was fully balanced by the revenue, with an annual surplus, employed for the reduction of the public debt.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget, called the 'Finantslovsforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts, called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisors, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsting. The revisors are entitled to call for persons and papers, and their scrutiny of accounts is very rigid. Their report is submitted to both Chambers, which, after due consideration, pass their resolution, generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

In the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1881, the revenue was calculated at

47,246,558 kroner, or 2,624,808*l.*, and the expenditure at 41,672,448 kroner, or 2,315,136*l.* The chief sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue, 1880-81.		Kroner
Domains, surplus of		1,232,941
Interest of Reserve Fund		1,764,000
Direct taxes		9,064,100
Stamp duty		2,130,000
Duty on inheritance and transfer of property		1,610,000
Law fees		1,826,000
Custom-house dues and Excise on distilleries		22,661,000
Surplus on Postal and Telegraph Department		158,579
Surplus on State railways in Funen and Jutland		1,130,505
Contribution from the sinking fund		1,764,000
Miscellaneous receipts.		3,605,433
Total revenue		47,246,558
		£2,624,808

Branches of Expenditure, 1879-80.		Kroner
Civil List and Appanages		1,422,384
Rigsdag and Council of State		306,616
Interest and other expenses on National Debt—		
Interior		6,720,000
Foreign		631,000
Pensions, including invalids of war		3,301,713
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		377,979
" Interior		1,650,212
" Justice		2,465,368
" Public Worship and Education		978,372
" War		8,737,139
" Navy		5,125,704
" Finance		2,920,174
" for Iceland		109,600
Advances and subventions		513,720
Public Works, &c.		3,221,138
Miscellaneous expenses		3,190,729
Total expenditure		41,672,448
		£2,315,136

According to these financial estimates, there was a calculated surplus of 5,574,110 kroner, or 309,672*l.*, in the financial estimates for the year ending March 31, 1881.

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a Reserve Fund of a comparatively large amount. On the 31st of March 1868, the Fund stood at 6,317,000*l.*, or as much as the national revenue for two years, but it was reduced to 5,687,000*l.* in 1869, and further reduced to 5,033,000*l.* in 1871, to 3,746,000*l.* in 1872, and stood on the 31st of March,

1880, at 2,063,499*l*. The object of the Reserve Fund is to provide means at the disposal of the government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark, incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings, and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance, amounted to 173,326,628 kroner, or 9,629,257*l*., on March 31, 1880. The debt has been in course of reduction since 1866, as shown in the following table, which gives the national liabilities at five different periods, from 1870 to 1880 :—

Years, ending March 31	Capital of Debt	
	Kroner	£
1870 . . .	234,740,700	13,041,150
1872 . . .	229,321,567	12,740,087
1875 . . .	185,835,623	10,824,201
1877 . . .	176,248,442	9,791,580
1880 . . .	173,326,628	9,629,257

The annual charge of the national debt, comprising interest, management, and a sinking fund, is gradually diminishing. It amounted to the following sums in each of the financial years from 1877-78 to 1879-80 :—

Years	Kroner	£
1877-78 . . .	9,194,715	510,818
1878-79 . . .	7,490,300	416,133
1879-80 . . .	7,351,000	408,388

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The latter consisted, March 1878, in part of an English loan contracted in 1825, of the original amount of 5,500,000*l*., paid off entirely in 1879. Another English loan, raised in London in 1864, was paid off in 1877. (Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The army of Denmark consists, according to a law of re-organisation, passed by the Rigsdag on July 6, 1867, of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army, and for eight years subsequent in the army of reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry, five months for the field artillery, and the engineers; nine

months and two weeks for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts nine months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during from thirty to forty-five days. By the terms of the law of 1867, the kingdom is divided into five territorial brigades, and every brigade into two territorial battalions, in such a way that no district and no town, the capital excepted, will belong to more than one territorial battalion. Every territorial brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. The artillery contingent is furnished one-half by the two first territorial brigades, and the second half by the three other ones. The contingent of the engineers is furnished by the whole brigades.

The forces of the kingdom, under the new organisation, comprise 21 battalions of infantry of the line, with 10 battalions of reserve, and 11 of second reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 3 squadrons active and a dépôt; two regiments of artillery, in 12 batteries, two of the line and one of reserve; and two battalions of engineers. The total strength of the army was as follows at the commencement of September 1881:—

	Regular Army		Army of Reserve	
	Officers	Rank and File	Officers	Rank and File
Infantry . .	774	26,992	245	10,925
Cavalry . .	128	2,180	—	—
Artillery . .	145	4,755	41	2,068
Engineers . .	59	624	—	—
Total . .	1,106	34,551	286	12,993

The staff of the army was composed, in September 1881, of 25 commissioned and 21 non-commissioned officers.

The navy of Denmark consisted, at the end of 1881, of 28 steamers, of which eight were armour-clad ships, and the rest unarmoured vessels, the latter mostly of small size. The following is a tabular list of the seven ironclads, the columns of the table exhibiting—similar to that of the British ironclad navy—after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. The ironclad marked by an asterisk (*) before the name was launched at the end of 1880:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
	Inches				Tons
Helgoland . . .	12	{ 2 8	{ 25-ton 6-ton	3,700	5,265
Odin . . .	8	4	18-ton	2,260	3,036
Lindormen . . .	5	2	12½-ton	1,560	2,044
Gorm . . .	8	2	12½-ton	1,670	2,308
Danmark . . .	5	{ 8 16	{ 90-pounders 60-pounders	1,280	4,664
Peder Skram . . .	4½	18	60-pounders	1,150	3,321
Rolf Krake . . .	4½	3	60-pounders	700	1,323
*Tordenskyold . . .	4	5	20-ton	2,500	2,700

The largest ironclad in the Danish navy, the Helgoland, was completed in the summer of 1880. The most remarkable of these ships is the last in the list, the Tordenskyold, launched in 1880. It is a torpedo boat, the largest in the Baltic, covered with four-inch steel armour, laid on horizontally instead of vertically, besides a belt of cork. She is divided into 23 watertight compartments, and carries two swift torpedo launches besides appliances to shoot Whitehead's torpedoes, and is armed with one 15-inch Krupp breechloader, the heaviest gun in any of the Baltic fleets, besides four 5-inch Krupp breechloaders. All the other armour-clad ships were constructed after old French models, between the years 1863 and 1872—the Rolf Krake launched in 1863; the Peder Skram and the Danmark in 1864; the Lindormen and the Gorm, sister turret-ships, in 1868 and 1869; and the Odin in 1872. The most powerful of the other ironclads of the Danish navy is the Odin, constructed at the dock-yard of Nyholm, near Copenhagen, begun in 1870, and launched in 1873. The Odin, plated with 8-inch iron amidships, and 5-inch fore and aft, carries four 10-inch guns, of 18 tons each, sheltered under a rising turret on mid-deck, covering not only the guns but also the base of the chimneys and the upper part of the engines. The prow carries a steel battering-ram more than a foot square, and protruding six feet, so arranged as to be screwed back into the hull.

The Danish navy is recruited, by naval conscription, from the coast population. It is manned by 1,025 men, and officered by one admiral, 16 commanders, 36 captains, and 181 lieutenants—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark according to the last decennial census, taken February 1, 1880:—

Divisions	Area English sq. m.	Population 1880
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) with suburbs	13	235,254
Islands in the Baltic	8,364	865,708
Peninsula of Jutland	13,290	868,492
Total	21,667	1,969,454

At the census of February 1, 1880, the population comprised 969,479 males, and 999,975 females. The total population of the preceding decennial census of 1870 was 1,784,741.

The proportionate increase in the population of Denmark in recent years has been larger in the towns than in the country districts, averaging in the former 10·29 per cent., and in the latter only 5·99 per cent. in the course of 15 years. The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1875 to 1879:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1875	59,749	39,423	15,915	20,326
1876	61,788	37,365	16,180	24,423
1877	60,850	35,806	16,428	25,044
1878	61,290	35,792	14,295	25,498
1879	62,455	38,531	14,287	23,924

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1880, was 235,254.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property. It was found at the last census that out of an average of 1,000 people, 395 live exclusively by agriculture.

Emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, 3,906 persons in 1871; 6,893 in 1872; 7,241 in 1873; 3,322 in 1874; 2,088 in 1875; 1,581 in 1876; 1,877 in 1877; 2,972 in 1878; 3,118 in 1879; and 5,667 in 1880.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Denmark is carried on mainly with Germany and Great Britain. The following table shows the declared value, according to official returns, of the imports and exports for each of the three years, from 1877 to 1879:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Kroner	£	Kroner	£
1877	225,418,322	12,523,240	164,381,216	9,132,289
1878	190,400,000	10,577,778	153,200,000	8,511,111
1879	199,053,000	11,058,500	158,063,000	8,881,333

The imports of the year 1879 came to the declared value of 72,760,000 kroner, or 4,042,222*l.* from Germany; and of 47,183,000 kroner, or 2,621,333*l.*—including colonial goods, as well as home produce—from Great Britain; while of the exports there were sent 54,027,000 kroner, or 3,001,500*l.* in value to Germany; and 63,585,000 kroner, or 3,582,500*l.* to Great Britain.

The commercial intercourse between Denmark, including Iceland, the Færoe Islands, and Greenland, and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, exhibiting the value of the total exports from Denmark to Great Britain and Ireland, aside with the imports of British and Irish home produce and manufactures into Denmark, in each of the ten years, 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Denmark to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Denmark
	£	£
1871	2,553,562	1,748,933
1872	3,618,337	2,056,390
1873	3,571,139	2,671,344
1874	3,890,402	2,519,522
1875	4,241,671	2,323,707
1876	4,217,934	2,199,106
1877	3,950,229	1,828,166
1878	4,584,544	1,526,362
1879	4,675,090	1,647,967
1880	5,285,767	1,890,659

The exports of Denmark to the United Kingdom consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, the principal of them butter, corn, and live animals. The imports of butter rose from 767,190*l.* in 1870, to 1,347,791*l.* in 1877, and to 1,777,176*l.* in 1880. The total exports of corn and flour amounted to the value of 1,451,934*l.* in the year 1880, comprising 1,038,468*l.* for barley; 18,030*l.* for wheat; 136,401*l.* for oats and other kinds of grain; and 259,025*l.* for wheat flour. The exports of live animals amounted to the value of 1,409,898*l.* in the year 1880, comprising 670,635*l.* for oxen and bulls; 511,679*l.* for cows and calves; 212,560*l.* for sheep and hogs; and 17,224*l.* for horses. Of British imports into Denmark, the principal are cotton manufactures, coals, and iron: all of which

showed a decrease in recent years. Of cotton manufactures the imports amounted to 390,273*l.*, of coals to 352,103*l.*, and of iron, wrought and unwrought, to 193,813*l.* in the year 1880.

On January 1, 1880, the commercial fleet of Denmark consisted of 3,271 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 257,546 tons. Of these 193, of 48,826 tons, were steamers. Included in this account were all vessels of not less than 4 tons. The mass of the shipping consisted of vessels under 300 tons. Of vessels over 300 tons there were 135, of an aggregate burthen of 72,015 tons. To the port of Copenhagen belonged 43 vessels, of a total burthen of 77,233 tons.

In the six years from January 1, 1874 to January 1, 1880, there was an increase of 401 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 44,864 tons in the commercial navy.

On the 1st of January 1880, there were railways of a total length of 1,576 kilomètres, or 975 Engl. miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, 1,241 kilomètres, or 781 Eng. miles, belonged to the State. The railways owned and worked by the State comprise a line through the islands of Falster and Lolland, terminating at the port of Nakskow, connected with England by steamers; and another through the middle and western part of Jutland, terminating at the village of Esbjerg, near the frontier of Germany.

The Post Office in the year 1879 carried 27,422,333 letters, and 25,733,527 newspapers. The Telegraphs in the same year carried 969,123 messages, of which 422,848 were internal, 522,147 international, and 24,128 official. The total length of telegraph lines, at the end of 1879, was 3,444 kilomètres, or 1,434 Engl. miles, and the length of wires 9,115 kilomètres, or 5,658 Engl. miles. At the same date, there were 224 telegraph offices, of which 108 belonged to railway companies, and 116 to the State.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of the following territories, chiefly islands, in Europe and America. The area and population are given after the census return of February 1, 1880:—

Colonies	Area. Engl. sq. miles	Population 1880
Færoe, or Horse Islands (17 inhabited).	510	11,221
Iceland	39,756	72,000
Greenland	46,740	9,531
West Indies { St. Croix	74	37,600
{ St. Thomas	23	
{ St. John	21	
Total	87,124	113,350

The possessions in the West Indies alone are of any commercial importance. The inhabitants, mostly free negroes, are engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane, exporting annually from 12 to 16 million pounds of raw sugar, besides 1 million gallons of rum. The value of the total exports from St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John to the United Kingdom amounted to 14,676*l.*, and that of the imports of British produce to 225,371*l.*, in the year 1877. The chief article of export in 1877 consisted of unrefined sugar, valued at 11,440*l.*, while the British imports in 1877 were mainly cotton goods, of the value of 92,019*l.*

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Christian Frederik von Falbe, accredited June 28, 1880.

Secretary.—P. R. de Krag.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Hussey Crespigny Vivian, formerly Envoy to the Swiss Confederation. Appointed Envoy to Denmark, July 1, 1881.

Secretary.—Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Denmark, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

Under a law which came into force on January 1, 1875, the decimal system of currency was introduced in Denmark, the unit being the *Krone*, or Crown, divided into 100 öre. The Krone is generally accounted of one-half the value of the old unit of currency of which it took the place, the *Rigsdaler*, divided into 96 shillings.

The *Krone* = 100 öre Average rate of exchange, 1s. 1½d.,
or about 18 *Kroner* to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Pound* = 100 *Kvint* . . . = 1.02 avoirdupois, or about 100lbs.
to the cwt.

„ Ship Last = 2 tons.

Tönne, or Barrel of Grain and Salt = 3·8 Imperial bushels.

Coal	= 4.7
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" Foot = 1.03 English foot.

„ Viertel — 1·7 Imperial gallon.

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FRANCE.

(RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present constitution of France, voted by the National Assembly, elected in 1871, bears date February 25, 1875. It vests the legislative power in an assembly of two houses, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in a chief magistrate called President of the Republic. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under the 'scrutin d'arrondissement,' adopted by the National Assembly, November 11, 1875. The law orders that every arrondissement has to elect one deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, an additional deputy for each 100,000, or portion thereof. There were 9,992,329 'électeurs politiques,' or persons possessing votes, at the last general election, in 1878. The only requisite to be an elector is to be possessed of citizenship and to be of the age of twenty-one years, while the only requisite for a deputy is to be a citizen and twenty-five years of age. There are 557 members in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 300 members, of whom 75 hold their seats for life, the vacancies being filled by the choice of the Senate. The remaining 225 seats are divided by lot into three classes of 75 each, one class going out at successive periods of three years. The election of these 225 senators is by an indirect process. In the first instance, the communes and municipalities of France, large and small, elect, by a majority of their members, each one of the 'électeurs sénatoriaux,' and these, in their turn, after a lapse of two months, meet together to choose the senators. No other qualification is required for a senator than to be a Frenchman and forty years of age. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months every year.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for the term of four years. The President of the Republic has the right of convoking the Chambers for an extraordinary meeting. He is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session. The Senate has conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies the right of initiating and framing laws. Nevertheless, financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

Both the Senators and the Deputies receive payment for their

services, at a fixed rate per diem. In the budget for 1880 the expenses connected with the Senate were fixed at 3,865,600 francs, or 154,624*l.*, and those of the Chamber of Deputies at 6,521,000 francs, or 260,840*l.*, being a total of 10,386,600 francs, or 415,464*l.*

The President of the Republic is elected, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, united in National Assembly. He is nominated for seven years, and is eligible for re-election. The President of the Republic has the initiative of legislation concurrently with the two Chambers. He promulgates the laws when they have been voted by the two Chambers. He watches over and insures the execution of them. He has the right of individual pardon, but cannot proclaim a general amnesty. He disposes of the armed force; and he appoints to all civil and military posts, including the heads of the ministerial departments. Every act of the President of the Republic must be countersigned by a Minister. The President of the Republic may, with the assent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term, but in such event the electoral colleges must be summoned for new elections within three months. The ministers as a body are responsible to the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal acts. The President of the Republic is responsible only in case of high treason. By a special article, appended to the constitution of 1875, dated July 16, 1875, it is enacted that 'the President of the Republic cannot declare war without the previous assent of the two Chambers.' In the event of a vacancy by death, or any other cause, the two united Chambers must proceed immediately to the election of a new President of the Republic.

President of the Republic—François J. P. Jules Grévy, born at Montsous-Vaudrez, dep. Jura, August 15, 1808; studied law and admitted to the bar of Paris, 1831; member of the Constituent Assembly, 1848-9, and member of the Legislative Body, 1868-70; member of the National Assembly, 1871-5, and President of the Assembly, 1871-3; President of the Chamber of Deputies, 1876-9. Elected President of the Republic for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, assembled in National Assembly, by 563 against 99 votes, January 30, 1879.

The salary of the President of the Republic is fixed at 600,000 francs, or 24,000*l.*, with an additional allowance of 300,000 francs, or 12,000*l.*, for household expenses.

The last Ministry, appointed by the President of the Republic, consists of eleven members, namely:—

1. President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Charles de Freycinet, born 1820; educated at the École Polytechnique. Minister of Public Works, December 14, 1877. Appointed President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, January 31, 1882.

2. Minister of the Interior and Public Worship.—M. Goblet; appointed January 31, 1882.

3. Minister of Finance.—Jean Baptist Léon Say, born 1826; author of several statistical and financial works; Administrator of the Northern Railway of France, 1865–70; Prefect of the Department of the Seine, 1871–2; Minister of Finance, 1872–3, and 1875–7. Appointed Minister of Finance, January 31, 1882.

4. Minister of Justice.—M. Humbert. Appointed Jan. 31, 1882.

5. Minister of Commerce.—Charles Tirard, born at Geneva 1826; studied jurisprudence, 1846–50; Member of the Chamber of Deputies for Paris, 1876; appointed Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, February 5, 1879; reappointed January 31, 1882.

6. Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.—Jules Ferry, born at Paris, 1823; admitted to the bar, 1848; member of the Legislative Body, 1869–70; Member of the Government of National Defence, 1870–1; Prefect of the Department of the Seine, 1871–2; Ambassador to Greece, 1872–3; Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, 1879–80; President of the Council, September 23, 1880, to November 15, 1881. Appointed Minister of Public Instruction, January 31, 1882.

7. Minister of Public Works.—M. Varroy; appointed January 31, 1882.

8. Minister of War.—General Billot; appointed January 31, 1882.

9. Minister of Marine.—Admiral Jean Bernard Jauréguiberry, born 1815; entered the Navy, 1832; Rear-Admiral, 1869; Vice-Admiral, 1870; Minister of Marine, 1879–80. Again appointed January 31, 1882.

10. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Louis Cochéry, born 1830; Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, 1873–79. Appointed First Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, February 5, 1879.

11. Minister of Agriculture.—M. de Mahy; appointed January 31, 1882.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon:—

<i>House of Bourbon</i>		<i>House of Bourbon—Orléans</i>	
Henri IV.	1589–1610	Louis Philippe (+ 1850) .	1830–1848
Louis XIII., 'le Juste' .	1610–1643	<i>Second Republic</i>	
Louis XIV., 'le Grand' .	1643–1715	Provisional Government,	
Louis XV.	1715–1774	Feb.–Dec.	
Louis XVI. (+ 1793) .	1774–1792	1848	
<i>First Republic</i>		Louis Napoléon, President 1848–1852	
Convention	1792–1795	<i>Empire, Restored</i>	
Directoire	1795–1799	Napoléon III. (+ 1873) .	
Consulate	1799–1804	1852–1870	
<i>Empire</i>		<i>Third Republic</i>	
Napoléon I. (+ 1821) .	1804–1814	Government of National	
<i>House of Bourbon, Restored</i>		Defence	
Louis XVIII.	1814–1824	1870–1871	
Charles X. (+ 1836) .	1824–1830	Louis A. Thiers, President 1871–1873	
		Marshal MacMahon „ 1873–1879	
		F. J. P. Jules Grévy „ 1879	

The average duration of the eighteen Governments of France since the accession of the House of Bourbon was 16 years.

Church and Education.

The population of France, at the census of May 1872, consisted of 35,387,703 Roman Catholics, being 98·02 per cent. of the total population, of 580,757 Protestants, or 1·6 per cent. of the population, of 49,439 Jews, and 85,022 members of other sects.

All religions are equal by law, but only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, have state allowances. In the budget for 1881, these allowances were as follows:—

	France
Roman Catholic prelates and clergy	41,508,295
Roman Catholic Churches, seminaries, &c.	10,205,400
Protestant clergy	1,416,000
Jewish rabbis	188,900
Protestant and Jewish places of worship	80,000
Total	53,398,595 or £2,135,944

There are eighty-six prelates of the Roman Catholic Church—namely, seventeen archbishops and sixty-nine bishops. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, are under a council of administration, the seat of which is at Paris. At the census of 1872, the clergy of all denominations was found to number 150,654 individuals, while their families, supported by them, numbered 24,204, and their servants 41,817, being a total of 216,675 persons, equal to 0·6 per cent. of the population of France.

A return presented to the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1881 by the Ministry of Public Worship shows that at the end of 1880 there were in all 200,000 persons under vows in France, exclusive of 45,000 ecclesiastics in receipt of pay from the State. There are two kinds of religious bodies in France—the congregations which are controlled by a central authority, and alone have the right of forming branches, and the communities which are independent of each other, although subject to the same rules. There are in France five legally authorised congregations of men, which have founded 115 establishments at home and in the colonies, and 109 abroad. The number of members of these five congregations is 2,418. The number of communities of men is four, with 84 members. There are 384 establishments which are unauthorised, the members of which number 7,444 men. The difference between them is that those which are not authorised labour under legal disabilities and are liable to dissolution. There are, in addition, 23 religious associations of men devoted to the education of the young. The number of schools under their direction is 3,096. The number of the members of these associations is 20,341.

Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the Government. The highest schools, or universities, go by the name of 'facultés de l'état,' and are fifteen in number, at Paris, Aix, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Douai, Grenoble, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse. In the session of 1879-80, the total number of students—'total des inscriptions'—at these 15 high schools was 41,185, of whom 15,885 studied law; 14,269 philosophy or 'lettres'; 9,618 medicine; and 1,413 sciences. The number of students at the 'faculté de l'état' at Paris alone was 20,167, or nearly one-half of the total number. Next to it in numbers stood the high school of Bordeaux, with 3,507 students. Some of the 'facultés de l'état' have but few students, such as Clermont, which had 46, and Besançon 38 students in the session of 1879-80. Together with the general census of May 1872, there was an official inquiry into the educational state of the nation, which, being very carefully made, gave, it is reported, accurate results. In the inquiry of 1872, the population was divided into three groups, according to ages, the first comprising all children under six; the second the growing generation between six and twenty; and the third all the grown-up persons above twenty. The following table gives the total net results of the educational census of 1872:—

Degree of Education	Groups of Ages		
	Under six years	From 6 to 20	Above 20 years
Unable to read or write . . .	3,540,101	2,082,338	7,702,362
Able to read only . . .	292,348	1,175,125	2,305,130
Able to read and write . . .	151,595	5,458,097	13,073,057
Unascertained . . .	38,042	70,721	214,005
Total . . .	4,022,086	8,786,281	23,294,554
Total population . . .			36,102,921

It will be seen from the preceding table that nine-tenths of the children under six; more than a fifth, but less than a fourth of the youths of both sexes under twenty; and more than a third of the grown-up population of men and women, are unable to read or write. Setting aside the four millions of children under six years of age, it may be said that thirty per cent. of the population of France are entirely devoid of education.

The census of 1872 showed an extraordinary difference in the degree of education between the 87 departments of France, the percentage of ignorance ranging between six and sixty. The following tabular statement shows the departments in the order of educational advancement, giving the percentage of all individuals above six years of age unable to read or write:—

Departments	Percentage of individuals unable to read or write	Departments	Percentage of individuals unable to read or write
Doubs	6.9	Charente-Inférieure	32.2
Meurthe-et-Moselle	8.3	Saône-et-Loire	32.3
Haute-Marne	8.4	Loiret	32.4
Jura	9.3	Maine-et-Loire	32.4
Meuse	9.7	Mayenne	32.7
Vosges	10.0	Gard	33.7
Seine	11.4	Loire-Inférieure	33.7
Marne	11.8	Ile-et-Vilaine	34.6
Haute-Saône	11.9	Puy-de-Dôme	35.9
Seine-et-Oise	12.0	Hérault	36.1
Aube	12.4	Ardeche	36.4
Rhin (Belfort)	12.7	Nord	36.6
Côte-d'Or	13.3	Sarthe	36.7
Hautes-Alpes	14.3	Deux-Sèvres	37.2
Rhône	14.5	Loir-et-Cher	37.6
Orne	15.9	Vaucluse	37.6
Ardennes	16.4	Haute-Garonne	37.7
Calvados	16.5	Var	37.7
Lozère	20.3	Lot	38.7
Seine-et-Marne	20.4	Gers	39.6
Isère	21.0	Tarn	40.4
Oise	21.8	Lot-et-Garonne	41.5
Aveyron	22.0	Aude	41.6
Haute-Savoie	22.4	Tarn-et-Garonne	42.0
Savoie	23.2	Corse (Corsica)	42.8
Eure-et-Loire	23.4	Côtes-du-Nord	43.2
Cantal	23.5	Indre-et-Loire	43.3
Ain	24.1	Creuse	46.6
Yonne	24.2	Nièvre	47.4
Manche	25.9	Charente	48.4
Aisne	26.3	Vienne	48.6
Hautes-Pyrénées	27.2	Pyrénées-Orientales	49.6
Bouches-du-Rhône	27.6	Vendée	50.8
Eure	27.8	Morbihan	52.1
Seine-Inférieure	28.7	Allier	52.5
Somme	28.8	Ariège	53.4
Basses-Pyrénées	28.9	Corrèze	55.8
Drôme	29.1	Finistère	56.3
Basses-Alpes	29.2	Indre	56.8
Gironde	29.2	Cher	57.3
Loire	29.5	Landes	57.6
Pas-de-Calais	29.6	Dordogne	60.3
Alpes-Maritimes	31.8	Haute-Vienne	61.8
Haute-Loire	31.8		
		General Average	31.6

It will be seen that, as a rule, education is most advanced in the north-eastern departments of France, and least in the south-western

departments. In the departments now constituting the German 'Reichsland' of Alsace-Lorraine, France lost the most educated portion of her former inhabitants. The progress of education indicated in the census returns of 1866 and 1872 was very slight, due to some extent to the loss of these provinces. But since the year 1872, the progress has been very great, owing to the energetic efforts of the Government, aided by the legislature. It was stated by the Minister of Public Instruction in the Chamber of Deputies, in the session of 1881, that all children, without exception, would be subject to education before the end of 1883.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The budgets of revenue and expenditure were as follows in each of the nine years, from 1873 to 1881:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1873 . . .	2,467,470,630	98,698,825	2,374,804,134	94,992,165
1874 . . .	2,533,262,199	101,330,488	2,532,689,922	101,307,597
1875 . . .	2,588,900,623	103,556,025	2,584,452,831	103,378,113
1876 . . .	2,575,028,582	103,001,143	2,570,000,475	102,800,019
1877 . . .	2,672,140,530	106,885,621	2,667,296,751	106,691,870
1878 . . .	2,793,377,804	111,735,112	2,781,035,095	111,241,404
1879 . . .	2,995,670,613	119,826,825	2,961,274,851	118,450,994
1880 . . .	3,130,725,288	125,229,011	3,130,494,244	125,219,769
1881 . . .	3,214,534,789	128,581,389	3,213,806,817	128,552,272

The principal sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were set down as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1881.

Sources of Revenue in 1881	Francs
Direct taxes	402,805,970
'Enrégistrement' stamps and domains	678,983,700
Produce of forests	38,102,600
Customs and salt monopoly	305,348,000
Indirect taxes	968,644,600
Posts and telegraphs	137,600,000
Surplus of the years 1877-79	80,609,400
Miscellaneous receipts	179,570,519
Total ordinary receipts	2,763,208,789
	£110,528,349
'Ressources extraordinaires'	451,326,000
	£18,053,040
● Total Revenue	3,214,534,789
	£128,581,389

Branches of Expenditure in 1881		Francs
Public debt and dotations		1,448,838,721
Ministry of justice		34,547,442
" foreign affairs		13,726,800
" the interior and worship		144,205,571
" posts and telegraphs		118,814,500
" war		570,280,085
" marine and colonies		196,236,101
" public instruction and fine arts		71,997,276
" agriculture and commerce		35,275,709
" public works		579,884,603
Total expenditure		3,213,806,817
		£128,552,272

In the preliminary budget for the year 1881, drawn up by the minister of finance, the revenue for the year was estimated at 2,752,794,830 francs, or 110,111,793*l.*, and the expenditure at 2,754,432,600 francs, or 110,177,304*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,637,770 francs, or 65,511*l.*

The following table shows the principal sources of actual revenue in the year 1869, distinguished as the last 'normal year,' or year before the war and invasion, according to the final 'budget réglé':—

Sources of Revenue		Francs
Direct taxes		332,439,521
Special taxes assimilated to direct taxes		7,132,115
Produce of domains		11,153,178
Produce of forests		12,893,354
Registration duties and stamps	456,983,648 fr.	1,323,605,043
Customs and salt	144,612,873	
Indirect contributions	627,379,876	
Posts	94,628,646	
Universities—'produits universitaires'		4,024,062
Revenue of Algeria		15,023,618
Tax upon civil pensions		15,378,541
Various receipts		60,826,121
'Ressources extraordinaires'		15,718,016
Total revenue		1,798,193,568
		£71,927,742

The sources of revenue at the disposal of the Government of France have been constantly increasing for the last fifty years, more especially the revenue derived from direct taxation. It is accounted for by the constantly increasing wealth of the French people, owing to their extreme frugality, thrift, and laboriousness.

The following table shows the principal branches of actual expenditure of the 'budget réglé' in the 'normal year' of 1869:—

Branches of Expenditure	Francs
Public debt and dotations	519,911,610
Ministry of justice	36,080,550
" foreign affairs	13,899,963
" the interior	75,443,099
Service of Algeria	38,011,760
Ministry of finance	20,357,989
" war	384,157,428
" marine and colonies	175,753,949
" public instruction, worship and fine arts	87,952,029
" agriculture and commerce	16,454,673
" public works—ordinary service	83,562,728
" " extraordinary service	51,059,139
Cost of collecting the revenue	227,026,216
Drawbacks and restitutions	10,542,767
Total expenditure	1,740,213,900
	£69,608,556

The enormously increased expenditure of recent years, compared with 1869, due principally to the augmented public debt, and, to a lesser extent, to cost of the army (see p. 69), was covered chiefly by the imposition of new indirect taxes. Foremost in the list of these were greatly raised customs duties, and stamps, both sources producing together upwards of 430,000,000 francs, or 17,200,000*l.* per annum. To provide for increased disbursements connected with the army, the National Assembly, on the proposition of the Minister of Finance, voted likewise a variety of new indirect taxes, among them on sugar, wines, salt, and transports by railway.

When laying one of the last budgets before the National Assembly, the Minister of Finance gave an account of the total direct cost of the war and foreign occupation of 1870-73, and of the resources, from loans and new imposts, raised to cover the expenditure. The following two tables embody a summary of the statements of the Minister of Finance:—

Cost of the War and Foreign Occupation of 1870-73.

	Francs
War expenditure, extraordinary, in 1870	1,173,016,000
" " " in 1871	700,222,000
Foreign occupation of 1871-73	38,807,000
Provisioning of Paris	169,518,000
Grants to the families of soldiers	50,000,000
Interest on sums due to Germany	302,065,000
Maintenance of German troops	248,625,000
Repayment of fines, &c., levied by Germans	61,708,000
Disbursements on account of the loans of 1870-72	631,168,000
Loss from non-payment of taxes, 1870-71	364,189,000
Miscellaneous expenditure	548,564,000
War indemnity to Germany	5,000,000,000
Total	9,287,382,000
	£371,515,280

Resources raised to cover the Expenditure of the War and Foreign Occupation of 1870-73.

	Francs
Proceeds of loans raised in 1870	1,013,471,000
Sale of rentes of the army dotation	92,197,000
Funds of the 'garde mobilisée'.	120,309,000
Sale of provisions for Paris	91,288,000
Loan from the Bank of France	1,530,000,000
Loan from the Eastern Railway Company	325,000,000
Proceeds of the national loan of 1871	2,225,994,000
" " " " of 1872	3,498,744,000
Produce of new imposts in 1871	83,915,000
" " " " in 1872	154,899,000
Estimated produce of new imposts in 1873	152,065,000
Total	9,287,882,000
	£371,515,280

The necessity of further loans to cover probable deficits was foreshadowed in the presentation of the budgets for 1875 and 1876.

There were deficits, more or less in amount, throughout the period of the Empire, as well as under preceding governments. Almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation showed a small surplus, while the 'compte définitif,' published a number of years afterwards, exhibited a large deficit.

The following is a statement of the deficits of former periods, from 1814 till the last completed year of the reign of Napoleon III. :—

Periods	Deficits £
Bourbon Monarchy: April 1, 1814, to July 31, 1830	810,920
Reign of Louis Philippe: August 1, 1830, to Feb. 28, 1848	39,914,520
Second Republic: March 1, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1851	14,374,960
Second Empire: Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1869	85,541,580
Total	140,641,980

The average annual revenue and annual expenditure during each of the four periods here given were as follows:—

Periods	Average Annual Revenue	Average Annual Expenditure	Deficit
	£	£	£
First: 1814-30	39,777,800	39,828,520	50,720
Second: 1830-1848	48,855,040	51,072,520	2,217,480
Third: 1848-51	59,918,560	63,512,320	3,593,760
Fourth: 1852-69	78,507,730	83,260,040	4,752,310

The continued deficits from 1814 to the end of 1869 were covered by loans, inscribed in the 'Grand livre de la dette publique,' dating

from the year 1793, when a general consolidation was made of all the debts, annuities, and other Government obligations, which were converted into a perpetual five per cent. 'rente,' entailing an annual charge of 174 millions of francs, or 6,960,000*l.* The dividends were not, however, paid at first, except in assignats, or paper of a fictitious value, and six years later the Government was forced to compound with its creditors. The debt had become reduced by confiscation of property of the 'émigrés' to 120 millions of francs of 'rente,' which was reduced by a fresh conversion to 40 millions, the public being reimbursed the remaining two-thirds in bonds exchangeable for the confiscated lands of the church and the nobles. Thus at the commencement of the 19th century the annual charge of the National Debt of France was only about 1,600,000*l.*, or less than one-tenth of that of Great Britain. The extension of the French debt made little progress under Napoleon I., and from 1800 to 1814, a period of fourteen years of almost continuous war, the annual charge increased but from 40 millions of francs to 63 millions, and of the 23 millions added to the yearly charge, 10 millions represented 'rente' created to repay debts left by the Government of the Directory to its successor. In reality the debt was only increased during the Consulate and the Empire by 7 millions of francs of 'rente,' or 140 millions of capital, the famous maxim of Napoleon the First that 'he would make war support war,' being literally adhered to, as shown by these simple debt-figures. After the fall of the Emperor the expenses of the Government were greatly enhanced. The Restoration increased the annual charge of the debt between 1814 and 1830 from 63 millions to 165 millions of francs, but that period had to bear the penalty of the doings of the former Governments, and the loans issued by it were required to pay the war indemnity of 700 millions, the indemnity of 1,000 millions paid to the 'émigrés' for their confiscated property, and the burden of the occupation of a foreign army of 150,000 men. The 'rente' created under the Restoration in reality amounted to 165 millions of francs, but during the whole of the period a regular system of amortisation was maintained, and 54 millions of 'rente' were redeemed; at the same time a saving of 6 millions was obtained by a conversion of the debt in 1825, and 3½ millions of 'rente,' having reverted to the State, were annulled. The excellent administration of several Ministers of Finance had in the meantime so improved the credit of the country that from 7½ to 9½ per cent., the cost of the loans from 1815 to 1818, a loan of 80 millions of francs in 4 per cent. 'rente' was obtained in 1830 from the house of Rothschild at 102½. This was the only instance in the financial history of France of a loan being negotiated above par.

The total public debt of France amounted on January 1, 1879,

to a nominal capital of 19,862,035,983 francs, or 794,481,439*l.*, the interest on which, or 'rente,' was 748,404,952 francs, or 29,936,198*l.* The number of 'inscriptions' of 'rente,' that is of individual holders was 4,380,933. The following table shows the nominal capital of each of the four descriptions of 'rente,' the interest, or amount of 'rente,' and the number of holders on January 1, 1879:—

Description of Rente	Nominal Capital	Interest, or amount of Rente	Number of Holders of Rente
	Francs	Francs	
3 per cent. . .	12,101,352,167	363,040,565	1,788,114
4 " . .	11,152,400	446,096	786
4½ " . .	832,061,176	37,442,779	159,459
5 " . .	6,917,470,240	345,873,512	2,432,574
Total . .	19,862,035,983	748,404,952	4,380,933

The following table shows, after official returns, the number of holders of 'rente,' together with the amount of 'rente,' at decennial periods from 1798 to 1870, and from 1870 to 1879:—

Years : January 1	Number of Holders of Rente	Amount of Annual Rente
		Francs
1798	24,791	25,111,785
1810	145,663	56,730,583
1820	199,697	172,784,838
1830	195,370	204,696,459
1840	265,447	195,911,137
1850	846,330	229,608,758
1860	1,073,801	338,356,589
1870	1,254,040	358,087,510
1871	1,269,739	386,222,343
1872	2,147,130	502,126,256
1876	3,473,475	626,120,206
1878	4,130,040	690,013,493
1879	4,380,933	748,404,952

It will be seen that the national debt in recent years has been steadily undergoing the process of complete subdivision among the population of France, the number of the public fundholders having come to approach that of the freeholders of the soil. (See page 80.) The interest and other expenses connected with the public debt of France were distributed as follows for 1882:—Consolidated Debt, 743,026,239 francs; Redeemable Capital, 340,432,278 francs; Annuities and Life Interests, 151,881,060 francs; total charges, 1,235,339,577 francs, or 49,413,583*l.*

At the commencement of 1879, the total burden of the capital of the public debt of France was 515 francs, or 20*l.* 12*s.* per head

of population; while the burden of the interest, or rente, was 19 francs, or 15s. 10d. per head of population.

All the departments of France, as well as many of the great towns, have their own budgets and debts, which latter were largely increased by the war. The budget estimates of the city of Paris for each of the years 1879 and 1880 were as follows:—

	1879	1880
	Francs	Francs
<i>Revenue</i> :—Ordinary receipts . . .	223,724,548	228,635,125
Extraordinary receipts . . .	4,760,786	4,987,000
Total revenue . . .	228,485,334 £9,139,413	233,622,125 £9,344,885
	Francs	Francs
<i>Expenditure</i> :—Ordinary expenditure . .	223,724,548	221,635,125
Extraordinary expenditure . . .	4,760,786	11,987,000
Total expenditure . . .	228,485,334 £9,139,413	233,622,125 £9,344,885

In the provisional budget estimates for the year 1880, the total revenue was calculated at 233,102,579 francs, or 9,324,103*l.*, and the total expenditure at 231,041,489 francs, or 9,241,659*l.*

The principal source of revenue in the budget of the city of Paris is from tolls upon articles of general consumption, called 'droits d'octroi,' estimated to produce 125,398,041 francs, or 5,015,922*l.*, in 1879, and 128,713,600 francs, or 5,148,544*l.*, in the year 1880. The principal branch of expenditure is for interest and sinking fund of the municipal debt, which, at the end of September 1880, amounted to 2,295,000,000 francs, or 91,800,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

The military forces of France are in a state of nearly completed reorganisation, on the basis of a 'loi sur le recrutement,' voted by the National Assembly on July 27, 1872, supplemented by two further organisation laws, passed on July 24, 1873, and March 13, 1875. The first article of the law of 1872 enacts universal liability to arms: 'Tout Français doit le service militaire personnel.' By Arts. 2 and 4, substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and by Art. 3 it is ordered that 'every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty years, to enter the active army or the reserves.' The constitution of these divisions of

the armed forces is prescribed in the third chapter, the first article, as follows: 'Every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service must be for five years in the Active Army—"l'armée active"; for four years in the Reserve of the Active Army—"la réserve de l'armée active"; for five years in the Territorial Army—"l'armée territoriale"; and for six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army—"la réserve de l'armée territoriale."' The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserve of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserve are in any way localised, but drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand the Territorial Army and its Reserve are spread over fixed regions, determined from time to time by administrative enactments.

The principle of universal liability to arms, laid down at the beginning, is not carried out strictly in all the enactments of the law of 1872, which admits of various exemptions from the military service due by all Frenchmen. Beside those rejected on physical grounds—les jeunes gens que leurs infirmités rendent impropres à tout service—there are entirely exempt from service, first, the eldest of orphans having neither father nor mother; secondly, the only son, or the eldest of sons, or the grandson, or the eldest of grandsons, of a widow, or wife separated from her husband, or a father upwards of seventy; thirdly, the eldest of two brothers liable for service at the same time; fourthly, the younger of two brothers, having his elder brother actually serving in the Active Army; and fifthly, the younger son of a family whose elder brother had died in the service, or has been discharged for wounds or illness contracted in the field. There are, moreover, partly or conditionally exempted the pupils of the École polytechnique and of the École forestière; the teachers and pupil-teachers in public schools; the professors of various institutions; the artists who have gained any of the 'Grands Prix' of the institute of France; and, finally, the members and novices of all religious associations devoted to teaching, and all ecclesiastics borne on a list drawn up by their episcopal superiors. Partial or additional exemption from military service may also be granted by the municipal councils and other local authorities to all young men who contribute to the support of their families, or who are engaged in studies or avocations that would suffer from interruption. These latter exemptions are subject to the revision of military councils established in each department of France.

The law of 1872 permits young men who can prove a certain amount of education by passing an examination to enlist as volunteers for one year only, and to obtain exemption thereby from service in the Active Army. They must maintain and clothe themselves at their own expense. All soldiers in the Active Army

who have learnt their duties, and who can read and write, may be sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time.

According to the budget of the Ministry of War for 1880, the effective strength of the whole French army is composed of 496,442 men and 124,279 horses; but the Gendarmerie and the Garde Républicaine are included in these figures, and they amount together to 27,132 men and 13,480 horses. The army properly so called was, therefore, in 1880, made up of 469,310 men and 110,799 horses. Of these 52,424 men and 15,756 horses were assigned to Algiers; the remaining 416,886 men and 95,043 horses were quartered in France and the various colonial stations. For recruiting the army in 1880, it was estimated that 165,598 conscripts would be required. Of these 107,113 were to be assigned to the infantry, 18,045 to the cavalry, 24,647 to the artillery, 4,718 to the engineers, 5,759 to the military train, and 5,316 to the administrative branches.

Notwithstanding the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, resulting in a decrease of population of more than a million and a half, the expenditure for the army has largely increased since the war with Germany. In the year 1869, the actual expenditure for the army amounted to 384,157,428 francs, or 15,366,297*l.*; while in the estimates for 1880, voted by the Chamber of Deputies, the amount stood at 570,280,085 francs, or 22,811,203*l.*, being an augmentation of 186,123,657 francs, or 7,444,906*l.* The rise was due mainly to the increase in the numbers of the army under the new organisation.

The organisation of the French army, under the law known as the 'loi des cadres,' passed by the National Assembly, March 13, 1875, is as follows:

Infantry:

- 144 regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies.
- 30 battalions of chasseurs à pied, each of 4 companies.
- 4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies.
- 3 regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, each of 4 battalions.
- 1 regiment of Légion Etrangère, of 4 battalions of 4 companies.
- 3 battalions of Infanterie Légère d'Afrique.

The troops of the last four divisions form a special class, enrolled as the 19th corps d'armée.

Cavalry:

- 12 regiments of cuirassiers.
- 26 regiments of dragoons.
- 32 regiments of light cavalry, chasseurs and hussars.
- 4 regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique.
- 3 regiments of Spahis.

Artillery and Engineers:

- 38 regiments of field artillery, forming 19 brigades.
- 2 regiments of artillery pontonniers, each of 14 companies.
- 10 companies of artillery workmen for factories, &c.

57 companies of train artillery.

4 regiments of sappers and miners, each of 5 battalions.

The total force of the French army, both in men, including officers, rank and file, and in horses, was reported as follows to the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1881:—

Divisions	Men	Horses
Infantry	281,601	2,649
Cavalry	68,617	59,023
Artillery	66,331	32,690
Engineers (Génie)	10,960	733
Train (Equipages militaires)	9,392	7,680
Administrative troops	38,782	4,452
'Gendarmerie'	27,014	13,667
Total	502,697	120,894

The effective of the standing army for the year 1881 was fixed in the budget estimates at 498,000 men, of whom 53,000 men were assigned to the Algerian forces. The total was divided as follows:—4,174 men for staff service, 3,122 unattached, 2,670 unclassified in the other corps, 283,563 in the infantry, 68,758 in the cavalry, 68,762 in the artillery, 11,005 sappers, 11,630 in the train, 18,025 in the commissariat service, and 26,459 gendarmes. There were allowances made for 26,968 officers, 121,914 non-commissioned officers, and 349,615 rank and file.

The whole of France is divided into 18 military regions, each under a general of division, and subdivided into districts, of the same circumference as the departments, under a general of brigade. The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications,' with 'chefs-lieux,' or head-quarters, at Arras, Bayonne, Besançon, Bourges, Brest, Cherbourg, Grenoble, Langres, La Rochelle, Le Havre, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nantes, Perpignan, St. Omer, Toulon, and Toulouse. Before the war of 1870-71, there were two more of these 'chef-lieux,' Metz and Strasbourg, which also contained the chief military establishments, manufactories, and stores. To replace them, it was ordered, by a decree of the Government, issued in July 1872, to create military establishments at Avignon, Perpignan, Quiberon, and Rouen.

2. Navy.

The war navy of France was composed, at the end of 1881, of 59 ironclads, 264 unarmoured screw steamers, 62 paddle-steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. The following statement gives the number of vessels of each class, their horse-power, and armament:—

Classes of Vessels	Number	Horse-power	Guns
1. IRONCLADS (<i>Bâtiments cuirassés</i>):—			
‘ Bâtiments de Combat’	30	118,819	338
‘ Cuirassés de 2nd rang’	15	35,013	88
Coast-guards (Garde-côtes cuirassés) .	7	13,353	11
Floating batteries (Batteries flottantes).	7	35,000	44
Total, Ironclads	59	202,185	481
2. SCREW STEAMERS (<i>Bâtiments à hélice</i>):—			
Ships of the line (Vaisseaux)	29	16,680	386
Frigates (Frégates)	24	10,100	574
Corvettes (Corvettes)	21	7,940	156
Avisos (Avisos)	63	8,975	172
Gunboats (Canonnières)	78	1,871	95
Transports (Transports)	47	10,222	160
Special boats (Bâtim. spéciaux) . . .	2	24	4
Total, Screw Steamers	264	55,812	1,547
3. PADDLE STEAMERS (<i>Bâtiments à roues</i>):—			
Frigates (Frégates)	11	3,450	32
Corvettes (Corvettes)	7	1,870	18
Avisos (Avisos)	44	3,345	104
Total, Paddle Steamers	62	8,665	154
4. SAILING VESSELS (<i>Bâtiments à voiles</i>):—			
Ships of the line (Vaisseaux)	2	—	440
Frigates (Frégates)	11	—	57
Corvettes (Corvettes)	7	—	25
Brigs (Bricks)	7	—	26
Transports (Transports)	26	—	42
Smaller vessels (Bâtiments de flotille) .	60	—	82
Total, Sailing Vessels	113	—	672
Total War Navy	498	266,662	2,854

The following is a tabular list of the 52 ironclads of the navy of France, exclusive of floating batteries, at the end of the year 1881. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to that descriptive of the British ironclad navy, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement in tons. Each vessel of the French navy is enrolled at one of the five great ‘divisions maritimes’ of the country—namely, 1. Cherbourg; 2. Brest; 3. Lorient; 4. Rochefort; and 5. Toulon; and in the following list the initial letter of these ports, preceding the name of each ironclad, denotes the division on the register of which it stands. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk (*) before their names were not quite completed at the end of 1881:—

Division Maritime	Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water line.	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, o- tonnars
			Number	Weight		
	<i>Bâtiments de Combat:—</i>	Inches				Tons
T.	Dévastation . .	14	{ 4 2	{ 38-ton 25-ton	4,200	9,600
C.	Foudroyante . .	14	{ 4 2	{ 38-ton 25-ton	4,200	9,600
T.	Amiral-Duperré . .	12	4	38-ton	4,200	8,000
B.	*Tempête . .	11½	2	38-ton	4,200	5,495
L.	*Tonneur . .	11½	2	38-ton	4,200	5,495
C.	*Fulminant . .	11½	2	38-ton	4,200	5,495
C.	*Furieux . .	11½	2	38-ton	3,800	4,452
B.	*Vengeur . .	11½	2	38-ton	3,800	4,452
T.	*Tonnant . .	11½	2	38-ton	3,800	4,452
L.	Redoutable . .	9	{ 2 4	{ 38-ton 24-ton	6,000	8,658
B.	Trident . .	8½	{ 8 2	{ 24-ton 18-ton	4,800	8,164
L.	Friedland . .	8½	{ 8 2	{ 18-ton 12-ton	4,800	8,164
B.	Colbert . .	8½	{ 8 2	{ 24-ton 18-ton	4,800	8,164
T.	Marengo . .	7½	{ 4 4	{ 88-ton 17-ton	3,673	7,360
B.	Océan . .	7½	{ 4 4	{ 18-ton 7-ton	3,673	7,360
C.	Suffren . .	7½	{ 4 4	{ 18-ton 7-ton	3,673	7,360
C.	Flandre . .	6	{ 8 4	{ 12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Gauloise . .	5½	{ 8 4	{ 12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Guyenne . .	5½	{ 8 4	{ 12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Héroïne . .	5½	{ 8 4	{ 12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Magnanime . .	5½	{ 8 4	{ 12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Provence . .	5½	{ 8 4	{ 12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Revanche . .	5½	{ 8 4	{ 12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Savoie . .	5½	{ 8 4	{ 12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
L.	Surveillante . .	5½	{ 8 4	{ 12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Valeureuse . .	5½	{ 8 4	{ 12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
L.	Couronne . .	5½	{ 2 10	{ 10-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Gloire . .	5½	36	6½-ton	3,500	5,700
L.	Solférino . .	5	52	6-ton	4,000	6,786

Division Maritime	Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
			Number	Weight		
	<i>Cuirassés de 2nd rang:</i>	Inches				Tons
B.	Lagalissonnière .	6	{ 4 4	{ 7-ton 5-ton	3,963	3,445
R.	Triomphante .	6	{ 4 4	{ 7-ton 5-ton	3,963	3,445
T.	*Victorieuse .	6	{ 4 4	{ 7-ton 5-ton	3,963	3,445
L.	Alma .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
R.	Armide .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
C.	Atalante .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
T.	Belliqueuse .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
C.	Jeanne d'Arc .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
R.	Montcalm .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
L.	Reine Blanche .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
T.	Thétis .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
B.	*Bayard .	6	4	12-ton	1,987	3,445
C.	*Duguesclin .	6	4	12-ton	1,987	3,445
L.	*Turenne .	6	4	12-ton	1,987	3,445
C.	*Vauban .	6	4	12-ton	1,987	3,445
	<i>Garde-côtes cuirassés:-</i>					
L.	*Indomptable .	10	2	38-ton	4,200	6,000
B.	Cerbère .	9	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
R.	Tigre .	9	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
C.	Bélier .	8	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
L.	Boule-Dogue .	8	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
C.	Taureau .	8	1	20-ton	1,508	3,700
B.	Onondaga .	5½	2	12-ton	1,613	2,550

Besides the ships enumerated here, the following ironclads were on the stocks at the end of 1881 in the dockyards of France:—The *Kaiman*, at Toulon; the *Terrible*, at Brest; the *Indomptable*, at Lorient; and the *Requin*, building at Bordeaux. All these are smaller *Inflexibles*, but with fixed turrets, the guns being mounted *en barbette*. They were each of 7,168 tons displacement, and protected at the water-line by compound armour 50 centimètres thick at the top and diminishing to 40 centimètres. There were also the *Bayard*, at Brest; the *Turenne*, at Lorient; and the *Vauban* and the *Duguesclin*, at Cherbourg, ships of the *Audacious* class, armoured at the water-line by compound plates 25 centimètres in thickness. Finally, there were the *Formidable*, at Lorient and the *Admiral Baudin*, at Brest, monster ironclads of 11,300 tons, and armoured at the sides to the extent of from 45 to 55 centimètres.

The three most powerful of the completed ironclads of the French navy are the turret-ships *Dévastation*, the *Foudroyante*, and the

Amiral-Duperré. They were designed nearly on the same lines, are 312 feet in length, and are constructed mainly of steel. Next on the list of the 'bâtimens de combat,' or ships for offensive warfare, stand the six ironclads, all with $11\frac{1}{2}$ inch armour, and differing in nothing except in strength from the preceding ones. In the whole of them, horizontal steel armour is used in sufficient strength to render the decks bomb-proof, and guns are mounted *en barbette*, capable of being used in all directions. Not much inferior to the first nine of the 'bâtimens de combat' are the next five in the list, the *Redoutable*, the *Trident*, the *Friedland*, and the *Colbert*. Most of the remaining ironclads of the 'bâtimens de combat' class are of antiquated construction, and as will be seen from the list with thin armour. By a recent decision of the Minister of Marine, the majority of them are to be struck off from the 'effectif normal' in 1885.

The 'iron-clads of the second rank,' enumerated in the preceding tabular list, fifteen in number, are held to be available only for defensive warfare, while the seven ships of the next class, 'garde-côtes cuirassés,' are, as indicated by the name, destined solely for the protection of the maritime border of France. At the head of this last class stands the *Indomptable*, launched at Lorient in the summer of 1879.

Among the unarmoured steamers of the French navy the most notable are the frigates *Duquesne* and *Tourville*, both constructed for high speed, calculated at seventeen knots. They are sister-ships; the first launched at Rochefort, and the second at Toulon, in 1876. They are each 309 feet long, and 50 feet broad, with engines of 6,000 horse-power, and a displacement of 5,340 tons. Each of these ships is armed with 27 guns, of which 20 are of a bore of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and seven of $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Of the remainder of the 264 unarmoured screw steamers of the French navy, more than one-half are not in active service, being either stripped of their guns, or on the reserve list. Only two out of the twenty-nine ships of the line of this class, the 'Louis XIV.,' 480 horse-power, with 116 guns, and the 'Jean-Bart,' 400 horse-power, with 66 guns, were afloat in 1881, and in all other cases the service was carried on by smaller screw and paddle steamers. A considerable proportion of the 113 sailing vessels are employed as 'Garde-pêches,' on the fishing grounds near the coasts of France.

By a resolution of the National Assembly passed in the session of 1875, large additions were made to the navy of war, an annual credit of 30,000,000 francs, or 1,200,000*l.*, being set aside for the purpose, to be applied to 50 vessels, the construction of which was either to be finished, continued, or simply commenced within five years. The greater number of these vessels are being built in the government dockyards at Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The marine conscription was introduced as early as the year 1683. There is an 'Inscription maritime,' on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population;' that is, men and youths devoted to a sea-faring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age. The number of men thus inscribed fluctuates from 150,000 to 180,000. Though all are liable to conscription, the government, as a rule, dispenses from taking men over forty and under twenty, as well as pilots, captains, the fathers of large families, and able seamen who have signed for long voyages. The time of service in the navy is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the navy service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription maritime.'

For administrative purposes, France is divided into five 'divisions maritimes,' and subdivided into twelve 'arrondissements maritimes,' as follows:—

Divisions	Arrondissements
1. Cherbourg	Dunkerque—Le Havre.
2. Brest	Brest—Saint Servan.
3. Lorient	Lorient—Nantes.
4. Rochefort	Rochefort—Bordeaux—Bayonne.
5. Toulon	Marseilles—Toulon—Ajaccio.

At the head of the administrative government of each maritime division is a Vice-admiral bearing the title of 'Préfet maritime.'

In January 1881 the French navy was officered by 23 vice-admirals in active service, and 4 on the reserve list; 30 rear-admirals in active service, and 5 on the reserve list; 102 captains of first-class men of war; 203 captains of frigates; 763 lieutenants; and 374 ensigns.

Area and Population.

The area of France at the census of May 1866, embraced 543,051 square kilometres, or 208,865 Engl. square miles, and the population at the same date numbered 38,067,064. At the census of May 1872, the area was reduced to 529,050 square kilometres, or 203,480 Engl. square miles, and the population numbered only 36,102,921. Thus France suffered in the interval of six years a loss of territory amounting to 14,001 square kilometres, or 5,385 Engl. square miles, and a loss in population of 1,964,143. The next census, taken December 31, 1876, showed an increase of 802,867 in the total population. The following statement gives the

summary of the enumerations of May 1866, of May 1872, and of December 31, 1876:—

Census dates	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	Average Population per sq. mile
May 1866 . . .	209,580	38,067,064	181
May 1872 . . .	204,177	36,102,921	176
December 31, 1876	204,177	36,905,788	180

The increase of population between 1872 and 1876 was ascribed in part to immigration from the provinces ceded to Germany under the Treaty of Peace, concluded May 10, 1871. By its terms, France lost one entire department, that of the Bas-Rhin; two arrondissements, with fractions of a third, of the adjoining department of the Haut-Rhin; and the greater portion of the department of the Moselle.

The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the population of the present 87 departments of France—or 86, excluding the small district of Belfort, remnant of the old department of Rhin—according to the census returns of May 1872, and of December 31, 1876:—

Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		May 1872	Dec. 31, 1876,
Ain	2,239	363,290	365,462
Aisne	2,839	552,439	560,427
Allier	2,822	390,812	405,783
Alpes (Basses-)	2,685	139,332	136,166
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,158	118,898	119,094
Alpes-Maritimes	1,482	199,037	203,604
Ardèche	2,136	380,277	384,378
Ardennes	2,020	320,217	326,782
Ariège	1,890	246,298	244,795
Aube	2,317	255,687	255,217
Aude	2,438	285,927	300,065
Aveyron	3,376	402,474	413,826
Belfort, district of (Rhin)	235	56,781	68,600
Bouches-du-Rhône	1,971	554,911	556,379
Calvados	2,132	454,012	450,220
Cantal	2,217	231,867	231,086
Charente	2,294	367,520	373,950
Charente-Inférieure	2,635	465,653	465,628
Cher	2,780	336,392	345,613
Corrèze	2,265	302,746	311,525
Corse	3,377	258,507	262,701
Côte-d'Or	3,383	374,510	377,663
Côtes-du-Nord	2,659	622,295	630,957
Creuse	2,150	274,663	278,423
Dordogne	3,546	480,141	489,848

Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		May 1872	Dec. 31, 1876
Doubs	2,018	291,251	306,094
Drôme	2,518	320,417	321,756
Eure	2,300	377,874	373,629
Eure-et-Loire	2,268	282,622	283,075
Finistère	2,595	642,963	666,106
Gard	2,253	420,131	423,804
Garonne (Haute-)	2,429	479,362	477,730
Gers	2,425	284,717	283,546
Gironde	3,761	705,149	735,242
Hérault	2,393	429,878	445,053
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,597	589,532	602,712
Indre	2,624	277,693	281,248
Indre-et-Loire	2,361	317,027	324,875
Isère	3,201	575,784	581,099
Jura	1,928	287,634	288,823
Landes	3,599	300,528	303,508
Loir-et-Cher	2,452	268,801	272,634
Loire	1,838	550,611	590,613
Loire (Haute-)	1,916	308,732	313,721
Loire-Inférieure	2,654	602,706	612,972
Loiret	2,614	353,021	360,903
Lot	2,012	281,404	276,512
Lot-et-Garonne	2,067	319,289	316,920
Lozère	1,996	135,190	133,319
Maine-et-Loire	2,749	518,471	517,258
Manche	2,289	544,776	539,910
Marne	3,159	386,157	407,780
Marne (Haute-)	2,402	251,196	252,448
Mayenne	1,996	350,637	351,933
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,025	365,137	404,609
Meuse	2,405	284,725	294,059
Morbihan	2,625	490,352	506,573
Nièvre	2,632	339,917	346,822
Nord	2,193	1,447,764	1,519,585
Oise	2,261	396,804	401,618
Orne	2,354	398,250	392,526
Pas-de-Calais	2,551	761,158	793,140
Puy-de-Dôme	3,070	566,463	570,207
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,943	426,700	431,525
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,749	235,156	238,037
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,592	191,856	197,940
Rhône	1,077	670,247	705,131
Saône (Haute-)	2,062	303,088	304,052
Saône-et-Loire	3,302	598,344	614,309
Sarthe	2,396	446,603	446,239
Savoie	2,224	267,958	268,361
Savoie (Haute-)	1,667	273,027	273,801
Seine	184	2,220,060	2,410,849
Seine-Inférieure	2,330	790,022	798,414
Seine-et-Marne	2,215	341,490	347,323

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles.	Population	
		May 1872	Dec. 31, 1876
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	580,180	561,990
Sèvres (Deux-)	2,317	331,243	336,655
Somme	2,379	557,015	556,641
Tarn	2,217	352,718	359,232
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,436	221,610	221,364
Var	2,349	293,757	295,763
Vaucluse	1,370	263,451	255,703
Vendée	2,588	401,446	411,781
Vienne	2,691	320,598	330,916
Vienne (Haute-)	2,130	322,447	336,061
Vosges	2,266	392,988	407,082
Yonne	2,868	363,608	359,070
Total	264,092	36,103,421	37,405,793

The population, on the 31st of December 1876, was composed of 18,373,639 males and 18,532,149 females, the excess of females over males being less than in any other state of Western Europe.

The increase of population between the two census periods 1872 and 1876, amounting to 802,867, did not extend over all the departments of France, as will be seen from the preceding table. In twenty departments there was a decline of population, the greatest in Seine-et-Oise, which had 18,190 inhabitants less at the end of 1876 than in May 1872. In the ministerial report accompanying the census returns of 1876, it was stated that the decrease of population in nearly one-fourth of the departments of France was due to 'a decline in the number of marriages, and excess of deaths over births.'

The increase of population in France within the last century and a half has been comparatively less than in any other State of Western Europe. The natural increase, from the surplus of births over deaths, amounted, when at its highest, between the years 1820 and 1830, to not quite 280,000 per annum, and during part of the decennial period 1850 and 1860, sank to 51,200 per annum. There was a slight recovery during the first half of the next decennial period, but in the year 1869, the surplus of births over deaths had again fallen to 84,206. In the following two years, 1870 and 1871, the deaths exceeded the births, the excess of deaths amounting to 103,394, in 1870, and to 444,889 in 1871. In the year 1872 there was again a surplus of 172,937 births, and the surplus continued in 1874 and 1875. The birth-rate per hundred inhabitants was 3.11 in 1827, and had fallen to 2.62 in 1868. It fell to 2.57 per cent. in 1869, and to 2.26 per cent. in 1871, and was 2.61 in 1873, and 2.64 in 1875—a birth-rate lower than that of any other country in Europe.

The following table, compiled from the last official returns, gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus (+) or deficiency (—) of births over deaths, in each of the sixteen years from 1864 to 1879:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus (+) or deficiency (—) of Births over Deaths
1864	1,005,880	860,334	299,579	+ 145,546
1865	1,005,753	921,887	298,838	+ 83,866
1866	1,006,258	884,573	302,186	+ 121,685
1867	1,007,515	866,887	300,333	+ 140,628
1868	984,140	922,038	301,225	+ 62,102
1869	948,526	864,320	303,482	+ 84,206
1870	943,515	1,046,909	223,705	— 103,394
1871	826,121	1,271,010	262,476	— 444,889
1872	966,001	793,064	352,754	+ 172,937
1873	946,364	844,588	321,238	+ 101,776
1874	954,652	781,709	303,113	+ 172,943
1875	950,975	845,062	305,427	+ 105,913
1876	966,682	834,074	291,366	+ 132,608
1877	944,576	801,956	278,094	+ 142,620
1878	937,211	839,036	279,892	+ 98,175
1879	936,529	839,882	282,776	+ 96,667

Not included under either the births or deaths of the above table are the 'mort-nés,' or dead-born. The number of 'mort-nés' was 39,778 in 1863, and, gradually increasing, reached 43,875 in the year 1879. The births of 1878 consisted of 869,536 legitimate, and of 67,781 illegitimate, or 'natural,' children, the latter forming 7·25 per cent. of the total. In the capital, represented by the department of the Seine, the proportion of illegitimate children was 25·23 in the year 1878. The proportion of male to female children born was 106 to 100 previous to 1840, but since the latter date the male preponderance has been gradually declining, and in 1878 had fallen to 105·2 to 100 for the whole of France; to 102·1 to 100 for all Paris births, and to 100·1 to 100 for illegitimate children born in the district of the capital.

The population of France, like that of most other European countries, is agglomerating ever more in towns. In 1846 the rural population constituted 75·58 per cent. of the total, and the urban 24·42 per cent.; in 1856, the rural had fallen to 72·63, and the urban risen to 27·31 per cent.; in 1866, the rural was 69·54, and the urban 30·46 per cent.; and finally, at the census of 1876, it was found that the rural population constituted but 65·10, and the urban 34·90 per cent. of the entire population. But though the rural population is declining, more than one-half of the

total population still depends on agriculture as a means of living. The census returns of 1872 showed that there were 18,513,325 individuals—comprising 5,970,171 heads of families, and the rest dependents—engaged in agriculture.

According to the latest official returns, the distribution of the soil of France, a surface of 529,054 square kilometres, or 52,904,974 hectares, was as follows :—

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOIL		Area
		Hectares
Arable land (terres labourables)	.	26,300,777
Vineyards (vignes)	.	2,582,776
Woodland (bois de forêts)	.	8,357,066
Meadows (prairies naturelles)	.	4,224,103
Commons and waste lands (pâturages et pacages)	.	3,131,243
Uncultivated land (terres incultes)	.	4,425,703
Buildings, roads, rivers, canals, &c.	.	3,883,366
Total	.	52,905,034

Land is very equally divided among the whole of the population. According to the latest official returns the cultivated land of France was divided into 5,550,000 distinct properties. Of this total the properties averaging 600 acres numbered 50,000, and those averaging 60 acres 500,000, while there were five millions of properties under six acres.

There were at the enumeration of December 31, 1876, twenty-four towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely :—

Paris . . . 1,988,806	Rouen . . . 104,902	Nîmes . . . 63,001
Lyon . . . 342,815	Le Havre . . . 92,068	Limoges . . . 59,011
Marseille . . . 318,868	Roubaix . . . 83,661	Rennes . . . 57,177
Bordeaux . . . 215,140	Reims . . . 81,828	Angers . . . 56,846
Lille . . . 162,775	Toulon . . . 70,509	Montpellier . . . 55,258
Toulouse . . . 131,642	Amiens . . . 66,896	Besançon . . . 54,404
St. Etienne . . . 126,019	Brest . . . 66,828	Nice . . . 53,397
Nantes . . . 122,247	Nancy . . . 66,303	Orléans . . . 52,167

At the census of December 18, 1881, Paris had a population of 2,225,900.

The total number of dwellings in France at the census of 1876 was 7,704,913, of which 7,409,614 were inhabited, 254,391 uninhabited, and 40,908 in course of construction. There were, on the average, 14·47 houses per square kilometre, and each house contained 1·24 family, and 4·68 persons. Except in the departments of the Seine and the Rhône, the vast majority of dwellings contained but one family, indicative of a nation of small proprietors.

There is scarcely any emigration from France, the only exodus that has taken place in recent years consisting in a movement of the Basques, in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, to quit the

country, in order to escape military service. In 1873 there emigrated 10,000 Basques to South America, chiefly to the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, and in 1874 the number rose to 12,000. The stationary character of the mass of the population is shown also by there being little migration within the country. At the census of 1872 it was found that of the total of 36,102,921 individuals constituting the population of France, 30,676,943 were born within the registration districts. Thus out of every 100 individuals but 15 had quitted their native commune, and 85 lived where they were born. Almost the whole of the existing migration is that from the rural districts into the towns of France.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of France is officially divided into 'commerce général,' which comprises the entirety of imports and exports, including goods in transit, and 'commerce spécial,' which embraces the imports consumed within, and the exports produced within the country. The general commerce of the year 1880 was valued in imports at 4,360,000,000 francs, or 173,400,000*l.*, and in exports at 4,890,000,000 francs, or 195,600,000*l.*

The following table gives the value, in francs and pounds sterling, of the total imports and the total exports of the special commerce of France—exclusive of coin and bullion—in each of the fifteen years, from 1866 to 1880:—

Years	Imports for Home Consumption		Exports of Home Produce	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1866	2,793,526,000	111,741,040	3,180,623,000	127,224,920
1867	3,026,581,000	121,063,240	2,825,955,000	113,038,200
1868	3,303,723,000	132,148,920	2,789,926,000	111,597,040
1869	3,153,162,000	126,126,480	3,074,981,000	122,999,240
1870	2,781,493,000	111,259,720	2,860,157,000	114,406,280
1871	3,393,249,000	135,729,960	2,865,613,000	114,624,520
1872	3,447,465,000	137,898,600	3,679,007,000	147,160,280
1873	3,554,789,000	142,191,560	3,787,306,000	151,492,240
1874	3,718,011,000	148,720,440	3,877,753,000	155,110,120
1875	3,672,286,000	146,891,440	4,022,162,000	160,886,480
1876	3,988,363,000	159,534,520	3,575,594,000	143,023,760
1877	3,756,368,000	150,254,720	3,484,323,000	139,372,920
1878	4,460,974,000	178,438,960	3,369,807,000	134,792,280
1879	4,594,837,000	183,793,480	3,163,090,000	126,523,600
1880	4,907,547,000	196,300,680	3,400,639,000	136,024,560

The following statement shows the value of each of the four groups of imports and of the three groups of exports, according to the classification adopted by the French Douane, or Custom House, in each of the years 1879 and 1880:—

	1879		1880	
	Francs		Francs	
<i>Imports :—</i>				
Articles of food	1,823,609,000		1,983,324,000	
Raw materials	2,126,601,000		2,224,010,000	
Manufactures	420,918,000		448,347,000	
Other articles	223,709,000		251,866,000	
Total	4,594,837,000		4,907,547,000	
	£183,793,480		£196,300,680	
<i>Exports :—</i>				
Manufactures	1,735,491,000		1,850,664,000	
Articles of food and raw materials	1,254,193,000		1,366,793,000	
Other articles	173,406,000		183,182,000	
Total	3,163,090,000		3,400,639,000	
	£126,523,600		£136,024,560	

The imports of coin and bullion—not included here—were of the value of 295,759,000 francs, or 11,136,360*l.*, and the exports of the value of 475,073,000 francs, or 19,002,920*l.*, in the year 1880.

The foreign commerce of France is chiefly with Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, and Italy—Great Britain ranking far above any other country, the exports to it, in particular, being more than double in value to those to Belgium, the next export market in order of importance.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the declared value of the total exports sent from France to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into France, in each of the ten years, from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from France to United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into France
	£	£
1871	29,848,488	18,205,856
1872	41,803,444	17,268,887
1873	43,359,284	17,291,973
1874	46,518,571	16,370,274
1875	46,720,101	15,357,127
1876	45,304,854	16,085,615
1877	45,823,324	14,238,242
1878	41,378,896	14,824,885
1879	38,459,096	14,988,857
1880	41,970,298	15,594,499

The chief articles exported from France to the United Kingdom are silk-, woollen-, and leather manufactures, sugar, wine, butter, eggs, and spirits, as brandy. The following table gives the de-

clared value, in pounds sterling, of the eight staple articles exported from France to the United Kingdom in each of the two years 1879 and 1880 :—

Staple exports from France to the United Kingdom		1879	1880
		£	£
Silk manufactures		8,242,266	9,588,663
Woollen „		3,387,274	4,322,545
Leather „		1,422,058	1,610,045
Sugar, refined		2,258,093	2,342,912
Wine		2,472,588	3,283,091
Butter		2,264,591	2,826,586
Eggs		1,391,609	1,273,340
Spirits: brandy		2,117,376	1,301,239

These eight articles constitute about two-thirds of the total exports from France to the United Kingdom. The remaining third comprises a great variety of objects, mostly food substances.

The principal articles of imports of British home produce into France are woollen and cotton manufactures, and coals. The following table exhibits the declared value of these three articles of British produce imported from the United Kingdom into France during each of the two years 1879 and 1880 :—

Staple imports of British produce into France		1879	1880
		£	£
Woollen manufactures		3,172,532	3,395,447
Cotton „		1,781,202	1,335,385
Coals		1,364,130	1,552,756

The rest of the imports of British produce into France are of a miscellaneous character, not exceeding half a million sterling per annum in value. Chief among these minor articles of British imports stand wrought iron and copper.

It will be seen from the preceding tables that the value of the exports from France to the United Kingdom is not far from thrice the amount of the imports of British produce.

At the head of French exports to the United Kingdom stands that of silk manufactures, the most important of industries of the country. Its activity, however, fluctuated much in recent years, owing to the ravages caused by an epidemic on the breaking of cocoons, the product of the silkworm. Previous to the outbreak of the epidemic, in 1851, the annual value of raw silk produced was

estimated at over 100 millions of francs, or 40,000,000*l.*, but fluctuated, since then, as follows:—

Years	Production of silk cocoons	
	Weight	Value
	Kilogrammes	Francs
1852	12,065,542	55,742,804
1862	9,758,804	51,916,837
1866	16,436,258	98,597,548
1867	14,082,945	98,580,515
1868	10,687,054	85,496,432
1869	8,076,545	60,170,260
1870	10,186,584	65,713,464
1871	10,226,699	58,564,596
1872	9,893,163	68,756,424
1873	8,333,128	59,165,308
1874	9,021,410	41,588,700
1875	10,773,945	47,297,618
1876	2,387,369	11,101,265
1877	11,703,664	57,113,880
1878	7,794,705	33,906,966

The strength of the French mercantile navy, exclusive of small fishing vessels—*‘bateaux de la pêche côtière’*—is shown in the following table, which gives the number and tonnage of the vessels, classed according to tonnage, on Jan. 1, 1879, and on Jan. 1, 1880:—

Classification of Vessels	1879		1880	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Of 800 tons and upwards	127	180,233	128	182,227
„ 700 to 800 tons	61	45,016	60	44,302
„ 600 to 700 „	98	61,404	91	59,676
„ 500 to 600 „	98	53,439	93	50,794
„ 400 to 500 „	183	81,408	166	74,089
„ 300 to 400 „	272	96,033	249	88,112
„ 200 to 300 „	430	107,177	399	98,705
„ 100 to 200 „	912	127,584	875	121,660
„ 60 to 100 „	965	74,584	838	65,618
„ 50 to 60 „	370	20,338	329	17,857
Under 50	12,011	128,667	11,805	129,693
Total	15,527	975,883	15,033	932,853

The above statement comprises both sailing vessels and steamers. The total number of steamers on January 1, 1881, was 657, of

277,759 tons, and the total number of vessels 15,058, of 919,298 tons. Nearly two-thirds of the total steam tonnage of France belong to the 'Messageries Maritimes,' a company largely subsidised by the government for carrying the mails. Since 1873, when the total tonnage was 1,089,075, there was a gradual decline of the French mercantile navy.

France has a great wealth in minerals, more particularly coal and iron. Coal is found in three different districts—the first, in the north, called the Valenciennes basin; the second, the Central of France; and the third, the Southern of France basins. The total production of coal amounted to 16,804,500 tons in 1877, and to 18,857,327 tons in 1880. The coal production more than doubled from 1860, when it was 8,309,622 tons. Of iron (fontes), France produced 1,733,102 tons in 1880, more than one-half of the total in the Eastern departments of Meurthe et Moselle and Haute Marne.

The growth of the railway system of France dates from the year 1840. By a law passed June 11, 1842, the work of constructing railway was left to private companies, superintended, however, and, if necessary, assisted in their operations, by the State. Under this arrangement, the whole of the railways, were classed under two divisions, called 'ancien réseau,' or Old net-work, and 'nouveau réseau,' or New net-work; the former, representing the main arteries of traffic, and the latter the by-roads, laid down, with a view to public utility rather than to profit. On this account, the lines coming under the designation of New net-work received the grant of a state guarantee of 4 francs per cent. interest, with 65 centimes additional for a sinking fund, on the expended capital.

The following table shows the length of railways built each year in France from 1855 till 1880, and the total open for traffic on the first of January of each year:—

Years	Lines opened during the year	Total length open at the end of the year	Years	Lines opened during the year	Total length open at the end of the year
	Kilomètres	Kilomètres		Kilomètres	Kilomètres
1855	589	4,641	1868	1,193	15,729
1856	886	5,527	1869	606	16,335
1857	664	6,191	1870	795	17,130
1858	262	7,453	1871	665	17,750
1859	1,222	8,675	1872	672	17,665
1860	1,393	9,086	1873	111	17,776
1861	365	9,433	1874	763	18,539
1862	672	0,105	1875	542	19,081
1863	982	1,087	1876	721	19,802
1864	944	12,031	1877	555	20,357
1865	1,037	13,068	1878	680	21,037
1866	515	13,583	1879	1,304	22,341
1867	953	14,536	1880	1,406	23,747

It will be seen that from January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872, the length of railways opened for traffic declined from 17,750 to 17,665 kilometres, notwithstanding that 665 kilometres of lines were opened in the year 1871. The deficiency was caused by the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, which necessitated the sale of 750 kilometres of railway, belonging to the Eastern Company, to the Government of Imperial Germany.

The French railways at present are almost entirely in the hands of six great companies. They are, first, the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean; secondly, the Paris-Orléans; third, the Northern; fourth, the Western; fifth, the Southern; and, sixth, the Eastern, companies. The following two tables give the length of lines open for traffic at the beginning of 1881, and the total receipts in the years 1879 and 1880 of each of the six great and of the minor companies:—

OLD NET-WORK.

Companies	Length of lines Jan. 1, 1881	Receipts	
		1879	1880
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean	4,483	268,973,731	304,701,255
Paris-Orléans	2,017	110,313,875	116,686,848
Northern	1,311	117,646,911	129,979,104
Western	900	80,578,962	84,470,600
Southern	796	50,918,331	65,138,570
Eastern	754	46,585,678	52,416,320
Minor Companies	54	5,626,446	7,275,020
Total	10,315	680,643,934	760,667,717

NEW NET-WORK.

Companies	Length of lines Jan. 1, 1881	Receipts	
		1879	1880
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean	1,543	19,731,122	24,820,807
Paris-Orléans	2,342	43,726,532	50,387,914
Northern	668	14,314,000	17,036,158
Western	2,216	36,399,282	41,261,012
Southern	1,518	22,349,648	27,039,072
Eastern	2,007	56,483,497	67,944,556
Minor companies	3,245	32,237,203	39,715,721
Total	13,539	225,241,284	268,005,240

The total length of all the railways open for traffic on the 1st of

January 1881 was 23,854 kilomètres, or 14,789 English miles (exclusive of 2,190 kilomètres of local lines), and the total gross receipts in 1880 amounted to 1,048,672,957 francs, or 41,940,918*l*.

By a law which passed the Chamber of Deputies, in the session of 1878, there will be added 16,000 kilomètres, or 10,000 English miles, of railways, before the end of the year 1888. To provide for the cost of the new network of railways, the Chamber granted a credit of 3,000,000,000 francs, or 120,000,000*l*.

At the 1st of January 1881 there were 65,949 kilomètres, or 40,954 English miles, of lines of telegraphs, comprising 196,533 kilomètres, or 121,849 English miles, of wire. At the same date there were 5,391 telegraph offices. The number of telegraphic despatches sent during the year 1880 was 16,492,897, of which 1,578,957 were international messages. The total revenue from telegraphs in the year 1879 amounted to 23,029,835 francs, or 921,193*l*. There were annual deficits since the establishment of State Telegraphs in March 1851.

The number of letters forwarded by the French post-office in the year 1880 was 522,402,165 ; registered letters, 9,157,692 ; post-cards, 30,119,434 ; journals, 320,568,422 ; parcels and printed matter, 336,805,848. The receipts for 1879 were 104,769,735 francs, or 4,190,789*l*., and expenses, 76,271,510 francs, or 3,050,860*l*. During the years 1849 to 1857, the correspondence by letters increased at the rate of 12½ per cent. a year ; from 1858 to 1869, the increase was 3½ per cent. per annum ; and from 1869 to 1880 it was at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. France entered the General Postal union of the principal states of the world on January 1, 1876.

Colonies.

The Colonial Possessions of France, dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Polynesia, embrace, inclusive of the so-called ' Pays protégés,' or Countries under Protection, a total area of 537,007 square kilomètres, or 335,629 English square miles. Not comprised in the list is Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other Colonial Possessions, being looked upon, partly from its proximity to France, and partly from serving as camp and practice-field of a large portion of the standing army, as a more immediate annex of the mother-country. Algeria, as well as all the other colonies, are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and considered to form, politically, a part of France. The estimated area and population of the various Colonies and Countries under Protection, together with the date of their first settlement, or acquisition, is shown in the subjoined table, compiled from the latest official returns.

I. COLONIES.

	Date of Acquisition	Area. Square kilometres	Population
<i>Asia:—</i>			
Possessions in India	1679	509	276,649 (1879)
Cochin-China	1861	59,458	1,592,202 (1878)
Total of Asia		59,967	1,868,851
<i>Africa:—</i>			
Senegambia	1637	250,000?	157,905 (1878)
Gaboon and Gold coast	1843	20,000?	186,133 (?)
Réunion	1649	1,979	178,310 (1878)
St. Marie	1635	293	10,967 (1879)
Nossi-Bé and Mayotte	1843		7,135 (1879)
Total of Africa		272,272	520,450
<i>America:—</i>			
Guiana, or Cayenne		121,413	27,299 (1878)
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	1634	1,869	185,460 "
Martinique	1635	987	164,250 (1879)
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1635	235	5,224 "
Total of America		124,504	382,233
<i>Oceania:—</i>			
New Caledonia	1854	17,080	41,694 (1876)
Loyalty islands	1864	2,743	13,174 "
Marquesas islands	1841	1,274	5,754 "
Tahiti, and Dependencies	1880	1,179	11,172 "
Toubouai and Vavitou	1881	209	793 "
Touamotou and Gambier islands	1881	1,000	5,460 "
Clipperton island	1881	5	Uninhabited
Total of Oceania		23,490	78,056
Total of colonies		480,223	2,849,590

II. PROTECTED COUNTRY.

Kingdom of Cambodia	1862	83,861	1,020,000
Total, colonies and protected countries		564,084	3,869,590

In 1881 France established a virtual protectorate over Tunis, the permanence of which has not been yet recognised by the British Government. See Part II., *Africa*.

On the N.E. African coast, opposite Aden, and just outside the Red Sea, France has a station, Obock, which she has been recently attempting to extend and develop.

The commercial intercourse of the Colonial Possessions of France is almost entirely with the mother-country, being restricted by special legislation to this channel. But the only colonies possessing commercial importance are the islands of Réunion, on the coast of Africa, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies.

The trade between the Colonial Possessions of France and the United Kingdom is very small. The only group with which there is any notable commercial intercourse is that of the West India Islands, which sent exports of the value of 11,854*l.*, consisting mainly of raw sugar, to the United Kingdom in the year 1879. The imports of British home produce into the French West India Islands were of the value of 183,075*l.* in 1879, the chief article imported being cottons, of the value of 95,154*l.*

It is calculated that the total number of natives of France, not in the army and navy, settled throughout the whole of the Colonial Possessions, is under 2,000. A large penal settlement was formed in the colony of Guiana during the years 1852–60, and another at New Caledonia in 1871–72, both for political prisoners.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the Colonial Possessions of France by a decree of February 28, 1848.

For an account of the government, revenue, population, and commerce of Algeria, see Part II., *Africa*, of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—M. Challemeil-Lacour. Accredited ambassador to Great Britain, July 2, 1880.

Secretaries.—Baron d'Estournelles; Count d'Aunay; M. C. Blondel.

Military Attaché.—Captain Marquis de la Ferronnays.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Léon de la Chauvière.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Lord Lyons, G.C.B., born in 1817; Envoy to the United States, 1858–64; and Ambassador to Turkey, 1865–67. Appointed Ambassador to France, July 6, 1867.

Secretaries.—Francis Ottiwell Adams, C.B.; George Sheffield; Hon. W. A. C. Barrington; N. R. O'Connor; Hon. H. G. Edwardes.

Military Attaché.—Major-General J. Conolly, C.B.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. E. H. Howard, R.N.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 100 *centimes* . . . Approximate value 9½*d.*, or 25 Francs to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Gramme	=	15.434 grains troy, or about 30 grammes equal to an ounce.
" Kilogramme	=	2.205 lbs. avoirdupois.
" Quintal Métrique	=	220 " "
" Tonneau	=	2200 " "
" Litre, Liquid Measure	=	1.76 Imperial pints.
" Hectolitre {	Liquid Measure	= 22 " gallons.
	Dry Measure	= 2.75 " bushels.
" Mètre	=	3.28 feet or 39.37 inches.
" Kilomètre	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs, or $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" Mètre Cube }	=	35.31 cubic feet.
" Sière }		
" Hectare	=	2.47 acres.
" Kilomètre Carré	=	247 acres, or $2\frac{2}{5}$ K.C. to 1 square mile.

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GERMANY.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Wilhelm I., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. of Prussia, and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; educated for the military career, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, 1849-57; appointed Regent of Prussia during the illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Commander-in-chief of the German armies in the war against France, July 1870 to March 1871; proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Married June 11, 1829, to *Augusta*, German Empress, and Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar.

Heir Apparent.

Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born October 18, 1831, eldest son of the Emperor-King; field-marshal in the army of Prussia (see Prussia, p. 110).

The Imperial throne of Germany has always been filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. Originally, the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich, but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century, when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to nine, assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Germanic Empire by the Emperor Napoléon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of the present Emperor was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany.

Since the creation of the Imperial dignity by Charlemagne, crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas-day in the year 800, there have been the following Emperors of Germany:—

House of Charlemagne.

Karl I., 'Der Grosse' . . .	800-814
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme' . . .	814-840
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche' . . .	843-876
Karl II., 'Der Kahle' . . .	876-877
Karl, 'Der Dicke' . . .	881-887
Arnulf . . .	887-899
Ludwig III., 'Das Kind' . . .	900-911

House of Franconia.

Konrad I.	911-918
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House of Saxony.

Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller' . . .	919-936
Otto I., 'Der Grosse' . . .	936-973
Otto II.	973-983
Otto III.	983-1002
Heinrich II.	1002-1024

House of Franconia.

Konrad II., 'Der Salier' . . .	1024-1039
Heinrich III.	1039-1056
Heinrich IV.	1056-1106
Heinrich V.	1106-1125

House of Saxony.

Lothar II., 'Der Sachse' . . .	1125-1137
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House of Hohenstaufen.

Konrad III.	1138-1152
Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa' . . .	1152-1190
Heinrich VI.	1190-1197
Philipp	1198-1208
Otto IV.	1208-1212
Friedrich II.	1212-1250
Konrad IV.	1250-1254

First Interregnum.

Wilhelm of Holland . . .	1254-1256
Richard of Cornwall . . .	1256-1272

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I.	1273-1291
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House of Nassau.

Adolf	1292-1298
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House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I.	1298-1308
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Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.

Heinrich VII.	1308-1313
Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier' . . .	1313-1347
Karl IV.	1348-1378

Second Interregnum.

Wenceslaus of Bohemia . . .	1378-1400
Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz' . . .	1400-1410
Sigmund of Brandenburg . . .	1410-1437

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht II.	1438-1439
Friedrich III.	1440-1493
Maximilian I.	1493-1519
Karl V.	1519-1558
Ferdinand I.	1558-1564
Maximilian II.	1564-1576
Rudolf II.	1576-1612
Matthias	1612-1619
Ferdinand II.	1619-1637
Ferdinand III.	1637-1657
Leopold I.	1657-1705
Joseph I.	1705-1711
Karl VI.	1711-1740
Karl VII.	1742-1745

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Franz I.	1745-1765
Joseph II.	1765-1790
Leopold II.	1790-1792
Franz II.	1792-1806

Third Interregnum.

Confederation of the Rhine . . .	1806-1815
German 'Bund'	1815-1866
North German Confederation . . .	1866-1871

House of Hohenzollern.

Wilhelm I.	1871
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The average duration of reign of the above fifty-five Emperors of Germany was seventeen years.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the states of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people' — 'schliessen einen ewigen Bund zum Schutze des Bundesgebiets, und zur Pflege der Wohlfahrt des Deutschen Volkes.' The supreme

direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, as such, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser. According to Art. 11 of the Constitution, 'the Kaiser represents the Empire internationally'—'hat das Reich völkerrechtlich zu vertreten'—and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath, 59 in number, are appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of three years. The various states of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag:—

States of the Empire	Number of members in Bundesrath	Number of deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
„ „ Bavaria	6	48
„ „ Württemberg	4	17
„ „ Saxony	4	23
Grand-Duchy of Baden	3	14
„ „ Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
„ „ Hesse	3	9
„ „ Oldenburg	1	3
„ „ Saxe-Weimar	1	3
„ „ Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
„ „ Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
„ „ Anhalt	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Coburg Gotha	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
Principality of Waldeck	1	1
„ „ Lippe	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
„ „ Reuss-Schleiz	1	1
„ „ Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
„ „ Reuss-Greiz	1	1
Free town of Hamburg	1	3
„ „ „ Lübeck	1	1
„ „ „ Bremen	1	1
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	1	15
○ Total	59	397

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists was 9,124,311 at the general election of 1878, while the number of actual voters was 5,834,843 at the same election.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Kaiser. The Kaiser has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag, but the prorogation must not exceed sixty days; while in case of dissolution new elections have to take place within sixty days, and a new session has to open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the Kaiser, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the Empire. The latter, in his capacity as President of the Bundesrath, has the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

Chancellor of the Empire.—Prince Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen, born April 1, 1815; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; member of the Constituent Assembly of Prussia, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Diet of Frankfurt, 1851-59; Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859-62; Ambassador of Prussia to the Emperor of the French, 1862; Minister of Foreign Affairs, and chief of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, September 23, 1862; Chancellor of the North German Confederation, 1867-70; appointed Chancellor of the Empire, January 19, 1871.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath, in addition to its legislative functions, represents also a supreme administrative and consultative Board, and as such has seven standing committees, namely for army and naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts, and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; and foreign affairs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four states of the Empire; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg.

Church and Education.

The last census, of December 1, 1875, showed the religious division of the population of the states composing the German Empire as follows:—Protestants, 26,718,823; Roman Catholics, 15,371,227; Christian sects of various denominations, 116,735; and Jews, 520,575. Expressed in percentages, the proportion of Protestants in the Empire in 1875 was 62.5 per cent.; of Roman Catholics, 36

per cent.; of other Christians, 0·3 per cent.; and of Jews, 1·2 per cent. (For further particulars as to divisions of creeds, see the various States.)

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, exist, with slight modifications, in all the states of the Empire. It appears, from statistical returns relating to the formation of the united German army, that all recruits of the year 1878 could at least read and write, though in some of the southern states, notably Bavaria, a small number of the young men entering military service were declared of inefficient education, 'mangelhafte Schulbildung.' (For further particulars see *Prussia*, pp. 118-19.)

There are twenty-one universities in the German Empire, all of them, with the exception of one, having four 'faculties,' or divisions of studies, namely theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. The following table gives the list, in alphabetical order, of the universities, with the numbers of professors and teachers, and that of the students in the summer of 1879:—

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Total.
Berlin . .	214	150	888	1,185	346	2,569
Bonn . .	104	175	312	422	154	1,063
Breslau . .	107	109	369	584	178	1,240
Erlangen . .	64	140	50	93	132	415
Freiburg . .	57	39	119	79	181	418
Giessen . .	55	18	106	103	108	335
Göttingen . .	125	94	309	471	114	988
Greifswald . .	62	56	89	145	235	525
Halle . .	105	203	125	469	117	914
Heidelberg . .	110	34	410	203	103	750
Jena . .	78	68	142	248	87	545
Kiel . .	65	36	29	95	92	252
Königsberg . .	89	40	176	315	135	666
Leipzig . .	160	366	958	1,222	335	2,881
Marburg . .	68	60	82	198	110	450
Munich . .	136	86	413	409	456	1,364
Münster . .	30	116	—	206	—	322
Rostock . .	41	26	31	61	39	157
Strassburg . .	90	44	101	333	168	646
Tübingen . .	88	427	354	192	164	1,137
Würzburg . .	66	140	102	205	475	922

The number of students in the preceding table includes only those matriculated at each university. There were besides the total

above given, a certain number of non-matriculated students—'zum Besuch der Vorlesungen berechtigt'—the vast majority of them, namely, 1,794, at the university of Berlin. Among the matriculated students at the university of Leipzig there were 2,038 foreigners in the summer of 1879.

Fourteen of the twenty-one universities of the Empire are Protestant, that is teach only Protestant theology. These Protestant high schools are Berlin, Erlangen, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, Rostock, and Strassburg. In four universities, namely Freiburg, Munich, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic. The remaining three are mixed, attended by both Protestant and Roman Catholic students of theology.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed, according to Art. 70 of the Constitution, from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of excise, the profits of the post, and telegraphs. Should the receipts from these various sources of income not be sufficient to cover the expenditure, the individual states of Germany may be assessed to make up the deficit, each state being made contributory in proportion to its population. The common expenditure is to be voted, 'as a rule'—in der Regel—only for one year; but also for any longer term 'in special cases'—in besondern Fällen. The financial year, formerly coeval with the calendar year, was made to run from the 1st of April to the 31st of March in 1877.

In the budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1881, the total revenue of the Empire was set down at 539,252,640 mark, or 26,962,632*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. The budget accounts of the Empire distinguish between ordinary, or 'continual' (fortdauernde) expenditure, and extraordinary, or 'for once' (einmalige) disbursements. In the budget of the Empire for 1881-82 the sum of 513,924,888 mark, or 25,696,244*l.*, was placed under the head of ordinary, and that of 82,886,521 mark, or 4,144,326*l.*, of extraordinary disbursements. The estimated total ordinary, or 'continual' expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1882, was distributed as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure, 1881-82	Mark
Imperial Chancery and Treasury (Schatzamt)	65,587,106
Reichstag	235,890
Foreign Department	63564,890
Imperial Army	343,815,002

Branches of Expenditure, 1881-82	Mark
Imperial Navy	28,218,326
Imperial Court of Railway-affairs	303,150
Interest of Debt of the Empire	10,602,500
Imperial Audit (Rechnungshof)	465,453
Imperial Judicature (Reichs-Justiz-Verwaltung)	1,700,852
General Pensions	18,399,993
Invalid Fund	31,071,344
Total ordinary expenditure	513,924,880
	£25,696,244

The extraordinary expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1882, was distributed as follows :—

Branches of Expenditure, 1881-82	Mark
Imperial Chancery and Treasury	*4,075,371
Reichstag	30,000
Interest of debt of the Empire	3,463,064
Department of Foreign Affairs	131,400
Imperial Post and Telegraphs	9,209,122
Imperial Army	52,587,761
Imperial Navy	11,373,558
Imperial Audit	8,000
Court of Imperial Judicature	200,000
State Railways	8,000
Imperial Printing Office	30,000
Expenditure in consequence of the war against France	1,698,245
Total extraordinary expenditure	82,886,521
Ordinary expenditure	513,924,888
Total expenditure	596,811,409
	£29,840,570

The estimated receipts for the financial year ending March 31, 1882, embraced the following branches of Imperial revenue :—

Sources of Revenue	Mark
Customs and Excise Duties	335,490,150
Stamp Duties	7,406,900
Profits of Posts and Telegraphs	18,697,145
State Railways	11,039,400
Interest of the Invalid Fund of the Empire	31,071,344
Surplus of former years	6,529,730
Imperial Bank	1,505,430
Interests of Imperial Funds	3,842,605
Miscellaneous Receipts (extraordinary supply)	75,002,327
Total direct revenue	490,685,031
Contributions of states to Imperial revenue	106,126,378
Total revenue to cover expenditure	596,811,409
	£29,840,570

The contribution of the principal states of the Empire to the revenue for the year 1881-82 was calculated as follows:—Prussia, 44,199,312 mark; Bavaria, 19,015,557 mark; Württemberg, 6,777,330 mark; Baden, 4,864,561 mark; Saxony, 4,739,618 mark; and the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine, 3,425,579 mark.

In the budget of the Empire the sums received from France as war indemnity were not entered, but placed to a separate account. Of the war indemnity, agreed upon by Treaty of Feb. 26, 1871, amounting to five milliards of francs, or 200,000,000*l.*, Germany had received the total at the end of September 1873. Besides this Treaty indemnity, Germany received a tribute of 6,000,000*l.* from the city of Paris, and levied contributions in some of the French departments, the total sum paid into the Imperial exchequer amounting, inclusive of interest, to about 220,000,000*l.* Of this sum nearly one-half was portioned out among the twenty-five States of the German Empire. Of the other half, by various laws passed in the Reichsrath, 12,500,000*l.* were paid to France for the Alsace-Lorraine Railways, and 6,000,000*l.* for the fortresses in the Reichsland.

The German Empire, as such, had no public debt at the time of its re-establishment, in 1871, but one has been created in recent years. On February 1, 1881, the total funded debt amounted to 251,000,000 mark, or 12,550,000*l.*, besides which, in virtue of laws passed March 28 and May 24, 1881, a new debt of 102,540,088 mark, or 5,127,004*l.*, has been contracted. The whole debt bears interest at 4 per cent. Besides the funded there exists an unfunded debt, represented by 'Reichs-Kassenscheine,' or Imperial treasure bills, outstanding to the amount of 155,785,540 mark, or 77,892,770*l.*, on April 1, 1881.

As a set-off against the debt of the Empire there exist a variety of invested funds, of a total amount of 865,487,928 mark, or 43,274,396*l.* These funds comprise an 'Invalidenfond' of 546,418,885 mark, or 27,310,944*l.*; a 'Festungsbaufond,' of 64,913,470 mark, or 3,245,673*l.*, and a 'Kriegsschatz' of 120,000,000 mark, or 6,000,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, the Prussian obligation to serve in the army is extended to the whole Empire, it being enacted by Art. 57, that 'every German is liable to service—wehrpflichtig—and no substitution is allowed.' The time of service is thus prescribed by Art. 59 of the Constitution. Every German capable of bearing arms—'wehrfähig'—has to be in the standing army for seven years, as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing twenty-eighth years of his age. Of the seven years, three must be spent in active service—'bei den Fahnen'—and the remaining four

in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, he has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years. The strength of the German army on the peace footing was fixed in the Army Bill, which passed the Reichstag in the session of 1874, at 401,659 men for a term of seven years, commencing on the 1st of January 1875, and ending on the 31st of December 1881. The volunteers of one year's service are not reckoned in the number at which the peace effective is fixed. By the Army Bill, the Prussian military legislation is applied to all the states of the Empire.

The strength of the armed forces of the Empire was greatly augmented by a law called that of the Landsturm, which passed the Reichstag in the session of 1875. Under this law, the army is increased by the addition of all men capable of bearing arms, who are not either in the Line, the Reserve, or the Landwehr. The new force, the Landsturm, is divided into two classes, the first class comprising all able-bodied men up to the age of 42, who are not already in the army, and the second including the rest. The first class is organised into 293 Landsturm battalions on the model of the 293 existing Landwehr battalions, which adds 175,800 men to the German forces. By application of the law, the German army, without the second class of the Landsturm, which is not to be organized for the present, will number about 1,800,000 men.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army, in war and peace under the orders of the Kaiser'—'die gesammte Landmacht des Reichs wird ein einheitliches Heer bilden, welches im Krieg und Frieden unter dem Befehle des Kaisers steht.' The sovereigns of the principal states have the right to select the lower grades of officers; and the King of Bavaria, by a convention, signed Nov. 23, 1870, has reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of that portion of the German army raised within his dominions. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any state of the Empire can be done without his consent. It is enacted by Art. 64 of the Constitution of 1871 that 'all German troops are bound to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser'—'alle deutschen Truppen sind verpflichtet, den Befehlen des Kaisers unbedingt Folge zu leisten'—'and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity.' Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order—'wenn die öffentliche Sicherheit bedroht ist'—to declare any country or district in a state of siege.

The army of the German Empire was formed in October 1879, of

150 regiments of infantry, including the guards; 20 battalions of jäger, or riflemen; 93 regiments of cavalry, 49 regiments of artillery, 20 battalions of engineers, including a railway regiment, and 18 battalions of military train. The following table shows the strength and organisation of the Imperial army on the peace-footing:—

Peace-footing	Officers	Rank and file	Horses	Guns
Infantry, 150 regiments . .	8,894	258,652	4,228	—
Jäger, 20 battalions . .	482	11,247	140	—
Cavalry, 93 regiments . .	2,902	65,512	68,515	—
Field Artillery, 36 regiments	1,800	30,637	17,100	1,200
Fortress Artillery, 29 bat-				
tallions	640	14,985	224	—
Engineers, 20 battalions . .	400	10,150	250	—
Train, 18 battalions . .	300	5,049	3,600	—
Depôts of Landwehr, 274				
battalions	600	4,703	3	—
Staff Division	2,061	—	3,329	—
Total	18,079	400,935	97,389	1,200

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the Imperial army on the war-footing:—

War Footing	Officers	Rank and file	Horses	Guns
Infantry, including guards	19,426	885,388	20,988	—
Jäger or riflemen	780	41,184	1,098	—
Cavalry	3,487	108,276	112,304	—
Field Artillery	2,213	88,319	78,066	2,124
Fortress and Coast Artil-				
lery	1,370	56,800	8,200	576
Engineers	837	33,669	8,251	—
Train and administration .	724	44,010	44,255	—
Railway and telegraph				
division	250	8,700	1,780	—
Staff division	2,108	7,000	6,600	—
Total	31,195	1,273,346	281,542	2,700

Not included in the above statements are the troops of the field reserve, organised in 1876, calculated to number 250,000 men, and those of the Landsturm (see page 101). It is calculated that with the addition of the latter, Germany may place in the field at any time two millions and a half of armed men, without drawing upon the last reserves.

The Empire is divided for military purposes into 17 districts, each represented by one corps d'armée. The guards alone, recruited from Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine, do not belong to any special division.

For details regarding the German army, its formation, mode of service, and general organisation, see *Prussia, 'Army,'* pp. 123-25.

Since the Franco-German war, the fortress system of Germany has been entirely remodelled, and a number of old fortified places, deemed useless, have been abolished, and many new ones erected, and others enlarged. The Empire is at present divided into nine 'fortress districts' (Festungs-Inspectionen), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following table gives a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps—mit verschanzten Lagern—being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection, or obstruction—Eisenbahnsperren—are marked by asterisks (*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†). The table is drawn up after official returns, dated November 1879.

Districts	Fortresses
1. Königsberg	<i>Königsberg</i> Memel† <i>Marienburg</i> Pillau† <i>Dirschau*</i>
2. Danzig	<i>Danzig</i> Stralsund† <i>Thorn</i> Swinemünde† <i>Kolberg†</i>
3. Posen	<i>Posen</i> <i>Neisse</i> <i>Glogau*</i> Glatz
4. Berlin	<i>Küstrin</i> Königsstein* <i>Magdeburg</i> Torgau* <i>Spandau</i>
5. Mayence (Mainz)	<i>Mayence</i> <i>Ulm</i> <i>Rastatt</i> Neu-Breisach <i>Strassburg</i>
6. Metz	<i>Metz</i> Saarlouis* <i>Diedenhofen*</i> Bitsch*
7. Cologne (Cöln)	<i>Cologne</i> Dusseldorf* <i>Koblenz</i> Wesel* <i>Ehrenbreitstein</i>
8. Altona	<i>Sonderburg-Düppel</i> Kiel† <i>Trave mouth†</i> Elbe mouth† <i>Friedrichsort†</i> Weser mouth† <i>Ems mouth†</i> Wilhelmshaven†
9. Munich (München). . . .	<i>Ingolstadt</i> Germersheim.*

It will be seen that at the end of 1879, the Empire had 17 fortified places of the first class, serving as fortified camps, and 26 other fortresses. Works for enlarging six of the fortresses of the first class, namely, *Thorn*, *Posen*, *Küstrin*, *Mayence*, *Strassburg*, and *Metz*, were in hand at the same date, the most important of these works, consisting of the building of a wide girdle of outer

fortifications, being nearly completed at Strassburg and Metz. (Official Communication.)

2. Navy.

The formation of a German navy, due to the initiative of Prussia, dates from 1848, and rapid progress has been made in it for the last ten years. The fleet of war of the Empire consisted, at the end of 1881, of 22 ironclads, including 3 not completed, 59 other steamers, and 4 sailing vessels.

The following is a tabulated list of the 20 ironclads, divided into frigates, corvettes, and gunboats. The columns of the subjoined table exhibit, similar to that descriptive of the British ironclad navy, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and size of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement in tons. The ironclads marked by an asterisk (*) before their name were not completed at the end of December 1880:—

Armour-clad ships	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>Frigates:—</i>					
Kaiser	Inches 10	{ 8 3	{ 22-ton 18-ton	7,800	7,560
Deutschland	10	{ 8 3	{ 22-ton 18-ton	7,800	7,560
König Wilhelm . . .	8½	25	18-ton	7,800	9,602
Friedrich der Grosse .	8½	{ 4 2	{ 26-ton 21-ton	5,327	6,550
Preussen	8½	{ 4 2	{ 26-ton 21-ton	5,327	6,748
Friedrich Karl . . .	5	18	12-ton	3,450	5,819
Kronprinz	5	18	12-ton	4,735	5,303
<i>Corvettes:—</i>					
Hansa	6	10	12-ton	2,960	3,553
Sachsen	8	8	22-ton	5,600	3,497
Bayern	8	8	22-ton	5,600	7,135
Württemberg	8	8	22-ton	5,600	7,135
Baden	8	8	22-ton	5,000	7,135
<i>Gunboats:—</i>					
Arminius	4½	4	7-ton	1,200	1,588
Wespe	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Viper	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Biene	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Skorpion	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Mücke	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Basilisk	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Camaleon	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
*H	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
*I	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000

The two most powerful ships of the navy are the ironclads *Kaiser* and *Deutschland*, both built by Messrs. Samuda, Brothers, Poplar, the first launched March 19, and the second September 12, 1874. The *Kaiser* and *Deutschland* are sister-ships, 285 feet long, constructed alike in every respect, after the designs of Mr. (now Sir) Edward J. Reed, formerly constructor to the British navy. Each is protected with an armour belt extending all fore and aft, from 5 feet 6 inches below the water-line to the main deck, and has an armour-plated battery, fitted with eight 22-ton steel breech-loading Krupp guns, arranged to fire broadside. In addition to these eight guns, there is another gun of 18 tons weight placed aft, capable of being trained to an angle of fifteen degrees. The thickness of armour-plates on the vital parts of the belt and battery is ten inches; elsewhere it is eight inches, reduced at the ends of the ship. The upper and main deck beams of each ironclad are completely covered with steel plating.

The next most powerful ironclads of the German Imperial navy are the turret-ships, *Friedrich der Grosse* and *Preussen*. They were built at German dockyards, after the same model, during the years 1873 and 1874. Each of them has two turrets, with armour of the thickness of eleven inches round them, and the centre, and of seven inches fore and after, while the armament consists of four 26-ton guns in the turrets, and two 21-ton guns placed fore and aft. Not much inferior in size to these two turret-ships are the ironclads *König Wilhelm*, *Prinz Friedrich Karl*, and *Kronprinz*. The *König Wilhelm*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched on the 25th of April, 1868, was designed by the former Constructor of the British navy, and carries 25 18-ton guns, made of Krupp's hammered steel. The armour is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick amidships, tapering gradually downwards to a thickness of 7 inches at 7 feet below the water-line. Behind the bowsprit and just forward of the stern are two bulkheads, each of 6 inch armour and 18 inch of teak, which continue from the lower deck up through the main deck, and rise to the height of 7 feet above the spar deck, where they are curved into the form of semicircular shields, each pierced with portholes for cannon and loopholes for musketry. Within these shields are four 300-pounders, which can be used to fire straight fore and aft, or as broadside guns. The *Prinz Friedrich Karl*, was built at La Seyne, near Toulon, after the model of the French frigate the *Couronne*. The *Kronprinz*, built at Poplar, by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, and launched in 1867, is constructed with armour-plating 5 inches thick, so arranged as to protect the rudder and steering apparatus, as well as the whole of the lower deck. The armament consists of 18 steel breech-loading guns of 12 tons, besides two small pivot guns.

Among the other vessels of the German navy, the most remarkable

are two torpedo steamers, completed in 1877, the Zieten and the Ulan. They are sea-going ships for offensive warfare, constructed for great speed, calculated to be not less than 20 knots per hour. Both are protected, in their most vulnerable parts, mainly under the bows, by steel armour.

Under a scheme presented by the Government in 1873, and adopted by the Reichsrath, the German navy is in course of being largely augmented. By March 31, 1883, the date appointed for the completion of the naval reform plan of 1873, Germany will possess a floating armament of 8 ironclad frigates, 6 ironclad corvettes, 1 monitor, 13 gunboats, also ironclad, 20 wooden corvettes, 6 despatch boats, 9 other large and 9 small gunboats, 2 artillery ships, 3 sailing brigs, and 20 torpedo boats.

The German navy was manned, at the end of 1880, by 5,189 seamen and boys, and officered by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 3 rear-admirals, 15 captains, and 401 lieutenants. There were, besides, 1,297 marines, artillery, numbering 458 men, in all a total of 7,365 officers and men. The sailors of the fleet and marines are raised by conscription from among the seafaring population, which is exempt on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

Germany has three ports of war, at Kiel and Danzig, on the Baltic, and at Wilhelmshaven in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea. The last-named, most important of harbours for the newly-created German navy, was opened by the Emperor-King on the 17th June, 1869. The port of Wilhelmshaven is a vast artificial construction of granite, and comprises five separate harbours, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and iron-clad vessels. The first harbour is an artificial basin, flanked by granite moles, respectively 4,000 and 9,600 feet long. This basin, called 'the entrance,' is 700 feet long and 350 wide, and leads to the first sluice, 132 feet long and 66 wide. The next basin, or outer harbour is 600 feet long and 400 wide; the second sluice, immediately behind, as long and as wide as the first. Then follows a canal 3,600 feet long, varying in width from 260 to 108 feet, and having about halfway another harbour for dredging-steamers and similar craft. This leads to the port proper, consisting of a basin 1,200 feet long and 750 wide, with a smaller basin for boats. At the back of the principal harbour there are two large shipyards.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany in the order of their areas, and of the Reichsland

of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the two last census enumerations, taken December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880 :—

States of the Empire	Area, English sq. miles	Population, Dec. 1, 1875	Population, Dec. 1, 1880
I. Prussia	137,066	25,742,404	27,278,911
II. Bavaria	29,292	5,022,390	5,284,778
III. Württemberg	7,675	1,881,505	1,971,118
IV. Saxony	6,777	2,760,586	2,972,805
V. Baden	5,851	1,507,179	1,570,196
VI. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,834	553,785	577,055
VII. Hesse	2,866	884,218	936,340
VIII. Oldenburg	2,417	319,314	337,478
IX. Brunswick	1,526	327,493	349,367
X. Saxe-Weimar	1,421	292,933	309,577
XI. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	997	95,673	100,269
XII. Saxe-Meiningen	933	194,494	207,075
XIII. Anhalt	869	213,565	232,592
XIV. Saxe-Coburg	816	182,599	194,716
XV. Saxe-Altenburg	509	145,844	155,036
XVI. Waldeck	466	54,743	56,548
XVII. Lippe	445	112,452	120,246
XVIII. Schwarz.-Rudolstadt	340	76,676	80,296
XIX. Schwarz.-Sondershausen	318	67,480	71,107
XX. Reuss-Schleiz	297	92,375	101,330
XXI. Schaumburg-Lippe	212	33,133	35,374
XXII. Reuss-Greiz	148	46,985	50,782
XXIII. Hamburg	148	388,618	453,869
XXIV. Lübeck	127	56,912	63,571
XXV. Bremen	106	142,200	156,723
Alsace-Lorraine	5,580	1,531,804	1,566,670
Total	212,091	42,727,360	45,238,829

At the census of December 1, 1875, the number of males was 20,986,701, and the number of females 21,740,659, being an excess of 753,958 females over males in the total population of the Empire.

The population of Germany was 23,103,211 in 1816, at the end of the great wars against France, and thirty years after, in 1837, it had risen to 30,010,711, representing an average annual increase of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the general census of 1858, the population of Germany was found to be 35,334,538, showing an average annual increase of little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; while, the return of the census of 1867, the last preceding the great war against France, gave a total of 38,495,926 souls, amounting to an average annual increase of $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. From the census of 1867 to that of 1871, the war intervening, the increase was only at the rate of 0.58 per annum; but from 1871 to 1875 it rose to 1.01 per cent. per annum.

The following table exhibits the comparative census results of the years 1871 and 1875, with the increase or decrease, both abso-

lute and per cent. per annum, in each of the 25 states of Germany, ranked according to population in 1875, and in Alsace-Lorraine:—

States of the Empire	Population, Dec. 1, 1871	Population, Dec. 1, 1875	Absolute Increase + or Decrease —	Increase + or Decrease — p.ct. p. an.
I. Prussia . . .	24,605,842	25,742,404	+ 1,136,562	+ 1.13
II. Bavaria . . .	4,863,450	5,022,390	+ 158,940	+ 0.82
III. Saxony . . .	2,556,244	2,760,586	+ 204,342	+ 1.92
IV. Württemberg . . .	1,818,539	1,881,505	+ 62,966	+ 0.85
V. Baden . . .	1,461,562	1,507,179	+ 45,617	+ 0.76
VI. Hesse . . .	852,894	884,218	+ 31,324	+ 0.85
VII. Mecklenburg- Schwerin . . .	557,707	553,785	— 3,922	— 0.18
VIII. Hamburg . . .	338,974	388,618	+ 49,644	+ 3.41
IX. Brunswick . . .	312,170	327,493	+ 15,323	+ 1.20
X. Oldenburg . . .	314,591	319,314	+ 4,723	+ 0.35
XI. Saxe-Weimar . . .	286,183	292,933	+ 6,750	+ 0.58
XII. Anhalt . . .	203,437	213,565	+ 10,128	+ 1.23
XIII. Saxe-Meiningen . . .	187,957	194,494	+ 6,537	+ 0.80
XIV. Saxe-Coburg . . .	174,339	182,599	+ 8,260	+ 1.17
XV. Saxe-Altenburg . . .	142,122	145,814	+ 3,722	+ 0.65
XVI. Bremen . . .	122,402	142,200	+ 19,798	+ 3.82
XVII. Lippe . . .	111,135	112,452	+ 1,317	+ 0.20
XVIII. Mecklenburg- Strelitz . . .	96,982	95,673	— 1,309	— 0.35
XIX. Reuss-Schleiz . . .	89,032	92,375	+ 3,343	+ 0.92
XX. Schwarzburg-Ru- dolstadt . . .	75,523	76,676	+ 1,153	+ 0.38
XXI. Schwarzburg-Son- dershausen . . .	67,191	67,480	+ 289	+ 0.11
XXII. Waldeck . . .	56,224	54,743	— 1,481	— 0.70
XXIII. Lübeck . . .	52,158	56,912	+ 4,754	+ 2.18
XXIV. Reuss-Greiz . . .	45,094	46,985	+ 1,891	+ 1.03
XXV. Schaumburg-Lippe . . .	32,059	33,133	+ 1,074	+ 0.75
Alsace-Lorraine . . .	1,549,738	1,531,804	— 17,934	— 0.23
Total	40,973,549	42,727,360	+ 1,753,811	+ 1.01

It will be seen that the increase of population during the census period was greatest in the three Free Towns, Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck, and, next to them, in Saxony, while it was less in Prussia, and that the decrease of population was largest in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine. By comparison of the results of 1875 with those of 1880 it will be seen that there was an increase in all the States; the greatest being in Prussia, where it was above $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and next in Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg. Hamburg had an increase of 65,251, Bremen of 14,523, and Alsace-Lorraine of 34,866. The total increase was 2,506,457.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and

marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in the whole German Empire, during each of the five years from 1875 to 1879 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1875	1,724,412	1,172,393	386,746	552,019
1876	1,757,701	1,133,627	366,912	624,074
1877	1,747,277	1,152,493	347,810	594,784
1878	1,818,510	711,167	547,810	1,107,353
1879	1,806,741	1,214,643	335,113	592,098

Emigration, which in recent years assumed larger proportions in Germany than in any other country of Europe, after declining for some time, got a new impetus in 1879 and 1880. The number of emigrants reached its highest point in 1854, when over a quarter of a million of persons left the country, then sank gradually till 1862, in which year the number fell to 27,529, and from thence rose again, with fluctuation, till the year 1872, when there were 155,595 emigrants to the United States alone. In 1873, the total emigration fell to 130,937; in 1874 to 75,502; in 1875 to 56,289; in 1876 to 37,803; in 1877 to 21,964. In 1878 it rose again to 24,217; in 1879 to 33,327; and, finally, in 1880 to 106,190. The emigrants of 1880 comprised 63,778 men and 42,412 women, more than one-half of them natives of Prussia. During the twenty-five years from 1846 to 1880 the total emigration to the United States, which absorbs the best classes of emigrants, numbered over three million individuals. It is calculated that each presented, on the average, a money value of 200 marks, or 10*l*., so that the total loss by this emigration amounted to over 30,000,000*l*. The stream of emigration mainly flowed through Hamburg and Bremen. (See *Hamburg*, page 176, and *Bremen*, page 179.)

Trade and Commerce of Germany.

See pp. 181–85.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

See pp. 185–86.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Germany.

See pp. 186–88.

STATES OF GERMANY.

I. PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm I., born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; educated for the military career, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian troops against the revolutionary army of Baden, June 1849; Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, 1849-57; appointed Regent of the kingdom during the illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Commander-in-Chief of the German armies in the war against France, July 1870 to March 1871; proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Married June 11, 1829, to *Augusta*, Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, heir-apparent, born Oct. 18, 1831; Field-Marshal in the German army; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, of which marriage there are issue six children:—1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born Jan. 27, 1859; married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860. 2. Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; married Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879. 3. Prince Heinrich, born Aug. 14, 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born June 14, 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872.

II. Princess *Louise*, born Dec. 3, 1838, married Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-Duke Friedrich of Baden (see page 147).

Brother of the King.

Prince *Karl*, born June 29, 1801; Feld-zeugmeister, Commander-in-chief of the Prussian artillery; married, May 26, 1827, to Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar; widower, Jan. 18, 1877. Issue of the union are three children:—

I. Prince Friedrich Karl, born March 20, 1828; Field-Marshal in the German army; married, Nov. 29, 1854, to Princess Maria of Anhalt, by whom he has four children:—1. Princess Marie, born

September 14, 1855; married August 24, 1878, to Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands; widow, Jan. 13, 1879. 2. Princess Elizabeth, born Feb. 8, 1857, and married Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince August, hereditary Grand-duke of Oldenburg. 3. Princess Louise, born July 25, 1860, and married March 13, 1879, to Prince Arthur of Great Britain, Duke of Connaught. 4. Prince Friedrich Leopold, born Nov. 14, 1875.

II. Princess Louise, born March 1, 1829, and married, June 27, 1854, to the Landgrave Alexis of Hesse-Philippsthal, from whom she was divorced, March 6, 1861.

III. Princess Anna, born May 17, 1836, and married, May 26, 1853, to Landgraf Friedrich of Hesse.

Nephew and Niece of the King.

I. Prince *Albrecht*, born May 8, 1837, son of the late Prince Albrecht, brother of the King; Commanding General of the tenth corps d'armée; married April 19, 1873, to Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854, daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has offspring two sons:—1. Friedrich, born July 15, 1874. 2. Joachim, born September 27, 1876.

II. Princess *Alexandrine*, born Feb. 1, 1842, sister of the preceding, married Dec. 9, 1865, to Prince Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Cousins of the King.

I. Prince *Alexander*, born June 21, 1820, the son of the late Prince Friedrich of Prussia.

II. Prince *Georg*, brother of the preceding, born Feb. 12, 1826.

The kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family-castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1273, and received the Burgraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigismund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the maleline of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by the valour and wisdom of Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in central Europe. The Great Elector, after

a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half millions, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops, to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg, on the 18th of January 1701. The first king of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five millions thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a state of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one half of this state and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the kingdom of Saxony, the Rhinelands, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 107,300 square miles. This was shaped into a compact state of 137,066 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the state domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. Since the establishment of constitutional Government, however, this arrangement has been changed, and the domains have become public property, in so far as the income is paid into the public exchequer, after deduction of certain sums provided for the 'Krondotations Rente,' or civil list. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the constitution of January 31, 1851; but in 1859 it was raised 500,000 thaler, and in 1868 a further 1,000,000 thaler. At present the total 'Krondotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 4,073,099 thaler, or 610,964*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Fideikomiss-und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

Dating from Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg, who, on January 18, 1701, placed the royal crown upon his head, calling himself King Friedrich I. of Prussia, there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	1701
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713
Friedrich II., called 'the Great'	1740
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	1786
Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Wilhelm I.	1861

The average reign of the seven kings of the House of Hohenzollern, including the present monarch, amounted to 23 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August–December 1849, and was proclaimed January 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852; May 7 and 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; April 14 and 30, 1856; May 18, 1857; May 17, 1867; January 1, 1872; and April 5, 1873. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the government and in each of the Chambers. The first Chamber, according to the original draft of constitution, was to consist of princes of the royal family of age, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former empire, as well as of the heads of those families who, by royal ordinance, would be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these hereditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large

towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of October 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life peers, chosen by the king among the class of rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities'; fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and, seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The second Chamber consists of 433 members—352 for the old kingdom, and the rest added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes, can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner, that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole. The second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third. The third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'Urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the second Chamber is limited to three years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has accomplished his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the state. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Chamber are to

be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for their own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes, or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law amounting to 20 mark, or one pound sterling, per day. Refusal of the same is not allowed.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the King, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into ten departments, as follows:—

1. President of the Council of Ministers.—Prince Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen, born April 1, 1815; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; elected member of the Prussian Diet, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851-59; Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859-62; Ambassador to the Emperor

of the French, May-July 1862. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, September 23, 1862; Chancellor of the German Empire, Jan. 19, 1871; resigned the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, December 20, 1872; re-appointed President of the Council, November 9, 1873.

2. Vice-President of the Council of Ministers.—Otto Count von *Stolberg-Wernigerode*, born October 30, 1837; Oberpräsident of the province of Hanover, 1867-76; ambassador to Austria-Hungary, 1876-78. Appointed Vice-President of the Council, June 1, 1878.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Karl Hermann *Bitter*, born Feb. 27, 1813; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Bonn, 1830-32; entered the State service in 1833; Councillor of Government, 1846; President of the financial department at Posen, 1869; Prefect at Nancy in the war against France, 1870-71; President of the government at Schleswig, 1872, and at Dusseldorf, 1876. Appointed Minister of Finance, July 7, 1879.

4. The Ministry of War.—General Arnold Karl Georg *Von Kameke*, born June 14, 1817; entered the army as Lieutenant in the engineers, 1834; captain and staff officer, 1850; military envoy at Vienna, 1856-57; major general and head of the staff of the 2nd corps d'armée, 1865; lieutenant-general and chief of the corps of engineers, 1868; commander of the 14th division of the first corps d'armée in the war against France, July-December 1870; director of the engineer operations in the siege of Paris, Dec. 1870-71. Appointed Minister of War, November 15, 1873.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—Robert Victor *von Puttkamer*, born May 5, 1828; studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Berlin; entered the State service in 1850; Landrath at Demmin, 1860; in the war against Austria, Civil Governor of Mähren, Brünn, 1866; Privy Councillor in the Chancery of the North German Confederation, 1867; President of the government of Lorraine at Metz, 1874-77; member of the Reichstag since the year 1873; Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, July 14, 1879. Appointed Minister of the Interior, 1881.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. *Friedberg*, born 1813; studied jurisprudence, and admitted to the bar 1835; entered the Ministry of Justice, 1854; nominated life member of the Prussian House of Lords, 1872. Appointed Minister of Justice, October 30, 1879.

7. The Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Herr von *Gossler*. Appointed 1881.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests.—Dr. Robert *Lucius*, born Dec. 20, 1835; studied medicine at Heidelberg and Breslau; took part as physician in the Prussian Embassy

to China and Japan, 1860-62; officer of cavalry in the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71 against Denmark, Austria, and France; member of the Reichstag since 1870; elected Second Vice-President of the Reichstag, 1879. Appointed Minister of Agriculture, &c., July 14, 1879.

9. The Ministry of Public Works.—Dr. August *Maybach*, born November 22, 1822; studied jurisprudence, and entered the State service in 1845; Director-general of the Railways of Hanover, 1866-71, and of the German State Railways, 1871-78. Appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works, March 30, 1878.

10. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry.—The functions of this department were assumed by Prince Bismarck, in addition to that of President of the Council, in 1881.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 mark, or 2,700*l.*, and that of each of the other ministers 3,600 mark, or 1,800*l.*

Each of the provinces of the kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 21,000 mark, or 1,050*l.* Each province has also a military commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into *Regierungsbezirke*, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise,' or circles, and the latter into 'Gemeinden,' or parishes. Each county has a president and an administrative board or council; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The principal functionaries are all elective; but the elections must be confirmed by the Government.

Church and Education.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and one-third Roman Catholics. At the last census, taken December 1, 1880, the Protestants numbered 17,645,462, being 64·7 per cent. of the total population of the kingdom, and the Roman Catholics 9,205,136, or 34·1 per cent. At the census of 1875 the Catholics numbered 8,625,840, or 33½ per cent., while the Protestants have increased about one million in the same period. The number of Jews was 363,790, or 1·334 per cent. of the population, at the date of the census; in 1875 it was 363,790, or 1·82 per cent. In the provinces of Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Saxony, the great majority are Protestants; while in Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia, the Roman Catholics predominate. In the new provinces, annexed to the kingdom in 1866, the Protestants form the mass of the population. There are a few members of the Greek Church,

mostly immigrants from Russia. Jews are to be found in all the provinces, but principally in Posen. At the census of Dec. 3, 1864, there were in the kingdom, as then constituted, 11,736,734 Protestants, being 60·23 per cent. of the total population, and 7,201,911 Roman Catholics, equal to 36·81 per cent., besides 262,001 Jews, and about 52,000 adherents of other creeds. The annexation of the new provinces, after the war of 1866, altered the proportion in favour of the Protestant ascendancy, the former kingdom of Hanover adding 1,682,777 Protestants, and only 226,009 Roman Catholics; Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg 990,085 Protestants and 1,953 Roman Catholics; and Electoral Hesse, Nassau, Homburg, and Frankfort, 905,605 Protestants and 336,075 Roman Catholics.

The Protestant Church is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, but no general synod has yet been held. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Rhenish provinces it is fixed by the concordat entered into between the Government and Pope Pius VII. But in every other part of the monarchy, the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. There were, at the census of December 3, 1867—the last in which religious statistics were ascertained in the fullest manner—9,317 Protestant ministers, and 7,690 Roman Catholic priests, including chaplains. The Protestants at the same date had 11,365 churches, and 1,594 other religious meeting-places, while the Roman Catholics had 6,164 churches, and 2,833 chapels, besides 259 convents and monasteries. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the archbishop of Breslau receiving 1,700*l.* a year, and the other bishops about 1,135*l.* The incomes of the parochial clergy mostly arise from endowments.

Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by the taxes, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called Aldermen or Town Councillors. All parents are compelled to send their children to one of these elementary schools, whether they can pay the school fees or not. The fees are one groschen, or rather more than a penny a week in villages, and ten groschen, or a shilling per month in towns. The money thus raised goes towards maintaining the schools, and any deficiency is made up from the local taxes. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate enjoy either this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the

discretion of the authorities. Thus the higher schools, as the commercial or colleges, are not established merely for the rich, but are likewise open to the poorest, the fee being 6 thaler, or 18s., a quarter, while reductions are made to large families or poor persons. The Prussian schools are divided into eleven classes, namely, first, elementary, embracing village or town schools; second, 'Bürgerschulen,' or citizen schools; third, 'Real Schulen,' or schools in which languages, arts, and sciences are taught; fourth, seminaries, or schools for training elementary schoolmasters; fifth, colleges; sixth, industrial schools; seventh, schools of architecture; eighth, schools of mines; ninth, schools of agriculture; tenth, veterinary schools; and eleventh, the Universities.

The difference between the elementary schools of the villages and those of towns consists in the greater variety of studied subjects. In the former, reading and writing are taught, with geography and history of Germany, and the four first rules of arithmetic; in the latter, general geography, history of the world, fractions, rule of three, and the chain-rule, are added. The citizen schools, adapted for the wants of tradespeople, teach likewise mathematics, Latin, and French to a certain extent. The 'Real Schule' is divided, like the colleges, into six or seven classes.

Prussia has ten Universities, namely, Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, Marburg, and Münster. The studies at the University last from three to four years, at an expense of 15*l.* a year for the lectures. The Universities are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the ten Universities of Prussia in the summer of 1879, see *Germany*, p. 97.)

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these is vested in a President, who is the head both of the Civil Government—*Regierung*—and of the Consistorium, which has to manage the ecclesiastical and educational affairs of the province. Each Consistorium is subdivided again into two sections, one for purely ecclesiastical, the other for educational affairs. The latter section, which bears the name of Provincial Schul-Collegium, forms the highest court of appeal in all matters referring to schools. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools, for the

general system of instruction and discipline, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can prove to the authorities their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But private as well as public establishments for education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public instruction, while all public teachers are considered State servants.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimates of public revenue and expenditure submitted by the Government to the Chambers are always prepared to show an even balance, without surplus or deficit; but in recent years the former has been constant, as a rule, and the latter an exception. The surplus of the five years from 1870 to 1874 varied from 1,425,000*l.* in 1870, to 4,158,008*l.* in 1872, reaching its maximum in the latter year. But there were deficits in 1875, in 1876, and in 1877.

Up to the end of 1876, the finance estimates were for the calendar year, but it was then decided that henceforth they should be, as in Great Britain, for financial years ending March 31. The first financial year under the new arrangement commenced April 1, 1877, so that the preceding accounts were for a period of 15 months, commencing Jan. 1, 1876, and ending March 31, 1877.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Prussia were as follows during each of the eight years from 1872 to 1880:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Mark	£	Mark	£
Ending Dec. 31				
1872.	561,176,820	23,058,841	561,176,820	23,058,841
1873.	630,130,400	31,506,520	630,130,400	31,506,520
1874.	695,097,700	34,754,885	695,097,700	34,754,885
1875.	694,484,900	34,724,245	694,484,900	34,724,245
Ending March 31				
1877 (15 months)	808,072,700	40,403,635	808,072,700	40,403,635
1878.	657,520,344	32,876,017	657,520,344	32,876,017
1879.	713,857,764	35,692,889	713,857,764	35,692,889
1880.	711,500,758	35,575,037	711,500,758	35,575,037

The revenue in the financial estimates of Prussia, is divided under seven heads, representing the various ministerial departments. Direct taxes form the chief source of revenue, and, next to it, the receipts from state railways. In recent years, the income from railways and other state undertakings, such as mines, has been largely increasing, showing a tendency to become a far more fruitful source of revenue than all taxation, direct or indirect.

In the budget estimates for the year ending March 1882, the sources of revenue were given as follows:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

1. Ministry of Agriculture, Domains and Forests:—	Mark
Income from domains and forests	72,114,544
Various	7,273,700
Total	<u>79,388,224</u>
2. Ministry of Finance:—	
Direct taxes:—	
Land tax (Grundsteuer)	40,195,000
House tax	27,500,000
Income tax	29,106,000
Class tax (Klassensteuer)	30,770,000
Trade tax (Gewerbsteuer)	18,806,000
Railway dues	2,515,000
Miscellaneous	592,000
Total	<u>149,484,000</u>
Indirect taxes:—	
Share of Imperial customs and taxes	17,992,330
Succession tax (Erbschaftsteuer)	5,000,000
Stamps	17,500,000
Bills of exchange	72,780
Bridge, harbour, river, or canal dues	2,200,000
Fines, &c.	50,500,000
Miscellaneous	1,884,990
Total	<u>95,150,100</u>
State lottery	4,023,400
Naval commercial institution (Seehandlung)	3,000,000
The Mint	234,700
Miscellaneous	126,273,286
Total receipts of Ministry of Finance	<u>378,165,486</u>
3. Ministry of Public Works:—	
Mines, produce of	57,739,055
Furnaces, iron mills, forges, produce of	18,939,260
Salines, produce of	5,030,080
Miscellaneous	4,953,855
State railways	356,542,000
Total receipts of Ministry of Public Works	<u>443,204,250</u>
4. Ministry of Justice	5,066,050
5. Ministry of the Interior	3,674,240
6. Ministry of Commerce and Industry	<u>302,884</u>

Revenue—continued.

7. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs	Mark 2,304,652
8. Ministry of State	630,110
9. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,500
10. Ministry of War	330,000
Total estimated revenue	913,070,416 £45,153,520

The expenditure in the financial estimates of Prussia is divided into ordinary (fortdauernde) and extraordinary (einmalige und ausserordentliche) disbursements. The ordinary is subdivided into current expenditure (Betriebs-Ausgaben), administrative expenditure (Staatsverwaltungs-Ausgaben), and charges on the consolidated fund (Dotationen). In the estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1882, the branches of expenditure were as follows:—

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

A. Current Expenditure:—		
1. Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests	Mark	35,862,930
2. " " Finance		36,276,778
3. " " Public Works		339,171,501
Total current expenditure		411,311,209
B. Administrative Expenditure:—		
1. Ministry of Finance		36,555,787
2. " " Public Works		16,699,258
2a. " " Commerce and Industry		1,503,227
3. " " Justice		73,552,100
4. " " The Interior		40,063,918
5. " " Agriculture, Domains, and Forests		10,652,491
6. " " Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs		49,710,973
7. " " State		2,910,624
8. " " Foreign Affairs		410,670
9. " " War		87,000
10. " " General Administration of Finance		123,333,811
Total administrative expenditure		355,479,659
C. Charges on Consolidated Fund:—		
Addition to 'Krongotation' of the King		4,500,000
Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt		78,345,080
Sinking fund of debt		20,142,657
Annuities and Management		1,873,283
Chamber of Lords		168,510
Chamber of Deputies		1,200,520
Total charges on Consolidated Fund		103,230,030
Total ordinary expenditure		873,029,898
Extraordinary expenditure		40,049,578
Total expenditure		913,070,416 £45,653,520

In the Budget for 1882-3, the revenue and expenditure were expected to balance at 939,806,617 marks or 46,990,330*l*.

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered into the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire. (See p. 99.)

The public debt of the kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to an official report laid before the House of Deputies as follows on March 31, 1879:—

1. National debt bearing interest:—	Mark
State Treasury Bills	114,574,800
Consolidated debt at 4½ per cent.	520,612,650
" " 4 per cent.	1,081,725,000
Non-consolidated loans	95,155,800
Preference loan of 1855	22,350,000
War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark	2,112,291
State railway debt	42,311,282
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	86,470,666
Total national debt bearing interest	1,965,312,989
	£98,265,649
2. National debt not bearing interest:—	Mark
Floating debt, called 'Schatz-Anweisungen'	30,000,000
Total national debt	1,995,312,989
	£99,765,649

The charges for interest and management of the debt amounted to 78,833,966 mark, or 3,941,698*l*., in the financial year 1881-82.

Army.

The military organisation of the kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. There are, practically, some exceptions from military service, though no substitution whatever is allowed. Every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. He has to be in service during seven years, of which three years—from 20 to 23—must be spent in the regular army, and the remaining four years—from 23 to 27—in the army of reserve. At the end of this term, the soldier enters the 'Landwehr,' or militia, for five years, with liability to be called upon twice for military practice, and to be incorporated in the regular army in time of war. Leaving the 'Landwehr,' the soldier is finally enrolled, till the age of fifty, in the 'Landsturm,' which body is only called

upon for service, within the frontiers of the country, in case of invasion. There are various exemptions from this law of military service, in favour of the regular clergy, and some other classes of the population. A certain amount of education and fortune constitutes also a partial exemption, inasmuch as young men of twenty, who pay for their own equipment and can pass a light examination, have to serve only one year in the regular army, instead of three. But in this case, the liability to service in the army of reserve—the 'Landwehr' and the 'Landsturm'—remains the same. Altogether, setting aside a few exceptions, the whole male population of Prussia may be said to be trained for arms—ready for offensive warfare, either in the army or the 'Landwehr,' from the age of 20 to that of 32; and for defensive warfare, within the country, till the age of 50 years completed.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary Prussian battalion in peace is 544 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves: it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Excepted from this general rule are the battalions of the guards, and the regiments in garrison in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the peace footing is 686 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions; each brigade of two regiments; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen, or a battalion of pioneers are attached. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of six field batteries and one mounted battery. There is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée are locally distributed through the Prussian monarchy, with the exception of the first corps, that of the guards. The Prussian army being incorporated in the army of the Empire, forming an indissoluble part of it, the corps are enumerated through the German army. There are seventeen corps d'armée, the first eleven of which are named after Prussian provinces, and the remaining six after States of the Empire. They are:—1, Prussia; 2, Pomerania; 3, Brandenburg; 4, Saxony; 5, Posen; 6, Silesia; 7, Westphalia; 8, Rhinlands; 9, Schleswig-Holstein; 10, Hano-

ver; 11, Hesse-Nassau; 12, Saxony; 13, Württemberg; 14, Baden; 15, Alsace-Lorraine; 16 and 17, Bavaria.

The strength of the Prussian army was as follows, according to official returns, at the end of July 1880:—

	Officers	Rank and File	Horses
Infantry of the Line	7,020	203,760	3,255
Riflemen, or 'Jäger'	352	8,125	112
Infantry of the 'Landwehr'	600	4,678	3
Cavalry	1,898	51,396	55,810
Artillery (field and fortress)	1,930	34,760	10,037
Engineers	300	7,490	91
Military Train	220	4,900	1,599
Administrative and other troops	1,484	4,715	2,400
Total	13,804	319,824	73,307

In 1881 this had increased to 14,004 officers, 330,629 men, the horses being reduced to 64,167.

The strength here enumerated is that of the peace footing. On the war footing the numbers can be raised to 900,000 men, exclusive of field reserve troops and Landsturm. The war strength, effected by the calling in for service, or the 'mobilisation' of the reserve troops, may be consummated in about ten days' time. When entering upon the campaign of 1866, it required less than fourteen days to bring the whole regular army, together with the first levy of the 'Landwehr,' into the field; and at the declaration of war by France, July 1870, the mass of the troops was brought to the Rhine in twelve days. In peace, the army lies distributed over 309 garrison towns, and 29 fortresses, of which latter eleven are fortified places of the first rank, namely, Mayence, Koblenz, Cologne, Königsberg, Danzig, Thorn, Neisse, Küstrin, Magdeburg, Spandau, and Posen.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The area of Prussia extends over 6,311 German, or 137,066 English square miles. At the last census of Germany, taken December 1, 1880, the kingdom had 27,278,911 inhabitants. Prussia is administratively divided into twelve provinces, which again are subdivided into thirty-five government districts (Regierungsbezirke), with the principality of Hohenzollern, cradle of the royal family.

The following table gives the area and population, according to the census of December 1, 1880:—

Provinces	Area Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1875	Dec. 1, 1880
East Prussia (Ostpreussen)	14,729	1,856,421	1,933,936
West Prussia (Westpreussen)	10,151	1,342,750	1,405,898
Brandenburg	15,505	3,126,411	3,389,155
Pomerania (Pommern)	12,130	1,462,290	1,540,034
Posen	11,330	1,606,084	1,703,397
Silesia (Schlesien)	15,666	3,843,699	4,007,925
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,729	2,168,988	2,312,007
Schleswig-Holstein	8,524	1,073,926	1,127,149
Hanover (Hannover)	14,846	2,017,393	2,120,168
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,771	1,905,697	2,043,242
Hesse-Nassau	5,943	1,467,898	1,554,376
Rhine (Rheinland)	10,289	3,804,381	4,074,100
Principality of Hohenzollern	453	66,466	67,524
Total	137,066	25,742,404	27,278,911

The census returns of December 1, 1875, showed that at that date there were in Prussia 12,692,370 males and 13,050,034 females, being an excess of only 357,664 females, or less than in most other European states.

The total population of the kingdom in 1819 was 10,981,934. In December 1858 the population had augmented to 17,739,913, showing an increase 61·34 per cent. for 39 years, or of 1·57 per cent. per annum. At the next census, taken December 3, 1861, the population was found to have risen to 18,497,458, being an increase of 4·27 per cent. in three years. In 1866 the limits of the kingdom were enlarged from 107,757 to 137,066 English square miles, and at the next following census, taken December 3, 1867, the population amounted to 24,106,847. At the census of December 1, 1871, the population had risen to 24,605,842, showing an increase at the rate of but 0·69 per annum, the decline being accounted for by the losses of the Franco-German war of 1870-71. During the nine years from December 1, 1871, to December 1, 1880, the ratio of increase amounted to 1·13 per cent. per annum.

The census of 1880 gives the average density of the population at 199 per English square mile. The variation, however, is considerable, the density being highest in the manufacturing districts of Düsseldorf, in the Rhine province, where it is nearly four times the average, and smallest in the district of Köslin, Pomerania, where it amounts but to three-fifths of the average. There are a great number of towns—1,289 officially enrolled as 'Städte'—most of them of very limited population, spread all over the kingdom. The following table gives the population of the ten largest towns at the enume-

rations of December 1, 1875, and of December 1, 1880, in the order of their rank at the last census:—

Towns	Population Dec. 1, 1875	Population Dec. 1, 1880
Berlin	966,872	1,122,360
Breslau	239,050	272,390
Cologne (Köln)	135,371	144,751
Königsberg	122,636	140,896
Magdeburg	122,789	137,109
Frankfort-on-Maine	103,136	137,600
Hanover	106,677	122,860
Danzig	97,931	108,549
Barmen	86,504	95,861
Stettin	80,972	91,745

As in nearly all other states of Europe, so in Prussia there is a strong movement towards concentration of the population in the towns. At the census of Dec. 1, 1871, the total population of the 1,289 towns of the kingdom was 7,968,545, and that of the rural communes—Landgemeinden—37,987 in number, 16,637,652. Compared with the preceding census of Dec. 3, 1867, the increase in the towns amounted to 466,909, or 6·22 per cent., and that in the rural communes to but 167,951, or 1·02 per cent. Thus while the town population increased at the rate of rather more than one and a half per cent. per annum, the rural population grew but at the rate of one-quarter per cent. per annum. This increase continued through the last two periods.

About one-half, or twelve millions of the population of the kingdom, are engaged in agriculture, as sole or chief occupation, while nearly five millions possess landed property. Large estates, as a rule, are only to be found in the eastern and least populated provinces of the monarchy, while in the central and western portions land is often extremely subdivided. A cadastral survey taken in 1858, showed the existence of 1,099,000 landowners possessing each less than five morgen, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Trade and Industry.

The direct trade of Prussia with foreign countries is carried on mainly through the ports on the Baltic, and the amount of exports and imports shipped through harbours on the North Sea is comparatively unimportant. A very large portion of exports from and imports into the kingdom pass in transit through Hamburg and Bremen. The commercial intercourse of Prussia with the United Kingdom is included in that of Germany. (See pp. 182-84.)

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The following table shows the number of mines in operation, the quantities and value of their produce in the year 1878, and the average number of persons employed therein during the same year :—

Principal Mines	Number of Mines in operation	Quantities of produce	Value of produce	Number of persons employed
Coal	496	Centner	Mark	
Lignite (Braunkohle)	522	710,003,348	178,045,808	145,915
Iron ore	630	176,827,323	27,991,096	18,741
Zinc ore	68	55,049,725	17,322,911	20,019
Lead ore	137	11,502,942	11,086,455	12,342
Copper ore	22	2,691,639	21,683,036	18,594
		6,738,942	7,431,842	7,227
Total of principal and other mines	1,875	933,022,122	278,670,886	225,491

The following table shows the number of smelting works and foundries in Prussia, the quantities and value of their produce in 1878, and the average number of persons employed in the year :—

Principal Smelting works and foundries	Number of works in operation	Quantities of produce	Value of produce	Number of persons employed
Iron, wrought	102	Centner	Mark	
„ cast	564	28,433,341	87,703,748	13,801
Steel	289	5,661,425	52,818,938	20,322
Flusseisen	42	17,321,264	131,788,963	36,386
Lead	17	7,912,195	71,928,719	17,319
Silver	2	1,617,745	32,269,141	2,870
Arsenic	3	2,231	17,997,099	271
Vitriol	—	2,209	31,844	11
Zinc	33	72,096	713,511	102
Copper	9	1,894,882	33,717,704	6,443
Nickel	4	173,216	12,873,989	1,628
Sulphuric Acid	16	1,514	545,300	158
Other works	2	1,340,411	4,753,212	1,634
		2,123	883,972	23
Total	1,083	64,434,652	448,026,140	100,968

Not included in the tabular statement are salines to the number of 47, which produced 6,045,845 centner of salt, of the value of 12,163,042 mark, or 608,152*l.*, and employed 2,746 persons in 1878.

The production of coal in Prussia, after vastly increasing for about thirty years, from 1840 to 1871, reached its limit at the latter date, when there came to be an apparent exhaustion of the fields. But the years 1875 and 1876 again showed a large increase in production. The

following statement gives, after official returns, the quantities of coal raised in the kingdom during the period from 1838 to 1876 :—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1838-41, annual average	2,901,713	1864 . . .	21,197,266
1842-46 " "	3,817,190	1869 . . .	29,775,781
1847-51 " "	5,027,690	1871 . . .	32,843,288
1852-56 " "	8,571,070	1873 . . .	32,347,909
1857-61 " "	13,037,015	1874 . . .	31,938,683
1862 . . .	16,903,520	1875 . . .	41,759,558
1863 . . .	18,330,779	1876 . . .	43,364,968

The coal pits in the Ruhr-Düsseldorf district, which extend over more than ten miles in length, and are calculated to be able to continue their present supply for 5,000 years, contribute nearly one half of the total produce, while the coal pits of the river Saar, situated in the south-western angle of the Rhenish Provinces, and which extend their strata into Bavarian and French territory, furnish about the sixth part of the coal produce of Prussia. The coal raised in Prussia amounts to 93 per cent. of the total coal production of Germany.

Prussia has a very large and complete system of railways. On April 1, 1881, the length of the system open for traffic was as follows :—

Railways	Length in kilometres
1. Owned by the State	11,632
2. Owned by private companies :—	
Under State administration	3,611
Under private administration	5,385
Total	20,628
English miles	12,788

In 1878 the lines owned by the State had a length of only 4,939 kilometres, while those owned by private companies extended to 12,880 kilometres.

All the lines of the former territories of Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau are owned by the State, and at a period not far removed the whole of the railways of Prussia will be national property.

II. BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

Reigning King.

Ludwig II., born August 25, 1845, the son of King Maximilian II.; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 10, 1864.

Brother of the King.

Prince **Otto**, heir-apparent, Lieutenant-general in the Imperial German army, born April 27, 1848.

Mother of the King.

Queen **Marie**, born October 15, 1825, daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia; married to Prince Maximilian, heir-apparent of Bavaria, subsequently King Maximilian II., Oct. 12, 1842; widow, March 10, 1864.

Uncle of the King.

Prince **Luitpold**, born March 12, 1821, General in the Bavarian army; married April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are four children:—

I. Prince Ludwig, born Jan. 7, 1845; married Feb. 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 5, 1849, of which marriage there are issue eight children:—1. Prince Ruprecht, born May 18, 1869. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870. 3. Princess Marie, born July 6, 1872. 4. Prince Karl, born April 1, 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born October 10, 1875. 6. Princess Augusta, born Aug. 18, 1877. 7. Prince Wolfgang, born July 2, 1879. 8. Prince Hildegard, born March 5, 1881.

II. Leopold, born February 9, 1846; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I.; offspring of the union are:—1. Princess Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874. 2. Princess Augusta, born April 28, 1875. 3. Prince George, born April 2, 1880.

III. Theresa, born November 12, 1850.

IV. Arnulph, born July 6, 1852, colonel in the infantry of the Imperial German army.

United with the Royal Family of Bavaria is the branch line

of the Dukes in Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is—

Maximilian, Duke in Bavaria, born December 4, 1808, General of Cavalry in the Bavarian service; married September 9, 1828, to Princess *Ludovica* of Bavaria. Issue of the marriage are three sons and five daughters, namely, 1. Prince *Ludwig*, born June 21, 1831; married, in 'morganatic' union, May 28, 1857, to Henrietta Mendel, elevated Countess von Wallersee, born July 31, 1833. 2. Princess *Helena*, born April 4, 1834, married August 24, 1858, to Prince *Maximilian* of Thurn-und-Taxis; widow, June 26, 1867. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, married April 24, 1854, to Franz Joseph I., Emperor of Austria. 4. Prince *Karl Theodor*, born August 9, 1839; married Feb. 11, 1865, to Princess *Sophie* of Saxony, who died March 9, 1867; married in second nuptials, April 29, 1874, to Princess *Maria Josepha* of Braganza, born March 19, 1857, of which union there are offspring three daughters, namely, *Sophie*, born Feb. 22, 1875, *Elisabeth*, born July 25, 1876, and *Marie*, born Oct. 9, 1878. 5. Princess *Marie*, born October 4, 1841, married February 3, 1859, to the heir-apparent of the Two Sicilies, *Francisco* of Bourbon, subsequently King *Francisco II.* of Naples, in exile since 1862. 6. Princess *Mathilde*, born September 30, 1843, married June 5, 1861, to Louis of Bourbon, Count di Trani. 7. Princess *Sophie*, born February 22, 1847; married September 28, 1868, to Prince *Ferdinand* of Orleans, second son of the Duc de Nemours. 8. Prince *Maximilian*, born December 7, 1849; married September 20, 1875, to Princess *Amalia*, born October 23, 1848, daughter of Prince *Augustus*, uncle of the reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and brother of King *Ferdinand* of Portugal; offspring of the union: *Siegfried*, born July 10, 1876, and *Christopher*, born April 22, 1879.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants, in the female line, of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke *Maximilian I.* of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, in the Thirty-Years' War, in recompense for his opposition to Protestantism; and Elector *Maximilian Joseph* was raised to the rank of king by *Napoleon I.* in 1805. The latter title was acknowledged by all the European Powers in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna.

The large income of the sovereigns of Bavaria, from private domains, and other sources, has been extensively curtailed of late, under the constitutional government. The civil list of the king, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,346,870 mark, or 267,343*l.*, but the royal family is deriving besides a large revenue from domains.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 25, 1818; but various modifications were introduced in 1848-9. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräthe,' or councillors of the realm—is formed of the princes of the royal family, the crown dignitaries, the archbishops, and the heads of certain old noble families, all these being hereditary members; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and a Protestant clergyman nominated by the king, and an unlimited number of other members appointed by the Crown. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies of towns and universities, and various religious corporations, chosen indirectly, the people returning 'Wahlmänner,' or electors, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be past thirty, and to be in possession of an assured income, from funds, a trade, or profession; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to be rated at a minimum of 20 mark, or 1*l.* per annum. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 7,000 families, or about 35,000 souls, of the whole population. In the session of 1875 there were 154 representatives.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, consisting of seven members, besides three princes of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into five departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Finance.

Church and Education.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. The population varied very little, as regards the proportion between Roman Catholics and Protestants, during the last quarter of a century; but during the whole of this period the number of Jews diminished gradually, and there was also a slight decrease in other sects, namely, members of the Greek Church. At the census of December, 1875, the total number of Roman Catholics in the kingdom was 3,573,142, and of Protestants 1,392,120, the proportion being 712 Roman Catholics to 275 Protestants, in every 1,000 of the population. At the preceding census of December,

1867, there were 3,441,029 Roman Catholics, and 1,328,713 Protestants, the proportion being 711 Roman Catholics to 275 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population.

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows at the last census taken December 1, 1875:—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Other Sects	Jews
Upper Bavaria . . .	856,656	33,163	692	3,649
Lower Bavaria . . .	617,512	4,518	164	163
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	277,895	348,441	2,824	12,094
Upper Palatinate . .	461,074	41,139	192	1,356
Upper Franconia . .	235,216	315,580	117	4,022
Middle Franconia . .	132,576	462,617	689	11,202
Lower Franconia . .	478,229	103,634	498	14,568
Suabia	513,984	83,028	617	4,281
Total	3,573,142	1,392,120	5,793	51,335

Included under the head 'Other Sects' in the above table were 3,642 'Mennonites,' also called 'Taufgesinnte;' 303 Irvingians; 149 Greek Catholics; 217 Old Catholics; 72 Anabaptists; 63 members of the Anglican Church; and 623 adherents of 'Free Religion.' It is stated that since the census of 1871, the Old Catholics have largely increased in numbers.

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 171 deaneries; and 2,756 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—'Ober-Consistorium'—and four provincial consistories. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant. Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013.

Bavaria has three universities, at Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen. (For number of professors and students in 1878, see *Germany*, page 97.) Elementary schools—'Volksschulen'—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children from six till the age of fourteen.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross public revenue of Bavaria for the financial year ending June 30, 1879, was estimated at 221,633,348 mark, or 11,081,667*l.*, with an expenditure of the same amount. The sources

of revenue and branches of expenditure were reported as follows for the financial year 1880-81 :—

Sources of Revenue	Mark
Direct taxes	35,725,510
Indirect "	52,882,580
State Railways, post telegraphs, mines, &c.	100,706,574
State forests	24,586,580
Domains	9,059,110
Miscellaneous receipts	1,911,838
Total gross revenue	224,872,192
	£11,243,609

Branches of Expenditure	Mark
Public debt	46,692,817
Civil list and appanages	5,348,188
Council of state	46,800
Diet	635,710
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	568,284
" Justice	12,782,326
" Interior	17,757,238
" Finance	3,438,607
Worship and education	19,634,144
Pensions and allowances	7,549,987
Reserve and guarantee fund	3,926,074
Contribution to Imperial expenditure	16,329,370
Total	134,709,545
Charges of collection of revenue	90,162,647
Total expenditure	224,872,192
	£11,243,609

Bavaria has a considerable debt, created in part by the deficits of former years, and in part by the construction of public works, especially railways.

The subjoined table gives the total amount of the debt of the kingdom, distinguishing the Ordinary and the Railway Debt, the accounts of which are kept separate, from 1855 to 1878, on the 1st of January of each year :—

Years	Ordinary Debt	Railway Debt	Total	
	Florins	Florins	Florins	£
1855	134,045,964	72,869,700	206,415,664	17,201,305
1859	123,280,680	90,913,134	214,193,814	17,849,484
1862	136,293,375	104,735,559	241,028,934	20,085,744
1867	209,874,601	146,156,600	356,031,201	29,669,267
1870	261,926,754	163,428,800	425,355,554	35,446,296
1872	181,377,265	212,609,300	393,986,565	32,832,214
	Mark	Mark	Mark	
1874	232,399,043	398,345,143	630,744,186	31,537,209
1876	360,162,999	728,426,229	1,088,589,228	54,429,461
1878	351,252,225	816,091,537	1,167,343,762	58,367,188

On January 1, 1881, the total debt was 1,336,662,657 mark, or 66,833,132*l*. The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 650 millions of mark, or 32,500,000*l*. are the property of the State. The debt incurred for the State railways is so large that it requires an annual charge of 36,517,999 mark, and as the estimated receipts from these railways amounted only to 30,782,210 mark in 1879, a sum of 5,735,789 mark had to be raised from other sources to meet this deficit during the next finance period. The State is also the owner of two canals—the Frankenthal and the Danube Main—which do not pay the cost of their repairs and management.

Area and Population.

The kingdom embraces an area of 1,377 $\frac{1}{4}$ geographical, or 29,292 English square miles, with a population of 5,275,516, according to the last German census, taken December 1, 1880. Bavaria is divided, for administrative purposes, into eight Regierungsbezirke, or government districts. The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the population of each of the eight districts, according to the two census returns of December 1, 1871, and of December 1, 1875:—

Regierungsbezirke	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken)	2,702	555,043	575,357
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,732	503,422	528,564
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)	4,157	622,377	646,947
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern)	6,582	892,332	951,977
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,243	602,950	634,530
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	2,918	607,593	643,817
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken)	3,243	597,056	626,305
Palatinate (Rhein Pfalz)	2,293	641,567	677,281
Total	28,870	5,022,390	5,284,778

It will be seen that there was an increase of population in all the districts, the increase being greatest in Upper Bavaria.

The increase of population in the kingdom has been comparatively small within the last half-century, as shown in the subjoined table:—

Year of Census	Population	Increase or Decrease
1837	4,315,468	—
1840	4,370,974	Increase 55,506
1843	4,440,327	" 69,353
1846	4,504,874	" 64,547
1849	4,520,751	" 15,877
1852	4,559,452	" 38,701
1855	4,541,556	Decrease 17,896
1858	4,615,748	Increase 74,192
1861	4,689,837	" 74,089
1864	4,807,440	" 117,603
1867	4,824,421	" 16,981
1871	4,863,450	" 39,029
1875	5,022,390	" 158,940
1880	5,284,778	" 262,388

The great fluctuations in the rate of increase, extremely low on the whole, are referred to emigration.

The soil of the kingdom is divided among 947,010 proprietors. The division is greatest in the Rhenish Palatinate, namely, 228,976, and smallest in Upper Bavaria, viz. 109,195.

The population of the three principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of Dec. 1, 1875, and of Dec. 1, 1880:—

	Dec. 1, 1875	Dec. 1, 1880
Munich (München)	193,024	230,023
Nürnberg	91,017	99,519
Angsburg	57,210	61,408

Besides the three principal towns here referred to, there were three others with a population of over 30,000 at the census of 1880, namely, Würzburg, with 51,014, Regensburg (Ratisbon), with 34,156, and Furth with 31,063 inhabitants.

There is a large emigration from Bavaria, but the number of emigrants is not distinguished at present from the total of the German Empire (see pp. 176 and 179).

III. WÜRTTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Reigning King.

Karl I., King of Württemberg, born March 6, 1823; ascended the throne at the death of his father, King Wilhelm I., June 25, 1864. Married, July 13, 1846, to Queen *Olga*, born Sept. 11, 1822, daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia.

Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Maria*, born October 30, 1816; married March 19, 1840, to Alfred Count von Neipperg; widow November 16, 1865.

II. Princess *Catharine*, born Aug. 24, 1821; married Nov. 20, 1845, to her cousin, Prince Friedrich of Württemberg; widow, May 9, 1870. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Wilhelm, born Feb. 25, 1848; married Feb. 15, 1877, to Princess Marie of Waldeck.

III. Princess *Augusta*, born Oct. 4, 1826; married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, lieutenant-general in the service of Württemberg.

Cousins of the King.

I. Prince *August*, born Jan. 24, 1813, the son of Duke Paul of Württemberg; general of cavalry in the service of Prussia.

II. Prince *Alexander*, born Sept. 9, 1804, the son of Duke Ludwig of Württemberg, uncle of the king; married May 2, 1835, to Claudine, daughter of Count Rhéday of Transylvania, created Countess von Hohenstein; widower, Oct. 1, 1841. Issue of the union are three children:—1. Franz, Prince von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837; married to Princess Mary of Cambridge, June 12, 1866 (see page 190). 2. Claudine, born Feb. 11, 1836. 3. Amelia, born Nov. 12, 1838; married Oct. 24, 1863, to Baron von Hügel, captain in the Austrian cavalry.

III. Princess *Marié*, born March 25, 1818, daughter of the late Duke Eugene of Württemberg; married Oct. 9, 1845, to Landgrave Karl of Hesse-Philippsthal; widow, Feb. 12, 1868.

IV. Prince *Wilhelm*, brother of the preceding, born July 20, 1828; general of infantry in the service of Austria.

V. Princess *Alexandrine*, sister of the preceding, born Dec. 16, 1829.

VI. Prince *Nicolaus*, brother of the preceding, born March 1, 1833; married May 8, 1868, to his cousin, Princess *Wilhelmine* of Württemberg, born July 11, 1844, daughter of the late Prince Eugene.

VII. Princess *Louise*, sister of the preceding, born Oct. 13, 1835; married Feb. 6, 1858, to Prince *Heinrich XIV.* of Reuss-Schleiz.

VIII. Prince *Wilhelm Alexander*, born Dec. 20, 1804, the son of Duke Alexander of Württemberg, formerly general in the service of Russia; married October 17, 1837, to Princess *Marie* of Orléans, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French; widower, Jan. 2, 1839. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Philipp, born July 30, 1838; married January 18, 1865, to Archduchess *Marie Theresa* of Austria, born July 15, 1845, the daughter of Archduke Albrecht of Austria, of which union there are offspring five children:—1. Prince Albert, born Dec. 23, 1865. 2. Princess *Marie*, born Dec. 24, 1865. 3. Princess *Josephine*, born Aug. 31, 1871. 4. Prince Robert, born Jan. 14, 1873. 5. Prince *Ulrich*, born June 16, 1877.

The former duchy of Württemberg was erected into a kingdom by the Emperor Napoleon, by decree of Jan. 1, 1806, having been enlarged previously by the annexation of the territories of a number of small princes and ecclesiastical dignitaries. The congress of Vienna acknowledged the change, in consideration of the timely transference of the troops of King Friedrich I. to the army of the Allies. Wilhelm I., the second king, soon after his accession gained the goodwill of his subjects by the grant of a constitution, as well as the satisfactory settlement of the question of right in the royal domains, or property of the crown. The civil list of the king amounts to 1,851,184 mark, or 92,559*l.*, with an additional grant of 331,900 mark, or 16,595*l.*, for the other members of the royal family.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Württemberg bears date Sept. 25, 1819. It vests the legislative power in a Diet, or Landtag, consisting of two Houses, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of *Standesherren*, is composed of the members of the royal family, the heads of the principal noble families of the country, the representatives of certain territories and estates possessing formerly a vote in the extinct German Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the whole House. The second Chamber, or House of Deputies—*Abgeordneten*—consists of 13 members of the nobility, elected by the *Ritterschaft*, or landowners

of the kingdom; 6 deputies of the Protestant clergy; the deputies of the Roman Catholic clergy, comprising the bishop of the diocese of Württemberg, and two other representatives of Roman Catholic bodies; the chancellor of the university of Tübingen; and 71 deputies of towns and rural districts. All the members of the second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. To be a member of the first Chamber it is sufficient to be of age. The president of both Houses is appointed by the king; for the Upper House without restriction of person, and for the lower, from among three members elected by the deputies. The debates of the second Chamber are public, and have to be printed and distributed among the various constituencies. Whenever Parliament is not sitting, it is represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats-Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the constitution and of the rights and privileges of the Houses of Parliament. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of which, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers.

The executive of the kingdom is in a Privy Council, composed of six ministerial departments, and presided over by the king, or a member of the royal family nominated by his majesty. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice; of the Interior; of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; of War; of Foreign Affairs; and of Finance. There are besides the members of the Ministry a number of special Privy Councillors, whom the sovereign has the right to consult on all occasions.

Church and Education.

The census of Württemberg, taken December 1, 1880, stated the religious creed of the inhabitants as follows:—Evangelical Protestants, 1,361,412; Roman Catholics, 590,405; Dissenters of various denominations, 5,870; and Jews, 13,326. According to the census of 1875, the Protestants form 69 per cent. of the population, and the Roman Catholics 30 per cent. The 'Evangelical Protestant' Church of Württemberg was formed in 1823, by a union of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, or Reformers. The administration of the Protestant Church is in the hands of six general superintendents, at Ulm, Ludwigsburg, Reutlingen, Hall, Heilbronn, and Tübingen. In the king is vested, according to the constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—*obersthöheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht*—of the Evangelical Protestant Church,

which is considered, though not formally declared, the religion of the State. The Roman Catholics, most numerous in the eastern part of the kingdom, comprising the circle of the Danube, are under a bishop, dependent of the Archbishop of Freiburg, in Baden, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—Kirchenrath—appointed by the government. The Jews likewise are under a special board, nominated by the minister of ecclesiastical affairs.

Education is compulsory in Württemberg; every child between the age of 6 and 14 must attend school; and there must be a public school in every community of 30 families. It was ascertained, according to recent official returns, that there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are about 2,500 elementary schools, attended by 350,000 pupils; besides numerous seminaries for imparting a classical education; four Protestant and two Roman Catholic training establishments for ministers, and seven colleges, providing a classical education, at Stuttgart, Heilbronn, Ulm, Ellwangen, Ludwigsburg, Hall, and Rottweil. The whole educational system is centred in the university of Tübingen, founded in 1477. (See *Germany*, p. 97.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

Nearly one-half of the public revenue of the kingdom is divided from domains, including vast forests, and other State property, such as railways, telegraphs, and mines.

The financial year, which formerly ended with the month of June, was changed in 1878 to finish with March. The estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the two years ending March 31, 1882, and March 31, 1883, were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	Year ending March 31, 1882	Year ending March 31, 1883
	Mark	Mark
Domains and other state property	21,408,299	21,432,717
Direct taxes	12,937,215	12,937,215
Indirect taxes	13,367,636	13,391,636
Miscellaneous receipts	4,290,734	4,442,047
Total	52,003,884 £2,600,194	52,203,615 £2,610,181

The expenditure for the same financial period was as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	Year ending March 31, 1882	Year ending March 31, 1883
	Mark	Mark
Civil list of the king	1,830,517	1,830,517
Allowances to other members of the royal family	313,420	313,420
Public debt	19,356,239	19,276,656
Salaries and pensions	2,691,428	2,739,681
Department of Foreign Affairs	184,291	184,320
" of Justice	4,118,401	4,086,401
" of the Interior	4,879,355	4,848,398
" of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	8,138,288	8,115,739
" of Finance	2,987,459	2,982,459
Parliamentary representation	351,066	338,255
Miscellaneous disbursements	360,000	360,000
Contribution to Imperial expenditure	6,960,595	6,960,595
Total	52,171,059 £2,608,553	52,036,441 £2,601,822

The public debt of Württemberg more than doubled within the last twenty years, owing to the establishment of the railway lines of the kingdom, the whole of which are State property. The capital of the public debt was as follows at the end of June 1878 :—

Description of Debt	Capital
	Mark
Debt of 6 per cent.	1,029
Debt " 5 "	44,193,720
Debt " 4½ "	236,884,608
Debt of 4 per cent.	50,450,912
Debt " 3½ "	27,569,978
Paper money	16,380,958
Total public debt	375,481,205 £18,774,060

The total debt in April 1879 was 376,756,196 mark, or 18,837,809*l*. The debt of the kingdom, here enumerated, is divided into two portions, namely, the general debt, and the railway debt. The latter, forming by far the largest portion of the total, amounted to 171,000,000 mark, or 8,550,000*l*. at the end of June 1878.

The net income of the railways, all expenses deducted, and making allowance for wear and tear, amounts to between six

and seven per cent., and the surplus is devoted to the payment of the interest on the public debt.

Area and Population.

Württemberg has an area of 354 geographical, or 7,675 English square miles, with 1,881,505 inhabitants—907,314 males, and 974,191 females—at the enumeration of December 1, 1875. The kingdom is divided into four Kreise, or circles, the area of which, in English square miles, and number of inhabitants, were as follows at the two enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Kreise	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Jaxt (Jagst)	1,810	390,703	407,613
Neckar	1,286	587,834	622,912
Black Forest (Schwarzwald) . .	1,973	454,937	472,758
Danube (Donau)	2,606	448,031	467,835
Total	7,675	1,881,505	1,971,118

The increase of population between the two census periods, amounting on the whole to only 0.95 per cent. per annum, varied greatly in the four circles of the kingdom. It was, as will be seen, proportionately largest in the Neckar circle, and least in the Danube. The total increase in the kingdom during the 35 years from 1841 to 1880 was very slight, and at one period, from 1849 to 1855, there was a decline of population.

The kingdom has but seven towns with more than sixteen thousand inhabitants, namely Stuttgart, the capital, which had 117,303; Ulm, fortress and principal military establishment, which had 32,773; Heilbronn, which had 24,446; Esslingen, which had 20,758; Reutlingen, 16,609; Cannstadt, 16,205; and Ludwigsburg, 16,100 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880. The population, following generally agricultural pursuits, including extensive cultivation of the vine, is dispersed over a great many villages and small boroughs. Emigration, chiefly directed to the United States of America, was formerly drawing off large numbers of the people. In the five years from 1873 to 1877, the total number of emigrants was 10,039. But the emigration here, as in other parts of Germany, greatly declined during the period, falling from 4,651 in 1873, to 1,032 in 1877.

IV. SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

Reigning King.

Albert I., born April 23, 1828, eldest son of King Johann I. and of Queen Amalie, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Educated for the military career, and entered the army of Saxony, 1846, and of Prussia, 1867. Commander of a German corps d'armée in the war against France, 1870-71. Nominated Field-Marshal in the German army, 1871. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, October 29, 1873. Married June 18, 1853, to Queen *Caroline*, born Aug. 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa.

Sister and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born Feb. 4, 1830; married, in 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; married, in second nuptials, Oct. 10, 1856, to the Marchese Rapallo, of Florence.

II. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria, born July 21, 1843, daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. Offspring of the union are six children:—1. Princess Mathilda, born March 19, 1863. 2. Prince Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865. 3. Princess Marie, born May 31, 1867. 4. Prince Johann Georg, born July 11, 1869. 5. Prince Maximilian, born November 17, 1870. 6. Prince Albert, born February 25, 1875.

The royal house of Saxony counts among the oldest reigning families in Europe. It gave an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century; but the house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented at this moment by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar, while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the kingdom of Saxony.

King Albert I. has a civil list of 2,940,000 mark, or 147,000*l.* per annum. Exclusive of this sum are the appanages, or dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting to 511,818 mark, or 25,590*l.* a year. The formerly royal domains, consisting chiefly in extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from Sept. 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of March 31, 1849; May 5, 1851; November 27, 1860; and October 19, 1861. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. In the hands of the king is the sole executive power, which he exercises through responsible ministers. The legislature is jointly in the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of eight baronial domains; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates; ten noble proprietors nominated by the king for life; the burgomasters of eight towns; and the superintendents and deputies of five collegiate institutions, of the university of Leipzig, and of the Roman Catholic chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen. The Lower Chamber is made up of twenty deputies of landed proprietors; twenty-five of towns and city corporations; twenty-five of peasants and communes; and ten representatives of commerce and manufacturing industry. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House, as well as the right of election to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 mark a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex officio* deputies of chapters and universities. To be a member of the Lower House, no fixed income is required; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay taxes, or contribute in any way to the public burdens. A salary is attached to the performance of the legislative functions; the members of the Upper House being allowed 20 mark, or one pound a day, during the sittings of Parliament, and the deputies to the Second Chamber 10 mark, or 10s. Both Houses have the right to make propositions for new laws, the bills for which, however, must come from the ministry. No taxes can be made, levied, or altered without the sanction of both Chambers.

The executive is in the king and a Council of Ministers, consisting of five members, namely, the President of the Council, the Ministers of the Interior, of Justice, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Finance.

Church and Education.

Although the royal family profess the Roman Catholic religion, the vast majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. At the census

of December 1, 1875, the population of Saxony was composed of 2,664,341 Lutherans; 73,349 Roman Catholics; 1,876 'German' Catholics; 15,660 members of other Christian sects; and 5,360 Jews. The clergy are chiefly paid out of local rates and from endowments, the budget contribution of the State to the department of ecclesiastical affairs amounting to but 85,593 thalers, or about 12,830*l.*, chiefly spent in administrative salaries. The government of the Protestant Church is entrusted to the Landes-Consistorium, or National Consistory, presided over by the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs; while the Roman Catholic congregations are under the supervision of a Papal delegate. Public education has reached the highest point in Saxony, every child, without exception, partaking of its benefits. By a law of June 6, 1835, attendance at school, or under properly qualified teachers, was made compulsory.

The kingdom has the second largest university in Germany, that of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended, on the average of recent years, by nearly three thousand students. (See *Germany*, p. 97.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial period extends over a term of two years. In the financial accounts, both the revenue and expenditure are divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the latter representing income from State domains and disbursements for public works. The ordinary revenue for each of the two years 1880 and 1881 was returned at 63,759,587 mark, or 3,187,979*l.*, and was balanced by the expenditure. The extraordinary revenue for each of the two years 1880 and 1881, likewise balanced by the expenditure, was returned at 1,091,200 mark, or 54,560*l.* More than one-half of the total revenue of the years 1880 and 1881 was derived from domains and state railways. The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest and sinking fund of the public debt, amounting to 30,096,363 mark, or 1,504,818*l.*, for the years 1880 and 1881.

The public debt amounted, at the end of 1878, to 593,312,626 mark, or 29,665,631*l.*, the liabilities being made up as follows:—

	Mark
3% 'Obligations,' created in 1830	6,778,275
4% 'Kassen-Scheine' of 1847.	16,500,000
4% ditto of 1852-68	135,931,800
3% ditto of 1855	12,112,200
4% Shares of the Saxon-Silesian Railway	7,606,200
5% 'Obligations,' created in 1867	35,640,000
4% 'Kassenscheine,' created in 1869	57,300,000
Railway loans of 1870-78	53,544,150
'Kassenscheine,' not bearing interest	267,900,000
Total	593,312,626
	£29,665,631

The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility. The total debt had risen on January 1, 1881, to 669,583,425 mark, or 33,479,171*l*.

Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 272 geographical, or 6,777 English square miles, with a population of 2,972,805—comprising 1,445,330 males, and 1,527,475 females—at the census of December 1, 1880. The kingdom is divided into four government districts, called Kreis-Hauptmannschaften, the area of which, in English square miles, and population, was as follows at each of the two enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Kreis-Hauptmannschaften	Area: Engl. square miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Dresden	2,229	749,503	808,512
Leipzig	1,230	639,731	707,826
Bautzen	1,232	339,203	351,326
Zwickau	2,086	1,031,905	1,105,141
Total population	6,777	2,760,342	2,972,805

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 2,426,300. The increase in the four years 1867–71 was 129,944, being at the rate of 1·30 per cent. per annum. The increase of population during the four years 1871–75 was at the rate of 1·92 per cent. per annum; and in the five years 1875–80 1·54 per annum. The increase was nearly thrice as large in the towns as in the rural districts of the kingdom.

Saxony has a comparatively large town population. There were, at the census of December 1, 1880, nine towns with a population of more than 20,000, namely:—

Dresden	220,818	Freiberg	25,440
Leipzig	149,081	Zittau	22,473
Chemnitz	95,123	Meerane	22,293
Plauen	35,082	Glauchau	21,358
Zwickau	35,005		

The population of Leipzig is vastly increased during the period of the great annual fairs, at New Year, Easter, and Michaelmas, notably that of Easter, which bring together merchants from all parts of the civilised world. Leipzig is also the centre of the German, and to some extent European, trade in productions of the printing press.

V. BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich I., born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I., and of Princess Sophie of Sweden. Ascended the throne of Baden at the death of his father, April 24, 1852. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Louise*, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia.

Children of the Grand-duke.

- I. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born July 9, 1857.
- II. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862.
- III. *Ludwig*, born June 12, 1865.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.

- I. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820; married, May 3, 1842, to Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
- II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 18, 1829; married, February 11, 1863, to Princess Maria Romanovska, born October 16, 1841, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Marie, born July 26, 1865. 2. Prince Maximilian, born July 10, 1867.
- III. Prince *Karl*, born March 9, 1832; married, May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, elevated Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845.
- IV. Princess *Marie*, born November 20, 1834; married, Sept. 11, 1858, to Prince Ernst of Leiningen.
- V. Princess *Cecilia*, born Sept. 20, 1839; married, Aug. 28, 1857, to Grand-duke Michael of Russia (see page 364).

The title of Grand-duke was given by Napoleon I. to Margrave Karl Friedrich of Baden in 1806, on the occasion of the alliance of the heir-apparent of Baden with Stephanie Beauharnais.

The very extensive landed property formerly belonging to the reigning family, and valued at about 50 million florins, or 4,166,666*l.*, has been made over to the State, and the Grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 1,498,635 mark, or 74,931*l.*, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution and Revenue.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, and the legislative authority in a House of Parliament composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning line who are of age; the heads of ten noble families; the proprietors of hereditary landed estates worth 500,000 mark, or 25,000*l.*; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg; the superintendent of the Protestant Church; two deputies of Universities; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke, without regard to rank or birth. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 22 of which are elected by burgesses of towns, and 41 by the inhabitants of rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. To be a deputy, it is necessary to possess tax-paying property to the amount of 16,000 mark, or 800*l.*; or to hold a public office with a salary of not less than 2,500 mark, or 125*l.* The elections are indirect; the citizens nominating the Wahlmänner, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for eight years. The Chambers have to be called together at least once every two years.

The executive is composed of five departments, headed by the 'Private Cabinet of the Grand-duke,' which office is filled by the chief of the cabinet. The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions.

The budget estimates of revenue for the year 1881 amounted to 39,224,080 mark, or 1,961,204*l.*, while the expenditure was calculated at 37,615,513 mark, or 1,880,775*l.* A great part of the revenue is derived from direct taxes, including a land tax—Grundsteuer—and an income tax. About one-fourth of the receipts come from the produce of crown lands, forests, and mines, and one-sixth from customs and miscellaneous sources.

Nearly all the railways of Baden are the property of the State, giving a dividend, on the capital expended, of above 6 per cent. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the State railways, as well as of the Post-office and steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, are not entered in the general budget, but form a special fund. The receipts of the state railways in the year 1881 (exclusive of sinking fund) were estimated at 37,445,079 mark, or 1,872,254*l.*, and the disbursements to 25,563,631 mark, or 1,278,181*l.*, leaving a surplus of 11,881,448 mark, or 594,072*l.*

The public debt is divided into two parts, the first called the General debt, and the second the Railway debt. The General debt amounted, at the commencement of 1881, to 38,264,638 mark or 1,913,231*l.*, and the Railway debt, at the same date, to 335,063,057 mark, or 167,531,528*l.* There was added to the Rail-

way debt, by a law passed Feb. 9, 1878, a loan of 12,000,000 mark, or 600,000*l.*, at 4 per cent., for the construction of new lines.

Area and Population.

Baden has an area of 277 geographical, or 5,851 English square miles, with a population of 1,570,196 at the census of December 1, 1880. The Grand-duchy is divided into four districts, the population of which was as follows at the enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Districts	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Seekreis (Constance) . . .	1,679	276,375	282,338
Upper Rhine	1,830	441,369	454,202
Middle Rhine	993	387,314	406,938
Lower Rhine	1,349	401,478	426,718
Total	5,851	1,506,531	1,570,196

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of Baden numbered 1,434,970. The increase of population in the four years from 1867 to 1871 was 26,592, or 1·85 per cent., being at the rate of 0·46 per cent. per annum. In the four years from 1871 to 1875 the population increased at the rate of 0·76 per cent. per annum, and in the five from 1875–80 it was 0·83 per cent. per annum. The population decreased from the year 1846 till 1855. From 1846 till 1849, the decrease amounted to 4,712; from 1849 to 1852, to 8,282; and from 1852 to 1855, to the large number of 42,105, or 14,035 per annum. The decline of population was chiefly due to emigration.

Two-thirds of the population of Baden are Roman Catholics, and one-third Protestants. At the census of Dec. 1, 1875, there were 958,907 Roman Catholics, and 517,851 Protestants, together with 26,492 Jews. A great number of small towns are dispersed over the Grand-duchy. There were five with a population of over 20,000 at the census of December 1, 1880, namely, Mannheim with 53,465; Karlsruhe, the capital, with 49,283; Freiburg, with 36,382; Pforzheim, with 24,037; and Heidelberg, with 24,417 inhabitants.

VI. MECKLEMBURG-SCHWERIN.

('GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLEMBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Franz II., born February 28, 1823, the son of Grand-duke Paul Friedrich and Princess Alexandrine of Prussia; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 7, 1842; married, November 3, 1849, to Princess Augusta of Reuss-Schleiz, who died March 3, 1862; married, in second nuptials, May 12, 1864, to Princess Anna of Hesse-Darmstadt, who died April 15, 1865; married, in third nuptials, July 4, 1868, to Princess Marie, born January 29, 1850, daughter of Prince Adolph of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. *Friedrich Franz*, heir-apparent, born March 19, 1851; married January 24, 1879, to Grand-duchess Anastasia, born July 28, 1860, daughter of Grand-duke Michael of Russia. (See page 364.)

II. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852.

III. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854; married, August 28, 1874, to Grand-duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. (See page 363.)

IV. *Johann*, born December 8, 1857.

V. *Anna*, born April 7, 1865.

VI. *Mathilda*, born August 10, 1869.

VII. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born April 5, 1871.

VIII. *Adolf*, born October 10, 1873.

IX. *Heinrich*, born April 19, 1876.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklemburg is the only reigning family in Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Vandals; and they trace their descent to Genseric, King of the Vandals, who conquered Spain in the fifth century, and, going over to Africa, took Carthage in 439.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1622, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. The whole legislative power and part of the executive is in the hands of the proprietors of Rittergüter, or knights' estates, numbering 622. Seldom more than one-fourth of these, however, exert their privileges and take their seats in the Diet. To these

representatives of their own property are joined forty members, nearly all burgomasters, delegated by the municipalities and corporate bodies of a like number of towns. The great bulk of the population is without political rights. The Diet is permanent, being represented, if not in actual session, by a committee of twelve members, presided over by three marshals of the nobility, whose office is hereditary in their families. It forms every two years a joint assembly with the Diet of Mecklemburg-Strelitz.

The executive is represented in a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible alone to the Grand-duke. There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. At the commencement of 1877 the public debt was estimated at 42,000,000 mark, or 2,100,000*l.*, more than one-half of which sum had been raised in loans for the construction of railways.

The population of the Grand-duchy amounted to 577,055 at the census of Dec. 1, 1880, living on an area of 4,834 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided into Grand-ducal Domains, embracing about one-fifth of the total area of Mecklemburg-Schwerin; Knight's Estates—'Rittergüter'—comprising two-fifths; Convent Estates—'Klostergüter'—embracing one-fifth; and Town Estates, comprising the remaining fifth of the land. The Domains contain rather more than one-third of the total population of the Grand-duchy, and the Town Estates another third.

There was a gradual decrease of population up to 1875, although the average density is only 119 inhabitants per English square mile, and the soil moreover very fertile. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of the Grand-duchy numbered 560,628, and at the next enumeration, of December 1, 1871, the number had fallen to 557,707, being a decrease of 2,921, or one-half per cent. of the population in the four years 1867-71. At the census of December 1, 1875, the population was found to have further declined to 553,785, being a loss of 3,922, or of 0.18 per cent. per annum. From 1875 to 1880, however, there was a large increase. During the five years from 1873 to 1877, the large number of 10,097 emigrants left the little State. But there was a gradual decline in emigration during the period, the number of emigrants falling from 6,492 in 1873, to 365 in 1877.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants. There were two towns with a population of over 20,000, namely, Rostock, with 36,982, and Schwerin, the capital, with 30,147 inhabitants, at the census of December 1, 1880.

VII. HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Ludwig IV., born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III. and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his uncle, Grand-duke Ludwig III., June 13, 1877. Married, July 1, 1862, to Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland; widower, December 14, 1878.

Children of the Grand-duke.

- I. Victoria, born April 5, 1863.
- II. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864.
- III. Irene, born July 11, 1866.
- IV. Ludwig, born November 25, 1868.
- V. Alice, born June 6, 1872.

Brothers of the Grand-duke.

- I. Prince *Heinrich*, born Nov. 28, 1838; married, Feb. 28, 1878, to Caroline Willich, elevated Freifrau zu Niddau; widower, Jan. 6, 1879.
- II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born November 16, 1845.

Uncle and Aunt of the Grand-duke.

- I. Prince *Alexander*, born July 15, 1823; field-marshal lieutenant in the service of Austria; married, Oct. 28, 1851, to Princess Julia von Battenberg, born Nov. 12, 1825. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Marie, born July 15, 1852; married April 29, 1871, to Count Gustaf von Erbach-Schönberg. 2. Ludwig, born May 24, 1854, lieutenant in the British navy. 3. Alexander, born April 5, 1857; elected Prince of Bulgaria, April 29, 1879. 4. Heinrich, born October 5, 1858. 5. Franz Josef, born September 24, 1861.
- II. Princess *Maria*, born August 8, 1824; married, April 28, 1841, to Grand-duke Alexander of Russia, present Emperor Alexander II. (See page 363.)

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, and dependent almost entirely

upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,314,857 mark, or 65,742*l.*, the sum including allowances to the princes.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date Dec. 17, 1820; but was modified in 1856. The legislative power is vested in two Chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, and a number of life-members, nominated by the Grand-duke; while the second consists of 6 deputies of noble landowners, 10 deputies of towns, and 34 representatives of villages and rural districts.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, namely, of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs; of the Interior; of Justice; and of Finance.

The budget is granted for the term of three years by the Chambers, and the estimates seldom differ much from the actual revenue and expenditure. The revenue for the financial period 1879–82 was estimated at 20,235,247 mark, or 1,011,762*l.*, per annum, and the expenditure at 17,142,497 mark, or 857,124*l.*, per annum. The public debt, incurred mainly in recent years for the construction of a network of State railways, amounted to 26,473,801 mark, or 1,323,690*l.*, in May, 1881.

The area of Hesse embraces 2,866 English square miles, on which lived at the last census 936,944 inhabitants. The Grand-duchy is administratively divided into three provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the two enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Provinces	Area Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen)	1,270	255,632	264,614
Rhenish Hesse (Rheinhausen)	530	259,164	277,152
Starkenburg	1,066	369,422	394,574
Total population	2,866	884,218	936,340

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 831,939. The increase of population in the four years from 1871 to 1875 was at the rate of 0·85 per cent. per annum, and in the five years 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1·16.

The two largest towns of the Grand-duchy are Mayence, or Mainz, with 61,322, and Darmstadt, the capital, with 48,863 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880.

VIII. OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Peter I., Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827, the son of Grand-duke August, and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Feb. 27, 1853; married, Feb. 10, 1852, to *Elisabeth*, born March 26, 1826, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *August*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 16, 1852; married, February 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth, born Feb. 8, 1857, second daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia. (See page 111.)

II. Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

Cousin of the Grand-duke.

Prince *Peter*, born August 26, 1812, the son of Prince Georg, brother of the late Grand-duke August of Oldenburg, and of Princess Catharine, daughter of the late Emperor Paul of Russia; general of infantry in the service of Russia, and President of the department of Ecclesiastical Affairs in the Imperial Senate; married, April 23, 1837, to Princess *Therese* of Nassau; widower, Dec. 8, 1871. Issue of the union are five children:—1. Princess *Alexandra*, born June 2, 1838; married, Feb. 6, 1856, to Grand-duke Nicholas, brother of Czar Alexander II. of Russia. 2. Prince *Nicolaus*, born May 9, 1840, married May 29, 1863, to Marie Bulazel, Countess von Osternburg, born July 8, 1845; offspring of the union are a son and a daughter called Count and Countess von Osternburg. 3. Prince *Alexander*, born June 2, 1844; general in the service of Russia; married, Jan. 19, 1868, to Princess Eugenie, born April 1, 1845, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg; offspring of the union is a son, *Peter*, born Nov. 17, 1868. 4. Prince *Constantine*, born May 9, 1850; captain in the army of Russia. 5. Princess *Therese*, born March 30, 1852.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century, a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinguished with Count Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in exchange

for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 125,000 mark, or 6,250*l.*, besides an allowance of 125,000 mark from the public domains, making his total income 12,500*l.* He draws also a revenue of 6,000*l.* from private estates of the family in Holstein.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy Feb. 18, 1849, which, revised by a decree of Nov. 22, 1852, grants liberty of the press, trial by jury, and equality of all citizens in political and social matters. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes, and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. The first electors choose a delegate, and the delegates of several districts appoint one deputy, the whole number being 33, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments.

The budget estimates for the year 1880 were calculated upon a total public revenue of 6,912,200 mark, or 345,610*l.*, and an expenditure of 7,233,700 mark, or 361,685*l.* In the budget for the year 1881, the receipts were set down at 6,955,800 mark, or 347,790*l.*, and the expenses at 7,386,500 mark, or 369,325*l.* The chief item of revenue is from the produce of State property; while in expenditure the civil list and the interest of the public debt take the largest sums. The debt amounted, at the beginning of 1881, to 36,811,318 mark, or 1,840,565*l.*

The area of Oldenburg embraces 2,417 Engl. square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 337,478 inhabitants. At the census of Dec. 1, 1875, the population numbered 319,314, the increase of population amounting to 1.13 per cent. per annum in the years 1875-80, to 0.35 per annum in the years 1871-75, while in the four preceding years, 1867 to 1871, the increase was only 0.05 per annum.

IX. BRUNSWICK.

(HERZOGTHUM BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

Reigning Duke.

Wilhelm I., born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Marie of Baden. Undertook provisionally the government of Brunswick in consequence of the insurrection of September 7, 1830, and subsequent flight of his brother, the reigning Duke *Karl*, October 12, 1830; ascended the throne, April 25, 1831.

The ducal house of Brunswick, now on the point of becoming extinct, the reigning sovereign, only representative of the family, being unmarried, was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the north of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. Their possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick-Lüneburg, the former of which is represented at present in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

A law of succession to the throne of Brunswick, sanctioned by the Diet, was promulgated in March 1873. It provides, under guarantee of the German Emperor, that at the demise of the reigning Duke, the Grand-duke of Oldenburg shall assume the regency. If, previous to the throne becoming vacant, the regent refuses the regency, or if the regency becomes inoperative from other causes, the present Duke shall, jointly with the Diet of Brunswick, nominate another regent from among the number of reigning German Sovereigns. A new regent will be proposed to the Diet by the Cabinet in the place of the Grand-duke of Oldenburg in case the regency appointed after the vacation of the throne should from any cause whatever become inoperative.

The present Duke of Brunswick is one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, being in possession of vast private estates, including the principality of Oels, in Silesia, and large domains in the district of Glatz, in Prussia. It is reported that the Duke has bequeathed the

whole of these estates to the Emperor of Austria. The Duke's civil list, amounting on the average to 1,000,000 mark, or 50,000*l.*, per annum in recent years, is not set down in the budget, but is paid out of a special fund, the 'Kammercasse,' the revenues of which are derived from the State domains, and from the interest of an invested capital of 3,000,000 mark, or 150,000*l.*

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental law of November 28, 1851. The legislative power is vested, according to the law of 1851, in one Chamber, consisting of forty-six members. Of these, twenty-one are elected by the highest-taxed landed proprietors; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies hold their mandate for two sessions. The executive is represented by a responsible Ministry, consisting of four departments, namely, of State, of Finance, of Justice, and of the Interior.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of three years, but each year separate. For the year 1881 the estimates of revenue were 8,533,700 mark, or 426,685*l.*, with an expenditure of the same amount. Not included in the budget estimates, as already stated, is the civil list of the Grand-duke. The public debt of the duchy, at the commencement of 1881, was 84,152,656 mark, or 4,207,632*l.*, four-fifths of which sum was contracted for the establishment of railways.

The duchy has an area of 1,526 English square miles, with a population of 349,367 inhabitants, according to the census of December 1, 1880. There were 312,170 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1871, the increase in the four years 1871-75 being at the high rate of 1.26 per cent. per annum, while it was 1.34 in the five years 1875-80. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 302,801, the increase in the four years 1867-71 being at the rate of 0.73 per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the duchy are members of the Lutheran Church.

The capital of the duchy, the town of Brunswick, or Braunschweig, had 75,038 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1880.

X. SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Karl Alexander, born June 24, 1818, the son of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich and of Grand-duchess Marie, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father, July 8, 1853; married October 8, 1842, to *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824, daughter of the late King Willem II. of the Netherlands.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Karl August*, heir-apparent, born July 31, 1844; married August 26, 1873, to Princess Pauline, born July 25, 1852, eldest daughter of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, of which union there are offspring two sons, namely, Wilhelm, born June 10, 1876, and Bernhard, born April 13, 1878.

II. Princess *Marie*, born January 20, 1849; married Feb. 6, 1876, to Prince Heinrich of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz, German ambassador at Constantinople; offspring a son, Heinrich, born March 3, 1878.

III. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854.

Sister of the Grand-duke.

Princess *Augusta*, born September 30, 1811; married, June 11, 1829, to Prince Wilhelm, now Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany.

Cousins of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Eduard*, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar; major-general in the British army; married, Nov. 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born Jan. 14, 1827, daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond.

II. Prince *Hermann*, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding; married, June 17, 1851, to Princess Augusta, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg, of which union there are offspring six children.

III. Prince *Gustav*, born June 28, 1827, brother of the preceding; major-general in the Austrian army; married, February 14, 1870, to Pierina Marcolchia, Countess von Neupurg.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent duchy towards the end of the sixteenth century, when Elector Johann Wilhelm of Saxony divided his territory between his two sons, Friedrich Wilhelm

and Johann, giving the former Saxe-Altenburg and the latter Saxe-Weimar. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 840,000 mark, or 42,000*l.*, amounting to nearly one-seventh of the revenues of Saxe-Weimar.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1849. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament represented by one Chamber. It is composed of 31 members, of whom ten are chosen by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; ten by the towns; ten others by the inhabitants of rural districts, and one by the Senate of the University of Jena. At the general election, which takes place every seventh year, not only the representatives themselves are chosen, but likewise a substitute for every member, who has to take his place in case of illness, death, or prolonged absence. The ten members for the nobility are elected directly by all proprietors of Rittergüter, or noble estates, even ladies being allowed to vote. In the representation of towns and rural districts the mode of election is indirect. The whole body of voters choose a certain number of delegates, in the proportion of one to every fifty houses, and these deputies elect the member for the place. The Chamber meets every three years.

The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments. The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1881 to 1883 comprised an annual income of 6,049,690 mark, or 302,484*l.*, and an annual expenditure of 5,962,410 mark, or 298,120*l.*, leaving a surplus of 87,280 mark, or 4,364*l.*, for each year. The public debt amounted to 6,722,334 mark, or 336,116*l.*, on January 1, 1881.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,421 English square miles, with a population of 309,577 at the census of December 1, 1880. During the four years from 1871 to 1875 the increase of population was at the rate of 0.58 per cent. per annum, from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1.13, while in the four years, from 1867 to 1871, the increase was at the rate of 0.29 per cent. per annum. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants.

The town of Weimar, capital and largest town of the Grand-duchy, had 19,994 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1880.

XI. MECKLEMBURG-STRELITZ.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLEMBURG-STRELITZ.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Wilhelm I., born Oct. 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 6, 1860; married, June 24, 1843, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge.

Son of the Grand-duke.

Prince *Adolf Friedrich*, born July 22, 1848; married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born Sept. 7, 1857, of which union there is offspring two daughters, *Augusta*, born May 8, 1878, and *Jutta*, born January 24, 1880.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich II. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Congress of Vienna permitted Duke Karl Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to adopt the title of Grand-duke, notwithstanding the exceedingly limited extent of his territory. He is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his own private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The country is divided into two separate provinces, the first of which, Stargard, has a Diet composed of landowners, while the second, Ratzeburg, has no representative institutions whatever. The Stargard Diet periodically joins the legislative assembly of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Only the possession of a Rittergut, or knight's estate, gives right to a seat in the Diet, to which the 'privileged' towns may add, if called upon, seven deputies. There are sixty-two Rittergut proprietors in the province of Stargard, only a small number of whom, however, choose to take their seats.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through one 'Minister of State,' which appointment, however, has at times been vacant for several years. Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole state revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke.

The population, which, according to the census of December 1,

1880, numbered 100,269, was decreasing steadily, through emigration, previous to 1875, although there is a lesser density than in any other State of the German Empire, only 100 inhabitants living on the square mile. Between the census period, 1871-75, the decrease of population was at the rate of 0·35 per cent. per annum, while during the previous period, 1867-71, the decrease was at the rate of 0·46 per annum. During 1875-80 there has been an increase at the rate of 0·96 per cent. per annum. The area of the country is 1,130 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and untitled nobles, and 117 to the town corporations.

XII. SAXE-MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-MEININGEN.)

Reigning Duke.

Georg II., born April 2, 1826, the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855; married, in second nuptials, October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839, who died February 10, 1872; married, in third nuptials, March 18, 1863, to Ellen Franz, Countess von Heldburg.

Children of the Duke.

I. Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; married Feb. 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince Imperial of Germany and Crown Prince of Prussia; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879.

II. Princess *Marie Elizabeth*, born September 23, 1853.

III. Prince *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859.

IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the present duke. He has a civil list of 380,000 mark, or 19,000*l.*, paid out of the produce of the State domains.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The charter of the duchy bears date August 23, 1829. It provides for a legislative organisation, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Eight of these are elected by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and new elections take place every six. A small property qualification is requisite to become a member.

The budget estimates for each of the two financial years 1880-82 stated the revenue at 4,640,565 mark, or 232,028*l.*, and the expenditure at 4,123,700 mark, or 206,155*l.* Nearly one-half of the revenue is drawn from State domains, formerly belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are the interest of the public debt, and the civil list of the duke; which latter, however, is not entered in the budget estimates, but paid out of the revenue of the domains as a first charge thereon. The debt, at the end of 1880, amounted to 13,009,404 mark, or 650,470*l.*, exclusive of a state guarantee on 8,000,000 mark, or 400,000*l.*, employed in the construction of a line of railway through the duchy.

The area of the duchy extends over 933 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 207,075 inhabitants. During the four years 1871-75 the population increased at the rate of 0.80 per cent. per annum, while during the preceding four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0.88 per cent. per annum; from 1875 to 1880, it was at the rate of 1.28 per cent. per annum. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the duchy are Protestants.

XIII. ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

Reigning Duke.

Friedrich, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess *Antoinette* of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838.

Children of the Duke.

- I. Prince *Leopold*, born July 18, 1855.
- II. Prince *Friedrich*, born August 19, 1856.

- III. Princess *Elisabeth*, born September 7, 1857.
- IV. Prince *Eduard*, born April 18, 1861.
- V. Prince *Aribert*, born June 18, 1864.
- VI. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1868.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt, namely of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806, the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt has a civil list of 580,000 mark, or 29,000*l.*, including the allowances to the younger members of the house. The family has, besides, very large private estates in Saxony, Eastern Prussia, and the Crimea, embracing an area of more than 200 square miles.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed Sept. 17, 1859, and modified by a decree of Sept. 17, 1863, which gives legislative power to a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom 12 are representatives of the nobility and great landowners, 12 of the towns, and 12 of the rural districts. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1881-82 stated the public income and expenditure at 16,528,100 mark, or 826,405*l.* More than a third of the revenue is derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The largest item in the expenditure is the civil list of the ducal house. The public debt amounted, on Jan. 1, 1879, to 7,445,417 mark, or 372,270*l.*

The duchy comprises an area of 869 English square miles, with a population of 232,592, according to the census of December 1, 1880. In the four years, 1871-75; the increase of population was at the rate of 1.23 per cent. per annum, while during the preceding four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0.80 per cent. per annum; from 1875 to 1880 it was at the rate of 1.7 per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the reformed Protestant Church.

XIV. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

Reigning Duke.

Ernst II., born June 21, 1818, the son of Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg and of Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg. Studied philosophy and political economy at the University of Bonn, 1834-36; entered into the military service of Saxony, 1836; travelled in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Northern Africa, 1838-40. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, Jan. 29, 1844. Married, May 3, 1842, to Princess *Alexandrine*, born Dec. 6, 1820, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Leopold of Baden.

The Duke being childless, heir-apparent is his nephew, Prince *Alfred*, duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, the son of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain. (See page 189.)

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly called Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, and previously Saxe-Coburg, was Prince Albrecht, second son of Duke Ernst, surnamed the Pious, who died in 1699. A dispute about his heritage lasted through three generations, and was only settled, towards the end of the eighteenth century, by a re-distribution of the territories of the Saxon princes. A new division took place in 1826, on the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha, and it was then that the house of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg exchanged its name for that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the principality of Lichtenberg, in return for his services as commander of the fifth *corps d'armée* in the year 1813. This principality he sold, Sept. 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thaler, and other advantages. Besides a vast private income, Duke Ernst II. has a comparatively large civil list. It is paid out of the revenue of the domains, and amounts to 100,000 thaler, or 15,000*l.*, at a minimum, and more in case these estates produce above 134,079 thaler, or 20,112*l.* a year. The proprietorship of these domains, which, according to the decision of the highest legal authorities in Germany, belong to the State and not to the reigning family, gave rise for a time to animated disputes between the Government and the legislature of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. A compromise was finally arrived at, by the terms of which the reigning Duke has a civil list of 100,000 thaler

out of the income of the domains, and the surplus of 34,079 thaler is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the duchy, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in two separate assemblies, one for the province of Coburg and the other for the province of Gotha. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the inhabitants. Every man above the age of twenty-five, who pays taxes, has a vote, and any citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately every year, and every second year they unite into one Chamber, to which the Coburg Diet deposes seven, and that of Gotha fourteen members. The 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the town of Coburg and at Gotha.

The budget is voted for the term of four years, and in the financial accounts a distinction is made between Crown-revenue, derived from the domains, and State-revenue. In recent years the Crown-revenue produced an annual surplus of from 25,000*l.* to 26,000*l.*, divided in the proportion above mentioned between the Duke and the public exchequer. In the budget estimates for 1877-81, the Crown-revenue for Coburg was set down at 383,486 mark, or 19,174*l.*, and that for Gotha at 2,102,221 mark, or 105,110*l.*, per annum. The annual State-revenue and expenditure for the period 1877-81 was fixed for Coburg at 937,780 mark, or 46,889*l.*, and for Gotha at 2,433,200 mark, or 121,660*l.* The public debt, in 1881, amounted to 4,100,000 mark, or 205,000*l.*, for Coburg, and to 7,503,284 mark, or 375,164*l.*, for Gotha, being a total of 508,164*l.*

The area of the duchy is 816 English square miles, of which 230 belong to the province of Coburg, and 586 to Gotha. At the census of December 1, 1880, the total population numbered 194,716, the increase during the four years 1871-75 amounting to 1.17 per cent. per annum, and the five years 1875-80, to 1.32. In the four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0.80 per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the population are Protestants.

The town of Gotha had 26,525, and Coburg 15,791 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880. There are no other towns in the duchy.

XV. SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

Reigning Duke.

Ernst, born September 16, 1826, the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married, April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnes*, of Anhalt-Dessau, born June 24, 1824.

Daughter of the Duke.

Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854; married, April 19, 1873, to Prince Albrecht of Prussia. (See page 111.)

Brother of the Duke.

Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829; married, October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue four daughters and a son, *Ernst*, born Aug. 31, 1871.

The reigning family of Saxe-Altenburg, formerly called Saxe-Hildburghausen, dates its origin from the year 1482, when the separation took place between the Ernestine and Albertine lines of Saxony. Up to the year 1826, Saxe-Altenburg formed part of Saxe-Gotha, and was then, by a general exchange of territories among the Saxon princes, made over to the Hildburghausen family. The Duke has a civil list of 143,000 thaler, or 21,450*l.*, amounting to above one-sixth of the revenue of the whole country. On December 20, 1862, the Chamber raised the ducal income to this sum—from 128,000 thaler, or 19,200*l.*, which it had been previously—on condition that the whole of the domains, formerly belonging to the reigning family, should be made over definitely to the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. It vests the legislative authority in a Chamber composed of twenty-four representatives, of which eight are chosen by the Ritterschaft, or land-holding nobility, eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies are elected for two sessions.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely, of the Ducal House; the Interior; of Justice; and of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the estimates of the last period, 1881-83, exhibiting an annual revenue of 2,418,177 mark, or 120,908*l.*, and an expenditure of the same amount. Two-thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains, and the remainder from indirect taxes. The public debt at the commencement of

1877 amounted to 4,986,628 mark, or 249,331*l.*, a moiety of which consisted in notes, not bearing interest.

Saxe-Altenburg has an area of 509 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 155,036 inhabitants. The increase of population was at the rate of 1·26 per cent. per annum in the five years 1875–80, and at the rate of 0·65 per cent. per annum in the four years 1871–75. Many of the inhabitants of the duchy are of Slavonic origin, and the customs and dress of the nationality are still prevailing in the rural districts, although the Slavonic dialect has disappeared since the middle of the sixteenth century. The peasants are reputed to be more wealthy than in any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years.

XVI. WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Prince.

Georg Victor, born Jan. 14, 1831, the son of Prince Georg Friedrich and Princess Emma of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, under the guardianship of his mother, May 14, 1845; married, September 26, 1853, to Princess *Helena*, born Aug. 12, 1831, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

Children of the Prince.

- I. Princess *Pauline*, born October 19, 1855.
- II. Princess *Marie*, born May 23, 1857; married Feb. 15, 1877, to Prince Wilhelm of Württemberg. (See page 137.)
- III. Princess *Emma*, born Aug. 2, 1858; married Jan. 7, 1879, to King Willem III. of the Netherlands.
- IV. Princess *Helena*, born February 17, 1861.
- V. Prince *Friedrich*, born January 20, 1865.
- VI. Princess *Elizabeth*, born September 6, 1873.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, Prince Georg Victor made an offer to abdicate the throne in favour of the King of Prussia, but the proposal was not accepted by the latter. Consequent upon further negotiations, a 'Treaty of Accession' (*Accessionsvertrag*) was signed by the Prince on July 10, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I., retaining merely nominal power.

Constitution and Population.

The charter of the principality was granted Aug. 17, 1852. It provides for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, of which number eighteen are chosen by the nobility, thirteen by the inhabitants of towns, and ten by the people of the rural districts. On October 22, 1867, the assembly approved the 'Treaty of Accession' concluded between the reigning Prince and King Wilhelm I., which made the administration of the country over to Prussia, restricting the authority of the representatives to purely local affairs.

The principality embraces an area of 466 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1880, of 71,107. At the preceding census, of Dec. 1, 1875, the inhabitants numbered 54,743; and at that of Dec. 1, 1871, 56,224.

XVII. LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Waldemar, born April 18, 1824, the second son of Prince Leopold and of Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Dec. 10, 1875; married, Nov. 9, 1858, to Princess Sophie, born August 7, 1834, daughter of the late Margrave Wilhelm of Baden. Heir-apparent is the Prince's brother, Prince *Hermann*, born Jan. 16, 1831, formerly captain in the Hanoverian army.

The house of Lippe is a younger branch of the ancient family of Lippe, formed in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The Prince has a civil list amounting to about 10,000*l.*, which is stated to be insufficient for the expenses of the court. Owing to financial distress, the late Prince, on May 17, 1850, sold a part of his territory, the Lippstadt, to Prussia, for a life-annuity of 9,000 thaler, or 1,350*l.*

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836. It includes a representative organisation; but nearly the whole legislative as well as executive power remains in the hands of the

Prince. The Chamber of Deputies consists of twenty-one members, seven of which are elected by the territorial nobility, and the other fourteen by the inhabitants of towns and rural districts. The discussions are kept secret. To the Chamber belongs the right of voting, in part, the supplies; otherwise its functions are consultative. The Prince governs through one irresponsible minister.

The estimates of revenue for the year 1881 amounted to 984,248 mark, or 49,212*l.*, and of expenditure to 1,017,137 mark, or 50,856*l.*, leaving a deficit of 32,889 mark, or 1,644*l.* The public debt, on January 1, 1881, was 1,167,937 mark, or 58,396*l.*

The population, at the census of December 1, 1880, numbered 120,216 souls, living on an area of 445 English square miles. At the preceding census of Dec. 1, 1875, the inhabitants numbered 112,452, showing an increase at the rate of 1.38 per cent. per annum.

XVIII. SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

Reigning Prince.

Georg, born Nov. 23, 1838; succeeded his father, Prince Albert, November 26, 1869. Heir-apparent of the Prince is his cousin, Prince *Günther*, born June 3, 1860.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Johann Günther, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 240,000 mark, or 12,000*l.*, exclusive of the revenue of the State domains, property of the reigning family.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The fundamental law of the principality is the constitution of March 21, 1854, modified November 16, 1870. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four of whom are elected by the highest-assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies meet every three years, and their mandate expires at the end of two sessions.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1879-81, the annual public income was settled at 1,772,270 mark, or 88,613*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. Former financial periods showed

small deficits. There is a public debt of 1,848,000 florins, or 154,000*l*.

The population numbered 76,676 at the census of December 1, 1875, and 80,926 in 1880, living on an area of 340 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the increase of population was at the rate of 0.38, and from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1.1 per cent. per annum.

XIX. SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Reigning Prince.

Karl II., born August 17, 1830; succeeded his father, Prince Günther II., July 17, 1880; married, June 12, 1869, to Princess *Marie* of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 28, 1845.

Father of the Prince.

Günther II., born Sept. 24, 1801; succeeded his father, Prince Günther I., Aug. 19, 1835; married, in first nuptials, in 1827, to Princess *Marie* of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, who died in 1833; and, secondly, in 1835, to Princess *Mathilda* of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, from whom he was divorced in 1852. Abdicated July 17, 1880.

Brother and Sisters of the Prince.

- I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 22, 1829.
- II. Prince *Leopold*, born July 2, 1832.
- III. Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1837.

The princes of the House of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family, which gave an emperor to Germany in the fourteenth century. It was partly on account of this lineage that the small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna, instead of being 'mediatised,' like that of a number of other formerly sovereign princes. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 22,000*l*., being nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the country. The Prince is, moreover, in possession of a very large income from private estates in Bohemia and Mecklenburg, purchased mostly by a former sovereign, Günther I., who carried on a monopoly as brewer in his dominions.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, granted July 5, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of

15 members, 5 of whom are appointed by the Prince, 5 nominated by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and 5 elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a government divided into three departments.

The budget accounts are settled for the term of three years. In the period 1880-83, the annual revenue amounted to 2,119,391 mark, or 105,969 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, and the annual expenditure to 2,083,316 mark, or 104,165 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. There is a public debt of 3,498,755 mark, or 174,937 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

The area of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen embraces 318 English square miles, containing a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1875, of 67,480 souls, and in 1880 of 71,107. The census of 1871 gave the number of inhabitants at 67,191, showing an increase at the rate of 0.11 per cent. per annum, while from 1875 to 1880 it was 1.07. The whole population is Protestant.

XX. REUSS-SCHLEIZ.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-SCHLEIZ.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XIV., born May 28, 1832, the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII. and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded his father, July 10, 1867; married, Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess *Louise* of Württemberg.

Children of the Prince.

- I. Prince *Heinrich*, born November 10, 1858.
- II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born October 27, 1859.

The reigning house of Reuss-Schleiz forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz (see p. 173), the greater part of the territory of the principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called Heinrich, and, to distinguish them, they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number one is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number one. Thus the late prince, who was born in 1789 and died in 1867, was Heinrich LXVII., and his son, the reigning prince, born in 1832, is Heinrich XIV., being respectively the 67th and 14th prince of Reuss-Schleiz, born in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, proclaimed Nov. 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of nineteen members, of whom four are elected by the chief landowners, and the remainder by the inhabitants in general. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction. The public income was given as 1,235,175 mark, or 62,758*l.*, for the years 1880-83, with an expenditure of the same amount. There is a public debt of 1,328,894 mark, or 66,444*l.*

The census of December 1, 1875, gave a population of 92,375, and of Dec. 1, 1880, of 101,330, on an area of 297 English square miles. On December 1, 1871, the population numbered 89,032, showing an increase in 1875 at the rate of 0.92 per cent. per annum, while in 1875-80, it was 1.93. All the inhabitants are Protestants.

XXI. SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Adolf, born Aug. 1, 1817, the son of Prince Georg; succeeded his father, Nov. 21, 1860; married, Oct. 25, 1844, to Princess *Hermina*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince Georg of Waldeck.

Children of the Prince.

- I. Princess *Hermina*, born October 5, 1845.
- II. Prince *Georg*, born October 10, 1846.
- III. Prince *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848.
- IV. Princess *Ida*, born July 28, 1852.
- V. Prince *Otto*, born September 13, 1854.
- VI. Prince *Adolf*, born July 20, 1859.

The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name, who lived in the sixteenth century. The civil list of the reigning Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe amounts to 25,000*l.*, or about three-fourths of the revenue of the whole principality.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

In the budget estimates for the financial accounts for the financial year 1879–80, the revenue was stated at 504,730 mark, or 25,236*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. There was in 1879 a public debt of 1,400,000 mark, or 70,000*l.*, consisting almost entirely of paper money.

The census, of Dec. 1, 1875, gave a population of 33,133, and of Dec. 1, 1880, of 35,374 souls, on an area of 212 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the inhabitants increased at the rate of 0·75 per cent. per annum, and from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1·35 per cent. per annum.

XXII. REUSS-GREIZ.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-GREIZ.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XXII., born March 28, 1846, the son of Prince Heinrich XXI. and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded his father, November 8, 1859; married, October 8, 1872, to Princess Ida of Schaumburg-Lippe, born July 28, 1852. Offspring of the union is a son, Heinrich, born March 20, 1878.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the Emperor Heinrich I. of Germany, surnamed 'The Fowler,' who died in 936. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. At first the succeeding generations were distinguished by descriptive appellations, such as 'The Rich,' 'The Stout,' 'The Valiant,' and so forth; but subsequently they adopted numbers. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list. He is very wealthy, the greater part of the territory over which he reigns being his private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue, balanced by the expenditure, was set down as 531,372 mark, or 29,068*l.*, for 1882. There is a public debt of 1,023,686 mark, or 51,182*l.*

The population of the principality amounted, at the census of Dec. 1, 1880, to 50,782 souls, living on an area of 148 English square miles. At the census of 1875 the population numbered 46,985, showing an increase at the rate 1·6 per cent. per annum.

XXIII. HAMBURG.

(FREIE STADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The present constitution of the state and free city of Hamburg was published on the 28th September 1860, and came in force on the 1st of January 1861; a revision was published October 13, 1879. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government — Staatsgewalt — is intrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one-half of whose number must have studied jurisprudence, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 160 members, 80 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 80 members, 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house property in the city valued at 3,000 marks, or 150*l.*, over and above the amount for which they are taxed; while the other 40 members are deputed by various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a Bürger-Ausschuss, or Committee of the House, consisting of twenty deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate, and the general execution of the articles of the constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses.

The revenue of the State is mainly derived from direct taxes, chief among them an income-tax, the amount of which upon each contributor is left to self-assessment. Disbursements for public works, including the maintenance of free and unobstructed navigation on the river Elbe—the jurisdiction over which belongs entirely to Hamburg, although the river flows from the port to its mouth through the territories of Prussia—form the principal part of the

expenditure. The following table gives, according to official accounts, the estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the State during the year 1879:—

<i>Sources of Revenue.</i>		Mark	£
Domains and State lottery		7,729,445	386,472
Stamps and taxes		16,741,060	837,053
Official fees (Gebühren)		3,091,470	154,573
Miscellaneous receipts		130,640	6,532
Total revenue		27,692,615	1,384,630
<i>Branches of Expenditure.</i>			
Senate and Burgesses		541,380	27,069
Interest on State debt		6,710,000	335,500
Administration of Finance		2,577,140	128,857
Trade and Industry		800,500	40,025
Board of Works		5,018,479	250,923
Education and Public Charities		5,021,582	251,079
Justice and Police		5,010,373	250,518
Foreign Consulates		38,000	1,900
Contribution to Imperial expenditure		3,500,000	175,000
Miscellaneous disbursements		939,747	46,987
Total expenditure		30,157,201	1,507,860

In 1881 the budget was estimated at 30,657,400 mark, or 1,532,870*l.* income, and 33,230,000 mark, or 1,661,500*l.* expenditure, leaving a deficit of 2,572,600 mark, or 127,630*l.* The deficit was covered by the surplus of former years.

For the privilege of remaining a 'Free Port,' and exempt from the customs of the Zollverein, Hamburg has to pay an annual sum, assessed for the year 1879 at 2,046,000 mark, or 102,300*l.*, equal to a charge of 7*s.* 6*d.* per head of population.

The public debt of Hamburg on the 1st of January, 1880, amounted to 124,895,550 mark, or 6,244,777*l.* The debt was incurred chiefly for the construction of public works, a considerable part of it being devoted, after the great fire in 1842, to the rebuilding of the destroyed city on a new plan.

Population and Commerce.

The state embraces a territory of 148 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1875, of 388,618 inhabitants, and on Dec. 1, 1880, of 453,869. Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The state consists of three divisions, viz. the city proper with its suburbs, the district of Geest, and the townships of Bergedorf and Ritzbüttel,

the population of each of which districts was as follows on December 1, 1875:—

	Inhabitants
City of Hamburg, with suburbs	345,801
Rural districts and Bergedorf	35,888
Cuxhaven and Ritzbüttel	6,929
Total	388,618

The increase of population has been very considerable since the census of 1867. In the four years from 1867 to 1871 the population of the State increased at the high rate of 2·59 per cent. per annum; from 1871 to 1875, at the rate of 3·41 per cent. per annum, and in 1875–80, at the rate of 3·35. A large stream of the German emigration to America—which, however, has been rapidly declining in recent years—flows through Hamburg. The number of emigrants was 47,294 in 1869; 32,556 in 1870; 42,224 in 1871; 74,406 in 1872; 69,176 in 1873; 43,443 in 1874; 31,810 in 1875; 12,729 in 1876, 10,570 in 1877; 11,827 in 1878; 13,165 in 1879; and 42,786 in 1880. The vast majority of the emigrants of 1880 went to the United States.

The commercial intercourse of the United Kingdom with Hamburg is very important, embracing more than one-half of the total commerce with Germany.

The total number of vessels which entered the port of Hamburg in the year 1878 was 5,473, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,233,929. The vessels entering with cargoes under the British flag numbered 2,324, with a tonnage of 1,244,768, and cargoes valued at 4,600,000l.; and the vessels which cleared, with cargoes, under the British flag, numbered 1,394, with a tonnage of 767,544, and cargoes valued at 10,000,000l.

The total number of sea-going vessels (Seeschiffe) which belonged to the port of Hamburg, was as follows on Jan. 1, 1880:—

	Number	Tonnage
Steamers	111	88,960
Sailing vessels	370	150,902
Total	481	239,862

At the commencement of 1871, the number of vessels belonging to Hamburg was 439, with an aggregate tonnage of 184,496, so that in the nine years there was an increase of 55,366 in tonnage. The mercantile navy of Hamburg was more than eight times as large as that of the kingdom of Belgium, and nearly double, in tonnage, of that of Denmark and Belgium together, in the year 1878.

XXIV. LÜBECK.

(FREIE STADT LÜBECK.)

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The free city and state of Lübeck is governed according to a constitution adopted April 7, 1874. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies—first, the Senate, exercising the executive, and, secondly, the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, exercising the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by two burgomasters, who hold office for two years each, and retire in rotation. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens who are members of any of the twelve colleges, or guilds, of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for two years, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The House of Burgesses has the initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation; while the Senate, entrusted chiefly with the executive government, has also to give its sanction to the passing of every new law.

The high court of appeal for the three Free Cities of Germany, reorganised by treaty of July 2, 1870, after the creation of a chief tribunal of commerce for the North German Confederation, is established at Lübeck. It is composed at present, under a convention signed July 2, 1872, of a President, nominated by the Senates of the three Free Cities, and six councillors, three of whom are chosen by Hamburg, two by Bremen, and one by Lübeck. The supervision of the Court is in the Senate of the three cities, passing in rotation from one to the other on the 22nd July of every year.

The estimated revenue for the year 1881 amounted to 2,42,376 mark, or 137,118*l.*, and the expenditure to the same amount. Nearly one-third of the revenues are derived from public domains, chiefly forests; another third from excise duties; and the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-half is for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, at the commencement of 1879, to 23,804,913 mark, or 1,190,245*l.* Rather more than one-fifth of the public liabilities were contracted in 1806, at the time of the French occupation; while the rest consist mainly of a 4% loan of 1850, and a 3½% loan of 1863.

According to the census of December 1, 1875, the state com-

prises a territory of 127 square miles, with a population of 56,912, including a Prussian garrison; on December 1, 1880, the population was 63,571. The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants in 1875; in 1880 the city had increased to 51,055. In the four years from 1871 to 1875, the population increased at the rate of 2.18 per cent. per annum, and in the five years from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 2.37 per cent. per annum.

Lübeck possessed, at the commencement of 1880, forty-three sea-going vessels, of 9,636 tons, including twenty-seven steamers, of 6,641 tons. In the year 1878, there entered the port of Lübeck 2,246 vessels, of 405,400 tons, and there cleared 2,228 vessels, of 401,900 tons. The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1878 was 8, of an aggregate tonnage of 2,250. The direct trade of Lübeck is chiefly with Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Great Britain. Returns of the extent of commerce of the free city with Great Britain are included under Germany. (See pp. 183-84.)

XXV. BREMEN.

(FREIE STADT BREMEN.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The free city of Bremen is governed, under a constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised February 21, 1854, November 17, 1875, December 1, 1878, and May 27, 1879, by a Senate of seventeen members, forming the executive, and the Bürgerconvent, or Convent of Burgesses, of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is returned by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 14 members; the merchants 42 members; the common traders and shop-keepers 22 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. The Convent elects the seventeen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers. Two burgomasters, the first elected for six years and a half, and the second for four years, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into eight departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, and Commerce and Shipping. All the ministers are senators.

The revenue for the year 1879 amounted to 11,981,098 mark, or 599,054*l.*, and the expenditure to 12,350,116 mark, or 617,505*l.*,

thus leaving a deficit of 369,018 mark, or 18,450*l*. More than one-third of the revenue is raised from public property—*Eigenthum und Rechten*—and another third from direct taxes. The chief branch of expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. The latter amounted, in January, 1880, to 81,010,167 mark, or 4,050,508*l*. The whole of the debt, which bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was incurred for constructing railways, harbours, and other public works.

Population and Commerce.

The population of the State amounted, on Dec. 1, 1875, to 142,200, inclusive of a Prussian garrison; in 1880 it was 156,229. The increase of population from 1871 to 1875 was larger than in any other State of Germany, amounting to the high rate of 3.82 per cent. per annum. In the five years from 1875 to 1880, the increase was 1.95 per cent. per annum. The state embraces an area of 106 English square miles.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is, next to Hamburg, the chief outlet of German emigration. The number of emigrants who left the port was 61,877 in 1870; 60,516 in 1871; 80,418 in 1872; 63,167 in 1873; 30,633 in 1874; 24,503 in 1875; 21,665 in 1876; 19,179 in 1877; 11,483 in 1878; 15,828 in 1879; and 51,627 in 1880. The emigrants of 1880 were nearly all natives of Germany, the small remainder being composed of natives of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, and other countries. The vast majority of the emigrants of 1880 went to the United States. In the two years 1877 and 1878, upwards of 21,000 persons returned to Bremen from transatlantic countries.

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on Jan. 1, 1880, was 320, of 261,357 tons, the number including 67 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 59,460 tons. Nearly all the steamers sailing under the Bremen and German flag belong to the Navigation Company called the 'North-German Lloyd,' which has a fleet of large ships, mainly built on the Clyde, running between Bremen and various ports in North and South America, with smaller steamers running between Bremerhaven and British ports.

In the year 1878 there arrived at the port of Bremen 2,762 vessels, of 1,013,238 tons, and there cleared 2,903 vessels, of 993,112 tons. The arrivals included 366 British vessels, of 181,783 tons, and the departures 343 British vessels, of 118,098 tons. Three-fourths of the commerce of Bremen are carried on under the German and British flags. Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The fundamental laws, under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed, were voted by the Reichstag of Germany June 3, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, and July 4, 1879. By Art. 1 of the law of June 3, 1871, it is enacted, 'the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the Peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on the 1st of January, 1874.

The administration of Alsace-Lorraine is under a governor-general, bearing the title of 'Statthalter.'

Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.—Field-Marshal Edwin Hans Karl von Manteuffel, born Feb. 24, 1809; entered the Prussian cavalry, 1826; captain, 1843; colonel, 1850; general, 1858; commander-in-chief of the Prussian army in Hanover and Hesse, 1866; commander of the 1st corps d'armée of Germany in the war against France, 1870-71; nominated field-marshal, 1872. Appointed Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, Aug. 4, 1879; assumed office, Oct. 1, 1879.

According to the constitutional law of July 4, 1879, the Emperor appoints the Statthalter, who exercises power as the representative of the Imperial Government, having his residence at Strassburg. A Ministry composed of three departments, with a responsible Secretary of State at its head, acts under the Statthalter, who also is assisted by a Council of State, comprising the General in command of the troops in the province, the Secretary of State at the head of the Ministry, the chief provincial officials, and seven other members appointed by the Emperor. The Statthalter is President of the Council. For the administration of local affairs there is a Provincial Committee, consisting of 58 members.

The budget estimates of public revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year ending March 31, 1882, amounted to 47,306,937 mark, or 2,365,346*l.*; and the estimates of expenditure to the same. Nearly one-half of the total revenue is derived from customs and indirect taxes, while one of the largest branches of expenditure—amounting to 8,789,250 mark, or 439,462*l.*, in the estimates for 1881-82—is for public education and ecclesiastical affairs.

Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 5,580 English square miles, with a population, in 1875, of 1,531,804, and in 1880 of 1,571,971,

being 281 individuals per English square mile. Alsace-Lorraine is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Unter-Elsass, and Lothringen, the first of which is subdivided into seven, and the other two each into eight Kreise, or circles. The following table gives area, in English square miles, and the population of each of the districts at the two last enumerations, the census of December 1, 1875, and the census of December 1, 1880 :—

Districts	Area	Population	
	Eng. sqr. miles	December 1875	December 1880
Ober-Elsass . . .	1,353	453,374	461,625
Unter-Elsass . . .	1,844	598,180	618,012
Lothringen . . .	2,383	480,250	492,334
Total . . .	5,580	1,531,804	1,571,971

There was a decrease of population during the four years from 1871 to 1875 amounting to 0·23 per cent. per annum. During the preceding five years from December 1866 to December 1871, there was a decrease of population at the rate of 0·84 per cent. per annum, ascribed partly to the war and partly to emigration. But there were only 158 emigrants in the year 1876, and but 108 in 1877. Between 1875-80 there was an increase of 0·4 per cent. per annum.

At the census of December 1, 1871, there were in the Reichsland 1,204,081 Roman Catholics, 285,329 Protestants, 3,198 members of other Christian sects, and 39,002 Jews. According to an official estimate, 200,000 of the inhabitants are of French origin (*Sprachstamme*), and 1,350,000 of German origin.

The three principal towns of the Reichsland are Strassburg, capital of Ober-Elsass, Mülhausen, capital of Unter-Elsass, and Metz, capital of Lothringen. At the census of 1880, Strassburg had 104,501, Mülhausen 68,283, and Metz 53,107 inhabitants.

Trade and Commerce of Germany.

The trade and commerce of the Empire are under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs' League which embraces the whole of the states of Germany, with the exception of the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen. The privilege of Hamburg and Bremen to remain 'free ports,' conceded in 1868, was ratified in the Imperial Constitution of April 16, 1871, the 34th article of which enacts that the two Hanse towns shall remain 'outside the common line of customs'—*ausserhalb der gemeinschaftlichen Zollgrenze*—'until

they themselves demand admittance.' The administration of the Zollverein, according to a treaty signed July 8, 1867, and in force from January 1, 1868, till December 31, 1878, is at Berlin.

There was, previous to the year 1871, a twofold representation of the Zollverein, that of governments, in the Zollverein Council, and that of populations, in the Zollverein Parliament, the members of which latter body were elected in the same manner as the deputies to the North German Federal diet, and met in annual session at the beginning of the year. Under the constitution of April 16, 1871, the functions of the Zollverein Parliament merged in the Reichstag of the Empire. The Zollverein Council has three committees sitting permanently, namely, for finance, for taxes and customs, and for trade. All the receipts of the Zollverein are paid into a common exchequer, and distributed, *pro rata* of population, among the states of the Empire. The chief sources of revenue are customs duties, mainly on imports, and taxes upon spirits, wine, sugar manufactured from beet-roots, and tobacco.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the direct exports from all the states of the Empire, including the Hanse Towns, to Great Britain and Ireland, and the total value of the direct imports of British home produce into them, in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Germany to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Germany
	£	£
1871	19,263,319	12,654,814
1872	19,231,873	31,618,749
1873	19,926,451	27,270,342
1874	19,947,195	24,799,846
1875	21,836,401	23,287,883
1876	21,115,189	20,082,262
1877	26,269,993	19,642,128
1878	23,570,836	19,457,190
1879	21,604,890	18,591,545
1880	24,355,419	16,943,700

The annual sums here given do not represent the total value of the commercial intercourse between Germany and Great Britain, but only that of the *direct* trade. There are no detailed official returns showing the value of the exports and imports passing in transit, chiefly by way of the Netherlands, between Germany and the United Kingdom. (See page 338.)

The staple articles of exports from Germany to the United Kingdom consist of agricultural produce, chief among them bread-stuffs, unrefined sugar, live animals, and potatoes. The following

table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of these four principal articles exported direct from Germany to the United Kingdom, in each of the two years 1879 and 1880 :—

Staple Exports from Germany to Great Britain	1879	1880
	£	£
Corn, wheat, barley, &c.	3,753,031	3,300,251
Sugar, unrefined	2,794,473	4,728,916
Animals, live	1,450,679	1,496,738
Potatoes	1,509,212	1,716,435

The exports of breadstuffs from Germany to Great Britain, consisting mainly of wheat and barley, but embracing, besides, wheat-meal and flour, pease, rye, and oats, fluctuated greatly in recent years. The remaining exports embrace a great variety of articles, nearly all of them the produce of agriculture.

The principal articles of imports of British produce into Germany consist of woollen and cotton manufactures, and of iron, wrought and unwrought.

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of these three staple articles of British produce imported from the United Kingdom into Germany, in each of the two years 1879 and 1880 :—

Principal articles of British Produce imported into Germany	1879	1880
	£	£
1. Woollen manufactures :—		
Manufactured articles	2,038,510	1,227,558
Woollen and worsted yarn	1,823,020	1,631,214
Total woollen	3,861,530	2,858,772
2. Cotton manufactures :—		
Manufactured articles	1,746,285	1,342,658
Cotton Yarn	1,840,950	1,673,548
Total cottons	3,587,235	3,016,206
3. Iron, wrought and unwrought	1,024,363	1,144,558

The rest of the imports of British produce into Germany consists of miscellaneous articles, not one of them of the value of a million sterling per annum.

The Free Towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, are the chief

gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom. (See pages 174-79.)

The results of an agricultural census taken on the 10th of January, 1873, showed that at that date there were in the Empire 3,352,231 horses; 13,315 mules and donkeys; 15,776,702 head of cattle; 24,999,706 sheep; 7,124,088 swine; 2,320,002 goats; and 2,333,484 beehives. The number of families possessing live stock—Viehbesitzende Haushaltungen—was found to be 5,028,023, and of these there were 2,965,856 devoted, partly or wholly, to agricultural pursuits.

The production of metals and minerals in the German Empire was as follows in each of the years 1877 and 1878:—

	Metr. Tons	
	1877	1878
Pig Iron	1,956,579	2,124,444
Zinc	90,362	94,954
Lead	80,278	84,372
Copper	8,362	9,541
Tin	881	831
Antimony	930	1,245
Coal	30,423,774	39,429,308
Lignite	10,644,427	10,971,117
Asphalt	29,735	47,329

The mercantile navy of Germany, on the 1st of January 1880, numbered 4,777 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,171,286. Of this total there were 374 steamers, of 196,343 tons. The following was the distribution of the shipping belonging to the principal ports on the 1st of January 1878:—

Principal Ports	Sailing Vessels and Steamers		Steamers	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Hamburg	459	221,474	101	84,127
Bremen	274	216,054	60	57,377
Rostock	361	103,009	9	3,812
Stettin	197	46,400	38	8,182
Danzig	108	48,679	8	3,490
Stralsund	298	49,475	1	257
Barth	241	43,505	—	—
Memel	84	28,685	6	334
Elsfleth	116	36,384	—	—
Papenburg	155	22,429	—	—
Geestmünde	57	28,693	5	1,209
All other ports	2,455	262,189	108	24,591
Total	4,805	1,106,935	336	183,379

On the 1st July, 1881, the railways of the Empire completed and open for public traffic had a total length of 33,872 kilometer, or 21,000 English miles. The total of these lines either are already, or will become soon, the property of the State.

The total number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1880 was 14,412,598, of which 9,448,118 were inland, and 4,964,470 foreign. The length of telegraph lines in the Empire at the end of 1880 was 59,961 kilometer, and of telegraph wires 213,327 kilometer.

The Imperial post office carried 575,309,050 letters, 140,981,960 post cards, 8,463,070 patterns, 104,100,720 stamped wrappers, and 348,973,287 newspapers, in the year 1880. The total receipts of the post office (including telegraphic service) in 1880-81 amounted to 136,647,195 mark, or 6,832,359*l.*, and the total expenditure to 120,237,476 mark, or 6,011,873*l.* The number of post offices was 7,540; with 5,659 telegraphic stations at the end of 1880, and 63,413 persons employed.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Georg von Münster, accredited Jan. 26, 1873.

Councillor of Embassy.—Baron von der Brincken.

Secretary.—Count Guido Lynar.

Military Attaché.—Major von Vietinghof.

Director of Chancery.—Wilhelm Adolph Schmettau.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Ambassador.—Lord Ampthill, G.C.B., born in 1829; British Envoy to Rome, 1858-70; Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1870-71. Appointed Ambassador to Germany, October 16, 1871.

Secretaries.—Sir John Walsham, Bart.; Henry Nevill Dering; Hon. Hugh Gough; Ralph Milbanke.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Paul Methuen.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Ernest Rice, R.N.

Commercial Attaché.—J. A. Crowe.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures generally in use throughout the whole of Germany, and their British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

Old denominations.

The <i>Thaler</i> , of 30 <i>Groschen</i> , approximate value	=	3 <i>s.</i>
„ <i>Gulden</i> , or florin, of 60 <i>Kreuzer</i>	=	1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Mark Current</i> of Lübeck	=	1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Mark Banco</i> of Hamburg	=	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Reichs Thaler</i> of Bremen	=	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>

New denomination.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennig*, approximate value = 1s.

On January 1, 1872, a law for the uniformity of coinage throughout the Empire, passed by the Reichstag, was published by the Imperial government. Under this law the standard of value is gold. The same law ordered the substitution of the mark, as the general coin, to commence on the 1st of January, 1875. There are gold 5-mark, 10-mark, and 20-mark pieces, the first called Halbe Krone, or half-crown, the second Krone, or crown, and the third Doppel-Krone, or double-crown.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872. The names of the decimal weights and measures and the British equivalents are:—

The <i>Gramme</i>	= 15.434 grains troy.
„ <i>Kilogramme</i> of 2 <i>Pfund</i>	= 2.205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Centner</i> of 50 <i>Kilogramme</i>	= 110 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i> of 2 <i>Centner</i>	= 220 „ „
„ <i>Tonne</i> of 20 <i>Centner</i>	= 2200 „ „
„ <i>Liter, Mass</i>	= 1.76 Imperial pints.
„ <i>Meter, Stab</i>	= 3.28 feet or 39.37 inches.
„ <i>Kilometer</i>	= 1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Hektar</i>	= 2.47 acres.
„ <i>Quadrat, or Square Kilometer</i>	= 247 acres, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ sq. k. to 1 sq. mile.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.)

Reigning Queen and Empress.

Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.

I. Princess *Victoria*, born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia. (See page 110.)

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864. 2. George, born June 3, 1865. 3. Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867. 4. Alexandra, born July 6, 1868. 5. Maud, born Nov. 26, 1869.

III. Prince *Alfred*, duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; entered the royal navy, Aug. 31, 1858; married Jan. 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alfred, born Oct. 15, 1874. 2. Marie, born October 29, 1875. 3. Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878.

IV. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Christian, born April 14, 1867. 2. Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869. 3. Victoria, born May 3, 1870. 4. Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872.

V. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married, March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, born Aug. 6, 1845, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. (See page 509.)

VI. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married, March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring, a daughter, born January 15, 1882.

VII. Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; betrothed November 21, 1881, to Princess Helena of Waldeck, born Feb. 17, 1861.

VIII. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857.

Cousins of the Queen.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring of the union are a daughter, born Oct. 1879, and a son born Oct. 1880.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; field-marshal commanding-in-chief the British army.

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. (See page 160.)

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born Nov. 27, 1833; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg, and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Victoria, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born Aug. 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born Jan. 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

Aunt of the Queen.

Princess *Augusta*, born July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel; married, May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow, July 8, 1850.

The Queen reigns in her own right, holding the crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled, on the death of King William and Queen Anne, without issue, on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.' The inheritance thus limited descended to George I., son and heir of Princess Sophia, and it has ever since continued in a regular course of descent.

The civil list of the Queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary grant, and amounts to much less than the income of previous sovereigns. By the Revolution of 1688, the duty of the king to bear the expenses of government out of the State income allotted to him was abolished, and certain portions of the income of the country were assigned to the king to meet the expenses of the royal household. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000*l.* sterling. If it did not reach 800,000*l.* the deficiency was covered by Parliament. In 1777, the civil list of the king was fixed at 900,000*l.*, and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000*l.*

It is established by 1-2 Vict. c. 2, that during Queen Victoria's reign, all the revenues of the Crown shall be a part of the Consolidated Fund, but that a civil list shall be assigned to the Queen. In virtue of this Act, which received the royal sanction Dec. 23, 1837, the Queen has granted to her an annual allowance of 385,000*l.* 'for the support of Her Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.' By the same statute, the application of this allowance is limited in a prescribed form. The Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly 60,000*l.* into Her Majesty's Privy Purse; to set aside 231,260*l.* for the salaries of the royal household; 44,240*l.* for retiring allowances and pensions to servants, and 13,200*l.* for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This leaves an unappropriated surplus of 36,300*l.*, which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of Her Majesty's Court. It is provided that whenever the civil list charges in any year exceed the total sum of 400,000*l.*, an account of the expenditure, with full particulars, shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days. The Queen has also paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1880 amounted to 78,177*l.*, being 1,991*l.* less than in the preceding year. The salaries, law charges, taxes, charities, and other disbursements in 1880 amounted to 30,900*l.*, and the payment made to Her Majesty for the year was 41,000*l.*, being the same as in the preceding year. The payment to Her Majesty in 1867 amounted to 29,000*l.*; in 1869, 1870, and 1871 to 31,000*l.*; in 1872 to 40,000*l.*; in 1873 to 41,000*l.*; in 1874 to 42,000*l.*; in 1875 to 41,000*l.*; in 1876 to 43,000*l.*; in 1877 to 45,000*l.*; in 1878, to 47,657*l.*; and to 41,000*l.* in 1879.

The annual grant of 385,000*l.* to Her Majesty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, on which are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—25,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Edinburgh; 25,000*l.* to the Duke of Connaught; 8,000*l.* to Prince Leopold; 8,000*l.* to Princess Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; 6,000*l.* to the Duchess of Cambridge; 3,000*l.* to the Grand-duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 5,000*l.* to Princess Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge; and 12,000*l.* to Duke George of Cambridge.

The heir-apparent of the Crown has, by 26 Vict. c. 1, settled upon him an annuity of 40,000*l.* The Prince of Wales has besides as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. Previous to the year 1840, these revenues amounted to between 11,000*l.* and 16,000*l.* per annum; but since that period they have greatly risen. The income of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year 1880 was 96,215*l.*, and the sum of 65,258*l.* was paid over for the use of the Prince of

Wales. In 1867, the sum paid over amounted to 54,927*l.*; in 1870 to 62,574*l.*; in 1871 to 62,484*l.*; in 1873 to 62,515*l.*; in 1874 to 65,901*l.*; in 1875 to 67,141*l.*; in 1876 to 70,375*l.*; and in 1877 to 96,860*l.* The Princess of Wales has settled upon her by 26 Vict. cap. 1, the annual sum of 10,000*l.*, to be increased to 30,000*l.* in case of widowhood. Both the parliamentary grants of the Prince and Princess of Wales are paid out of the Consolidated Fund, which bears a total yearly charge of 156,000*l.* for annuities to members of the Royal Family.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>	
James I.	1603	William and Mary	1689
Charles I.	1625	William III.	1694
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	Anne	1702
Protectorate	1653	<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		George I.	1714
Charles II.	1660	George II.	1727
James II.	1685	George III.	1760
		George IV.	1820
		William IV.	1830
		Victoria	1837

The average duration of the reigns of these rulers of Great Britain—exclusive of the period of the Commonwealth, but including the actual reign of her present Majesty—amounting in the aggregate to two and three quarter centuries, has been twenty years.

Constitution and Government.

The supreme legislative power of the British empire is by its constitution given to Parliament. 'The power and jurisdiction of Parliament,' says Sir Edward Coke, 'is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds.' And, repeating the words, Sir William Blackstone adds, that it is 'the place where that absolute despotic power, which must in all governments reside somewhere, is entrusted by the constitution of these kingdoms.' The sovereign is not only the head, but also the beginning and the end—*caput, principium, et finis*—of Parliament; he alone can summon Parliament; and no Parliament, save on the demise of a sovereign, can assemble of its own accord. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the privy council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker. By

4 Edw. III. c. 14, it was enacted, 'It is accorded that Parliament shall be holden every year once or more often if need be.' Also by 36 Edw. III. c. 10, it was directed, 'that a Parliament be holden every year if need be.' By 16 Chas. I. c. 1, it was enacted, that if the king neglected to call a Parliament for three years, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal might issue writs for summoning the peers and for the election of the commons; that if the chancellor or keeper should neglect to do it, any twelve of the peers might summon the Parliament; that if the peers should neglect to issue the necessary summons, the sheriffs of the counties and other magistrates respectively might proceed to the election; and should they refuse, then that the freeholders of each county might elect their members, and that the members so chosen should be obliged, under severe penalties, to attend. This Act was deemed such an invasion of the prerogative, that it was repealed on the Restoration by 16 Chas. II. c. 1. But the latter Act contains a provision that Parliament shall not in future be intermitted for above three years at the most. By 1 Will. and Mary, sess. 2, c. 2, it was enacted, 'that Parliaments shall be holden frequently.' As, however, the Mutiny Act and the Supplies are only granted for a year, the Crown, since the Revolution, is compelled to summon a Parliament annually. By ancient right and usage, lying at the foundation of the constitution, the House of Commons has the exclusive control over taxation, and at its will may grant or refuse Supplies to the Crown.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending over the first six months of the year. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all bills which have not been passed during the session fall to the ground. Both Houses of legislature must be prorogued at the same time. The prorogation takes place either by the sovereign in person, or by commission from the Crown, or by proclamation. The Lower House appears at the bar, and if the sovereign be present, the speaker reports upon the labours of the session; the royal assent is then given to bills of the closing session, and a speech from the sovereign is read; whereupon the chancellor prorogues the Parliament to a certain day. Parliament resumes business, however, as soon as it is summoned by royal proclamation on a certain day, which may be at a date earlier than the original date of prorogation appointed. Should the term of prorogation elapse, and no proclamation be issued, Parliament cannot assemble of its own accord. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued fourteen days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, expressed in person or by com-

missioners, or, as is most usual during the recess, by proclamation, or, finally, by lapse of time. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign, Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of postponing the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament 'in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise, but shall continue as long as it would otherwise have continued unless dissolved by the Crown.' Other statutes enact that if, at the time of the demise, the Parliament be adjourned or prorogued, it shall immediately assemble; and that, in the case of the demise of the sovereign between the dissolution of a Parliament and the day appointed by the writs of summons for the meeting of a new one, the last preceding Parliament shall meet again, but for not longer than six months.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the time of Edward II., and it has been, except during the period of the Commonwealth, a fundamental principle of the constitution, that every Parliament shall consist of an Upper and a Lower House of legislature.

The Upper House consists of peers who hold their seats—

- 1st. By virtue of hereditary right;
- 2nd. By creation of the Sovereign;
- 3rd. By virtue of office—English bishops;
- 4th. By election for life—Irish peers;
- 5th. By election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers.

In early times the summons of peers to attend Parliament depended in a great measure, if not entirely, on the royal will; and according to Camden, after the battle of Evesham every baron was expressly forbidden to appear in Parliament without special writ. However, it has long since been held that every hereditary peerage of England confers the right of a seat in the Upper House. Any person giving proof that his ancestor was called by 'writ of summons' may claim to sit as hereditary peer. New peerages are created by royal patent, the peer being summoned by the writ issued in pursuance thereof 'ad consulendum et defendendum regem;' and the peerage rights are acquired whether the individual summoned takes his seat in the Upper House or not. Should a question arise as to the legal capacity of a peer to be admitted to the sittings of the Upper House, the sovereign is prayed for a writ through a secretary of state; the attorney-general supports the petition, and, if willing to allow it, it is ordinarily complied with. If the matter is doubtful, he recommends it to be referred to the Upper House, which resolves itself into a committee of privilege.

Upon a report to the House the latter declares its opinion by way of address. Hereditary peers may, by a 'standing order' of the Upper House, take their seat without further preliminary; peers newly created or summoned have to be 'introduced.' The privilege of the members of the Upper House, including the bishops, of voting by proxy, was suspended by a 'standing Order'—number XXXII.—passed on the 31st of March, 1868.

The Crown is unrestricted in its power of creating peers, and the privilege has been largely used by modern governments to fill the House of Lords. In consequence of certain terms in the Act of Union—5 Anne, c. 8—limiting the right of election of the Scottish representative peers to the then existing peers of Scotland, it is understood that the sovereign cannot create a new Scottish peerage; and such peerages are in fact never created except in the case of the younger branches of the royal family, though extinct peerages may be revived or forfeited peerages restored. By the Irish Act of Union—39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67—the sovereign is restricted to the creation of one new Irish peerage on the extinction of three of the existing peerages; but when the Irish peers are reduced to 100, then on the extinction of one peerage another may be created.

The House of Lords, in the session of 1881, consisted of 537 members, of whom 5 were peers of the Blood Royal, 2 archbishops, 21 dukes, 20 marquesses, 128 earls, 32 viscounts, 24 bishops, 261 barons, 16 Scottish representative peers, and 28 Irish representative peers. The list included a number of minors, and several peers whose names appear in double on the 'Roll of the House of Lords' as representatives of official together with hereditary dignities. The number of names on the 'Roll' was 393 in 1830; 457 in 1840; 448 in 1850; 458 in 1860; and 503 in 1877. More than two-thirds of these hereditary peerages date from the present century. The three oldest existing peerages date from the latter part of the thirteenth century; while four go back to the fourteenth, and seven to the fifteenth century. Of peerages of the sixteenth century, there exist 12; of the seventeenth, 35; of the eighteenth, 95; and of the present nineteenth century, 341. In the forty-four years from the accession of Queen Victoria till the end of June 1881, there were issued 165 patents of peerage, so that, with the addition of the spiritual lords, 2 archbishops and 25 bishops, all of whom were appointed during the period, 192 members of the House of Lords, or more than one-third of the whole number, owe their seats to nominations under Her Majesty.

The Lower House of legislature, representing, in constitutional theory, all the 'Commons of England,' has consisted, since 49 Hen. III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; or

citizens, or representatives of cities; and of burgesses, or representatives of boroughs, all of whom indistinctly vote together. At the accession of Henry VIII., the total number of constituencies in England and Wales was 147. In this reign the number was considerably increased, chiefly by the addition of representatives for Wales; and in all the following reigns, up to the Restoration, large additions to the borough franchises were made. Previous to this period, members of Parliament had to be paid by their constituencies; but the practice growing up of members bearing their own expenses, many ancient boroughs, which had formerly been exempted from the returns on account of their poverty, became desirous of resuming their franchises. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles I. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. The number of members was not materially altered from that time until the union with Scotland, in the reign of Queen Anne, when 45 representatives of Scotland were added. The next considerable change was at the union with Ireland, at the commencement of the present century, when the House of Commons was increased by 100 Irish representatives. The number of members of the House since that period has remained nearly the same, fluctuating around the figure 650, with a slight tendency to gradual increase, through the extension of the suffrage and the formation of new classes of constituencies, such as universities. There are at present 658 members.

By the statute of 2 Will. IV. c. 45, commonly called the Reform Bill of 1832, the English county constituencies were increased from 52 to 82, by dividing several counties into separate electoral divisions, and the number of county members was augmented from 94 to 159. In Scotland and Ireland, the county representation remained the same as before. By the Reform Act, 56 English boroughs, containing a population, in 1831, of less than 2,000 each, and returning together 111 members, were totally disfranchised, while 30 other boroughs, containing a population of less than 4,000 each, were reduced to sending one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs, containing each 25,000 inhabitants, received the franchise of returning two members, and 20 other new boroughs, containing each 12,000 inhabitants and upwards, that of returning one member. In Scotland, the town members were increased from fifteen to twenty-three, so that the number of representatives became eight more than the number assigned to Scotland at the Union.

The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, after the Act of 1832, was made by the Reform Bill of

1867-68. The most important provisions of the new Act as regards England are clauses 3 and 4, the first establishing household suffrage in boroughs, and the second occupation franchise in counties. Clause 3 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a borough, who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the whole of the preceding 12 calendar months been, an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling-house within the borough; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises so occupied by him within the borough to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises; (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year *bonâ fide* paid an equal amount in the pound to that payable by other ordinary occupiers in respect of all poor-rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January, and which have been demanded of him in manner hereinafter mentioned; or as a lodger has occupied in the same borough separately, and as sole tenant for the twelve months preceding the last day of July in any year the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling-house, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of 10*l.* or upwards, and has resided in such lodgings during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July, and has claimed to be registered as a voter at the next ensuing registration of voters: provided, that no man shall, under this section, be entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being a joint occupier of any dwelling-house.' Clause 4 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and who shall be seised at law or in equity of any lands or tenements of copyhold or any other tenure whatever, except freehold, for his own life, or for the life of another, or for any lives whatsoever, or for any larger estate of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, or who shall be entitled either as lessee or assignee to any lands or tenements of freehold or of any other tenure whatever, for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created for a period of not less than 60 years of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the twelve months immediately preceding been, the occupier, as owner or tenant, of lands or tenements within the county of the ratable value of 12*l.* or upwards; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect to

the premises so occupied by him to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises; and (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January.'

The Reform Acts for Scotland and Ireland, passed in the session of 1868, differ in some important respects from that of England. By the Act for Scotland, the franchise in burghs is conferred upon every male person of full age, and subject to no legal incapacity, who has been for twelve months an occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling, unless at any time during that period he shall have been exempted from poor-rates on the ground of poverty, or shall have failed to pay his poor-rates, or shall have been in the receipt of parochial relief within twelve months. The lodger franchise in Scotland consists in the permission of any lodger to vote who has occupied in the same burgh separately, and as sole tenant, for twelve months, a lodging of the clear annual value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards, and has claimed to be registered as a voter. In Scottish counties, the ownership franchise is five pounds, clear of any deduction in the shape of burdens, with a residential qualification of not less than six months. The Reform Act for Ireland made no alteration in the county franchise, but reduced that of boroughs to a 4*l*. rating occupation, qualified as in England.

It appears from the last annual return made by order of the House of Commons, that in June 1879, the total number of electors in the United Kingdom was 2,999,229, against 2,748,985 in January 1874. There were 2,245,108 electors on the registers for England and Wales in 1874, and 2,459,999 in 1879; in Scotland, 280,308 in 1874, and 307,941 in 1879; in Ireland, 223,569 in 1874, and 281,289 in 1879. As regards qualification, there were in the United Kingdom 1,078,180 county electors in 1874, and 1,148,529 in 1879; 1,647,596 borough electors in 1874, and 1,822,708 in 1879; 23,209 University electors in 1874, and 27,992 in 1879. The 883,649 county electors on the registers in England and Wales for 1879 were more by 60,285 than the number in 1874; the 92,310 in Scotland, and the 172,570 in Ireland, showed increases of 9,503 and 561 respectively. The 1,563,319 borough electors in England and Wales in 1879 showed an increase of 153,574 over the number in 1874; and the 204,142 in Scotland, and the 55,247 in Ireland, showed increases of 16,151 and 5,387 respectively. Several English agricultural counties had a smaller number of electors in 1879 than they had in 1874. The increase in numbers, whether in counties or boroughs, was most marked in and near the metropolis and in the north of England. Under an Act passed in the session of 1872, and which is to continue in force till December 31, 1880, all elections for members of

Parliament must be by secret vote and ballot. The law enacts that the ballot-paper must show the names of the candidates for election, with a number printed on the back, and a counterfoil attached having the same number; and that 'at the time of voting the ballot-paper shall be marked on both sides with an official mark and delivered to the voter within the polling place, and the number of such voter on the register of voters shall be marked on the counterfoil, and the voter having secretly marked his vote on the paper, and folded it up so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling station after having shown to him the official mark at the back.'

The sole qualification required to be a member of Parliament is to have attained the age of twenty-one. 'Naturalised' foreigners were formerly not eligible, but became so by the provisions of 33 Vict. cap. 14, which enacted that 'an alien to whom a certificate of naturalisation is granted, shall, in the United Kingdom, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations to which a natural British born subject is entitled or subject to in the United Kingdom.' But all priests and deacons of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen; all government contractors; and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but Irish peers are eligible.

To preserve the independence of members of the House of Commons, it was enacted, by statute 6 Anne, that, if any member shall accept any office of profit from the Crown, his election shall be void, and a new writ issue; but he is eligible for re-election if the place accepted be not a new office, created since 1705. This provision has been made the means of relieving a member from his trust, which he cannot resign, by his acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a nominal office in the gift of the Government.

In the session of 1881, the House of Commons numbered 652 members—six being vacant by disfranchisement—returned as follows by the three divisions of the United Kingdom:—

ENGLAND AND WALES:		Members
52 counties and Isle of Wight	.	187
200 cities and boroughs	.	295
3 universities	.	5
Total of England and Wales		487
SCOTLAND:		
33 counties	.	32
22 cities and burgh districts	.	26
4 universities	.	2
Total of Scotland		60

IRELAND :

32 counties	Members
33 cities and boroughs	64
1 university	39
Total of Ireland	2
Total of United Kingdom	105
	652

It is stated in a Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1876, that whereas the existing distribution of representation prescribes England and Wales to return 493 members, Scotland 60 members, and Ireland 105 members, the numbers, if regulated by population, would be 476 for England and Wales, 70 for Scotland, and 112 for Ireland: if regulated by contributions to revenue, 514 for England and Wales, 79 for Scotland, and 65 for Ireland; and if regulated by the mean of the two numbers, 494 for England and Wales, 75 for Scotland, and 89 for Ireland.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom, from the period of the Union :—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed
George III.	1st	27 Sept. 1796	29 Jan. 1802	Y. M. D.
"	2nd	31 Aug. 1802	24 Oct. 1806	5 4 3
"	3rd	15 Dec. 1806	29 Apr. 1807	4 1 25
"	4th	22 June 1807	24 Sept. 1812	0 4 15
"	5th	24 Nov. 1812	10 June 1818	5 3 7
"	6th	4 Aug. 1818	29 Feb. 1820	5 6 16
George IV.	7th	23 Apr. 1820	2 June 1826	1 6 25
"	8th	14 Nov. 1826	24 July 1830	6 1 9
William IV.	9th	26 Oct. 1830	22 Apr. 1831	3 8 10
"	10th	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832	0 5 28
"	11th	29 Jan. 1833	30 Dec. 1834	1 5 20
"	12th	19 Feb. 1835	18 July 1837	1 11 1
Victoria	13th	14 Nov. 1837	23 June 1841	2 5 0
"	14th	11 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	3 7 9
"	15th	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	5 11 12
"	16th	4 Nov. 1852	20 Mar. 1857	4 8 11
"	17th	30 Apr. 1857	23 Apr. 1859	4 4 11
"	18th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	1 11 23
"	19th	6 Feb. 1866	31 July 1868	6 1 6
"	20th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874	2 5 25
"	21st	5 Mar. 1874	24 Mar. 1880	5 1 16
"	22nd	29 Apr. 1880	—	6 0 17

The union of Ireland with England was carried into effect January 1, 1800, and the Parliament which sat the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the first Imperial Parliament. The Parliament which assembled January 29, 1833, is generally styled the first Reformed Parliament.

The powers of Parliament are politically omnipotent within the United Kingdom and its colonies and dependencies. Parliament can make new laws, and enlarge, alter, or repeal those existing.

The parliamentary authority extends to all ecclesiastical, temporal, civil, or military matters, as well as to altering or changing the constitution of the realm. Parliament is the highest Court of law, over which no other has jurisdiction.

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown ; but practically in a committee of ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, which has come to absorb the function of the ancient Privy Council, or 'the King in Council,' the members of which, bearing the title of Right Honourable, are sworn 'to advise the King according to the best of their cunning and discretion,' and 'to help and strengthen the execution of what shall be resolved.' Though not the offspring of any formal election, the Cabinet is virtually appointed by Parliament, and more especially by the House of Commons, its existence being dependent on the possession of a majority in the latter assembly. As its acts are liable to be questioned in Parliament, and require prompt explanation, it is essential that the members of the Cabinet should have seats in either the Upper or the Lower House, where they become identified with the general policy and acts of the Government.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury, is the chief of the ministry, and therefore of the Cabinet. It is at his recommendation that his colleagues are appointed ; and he dispenses, with hardly an exception, the patronage of the Crown. Every Cabinet includes the following nine members of the administration : the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the five Secretaries of State. A number of other ministerial functionaries, varying from two to eight, have usually seats in the Cabinet, those most frequently admitted being the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, the Postmaster-General, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the President of the Local Government Board. The selection usually falls upon those amongst the last-mentioned functionaries whose rank, talents, reputation, and political weight, render them the most useful auxiliaries, or whose services, while in opposition, may have created the strongest claims to become members of the Cabinet. It has occasionally happened that a statesman possessing high character and influence accepted a seat in the Cabinet without undertaking the labours and responsibilities of any particular office. Although the Cabinet has been regarded during several generations as an essential part of the institutions of Great Britain, yet it continues to be unknown to the law. The names of the members who compose it are never officially announced ; no record is kept of its resolutions or meetings, nor has its existence been recognised by Act of Parliament.

The present Cabinet, appointed April 28, 1880, consists of the following fourteen members:—

1. *First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

—Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, born December 29, 1809, fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., merchant, of Liverpool; educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Newark, 1832-45; one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, 1834-5; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, January to April, 1835; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1841-3; President of the Board of Trade, 1843-5; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1845-6; M.P. for the University of Oxford, 1847-65; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1852-55, and again 1859-66; M.P. for South Lancashire, 1865-8; M.P. for Greenwich, 1868-80; First Lord of the Treasury, Dec. 9, 1868 to February 21, 1874.

2. *Lord High Chancellor.*—Lord Selborne, formerly Sir Roundell Palmer, born November 27, 1812, son of the Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, rector of Mixbury, Oxfordshire; educated at Rugby, Winchester, and Trinity College, Oxford; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1837; M.P. for Plymouth, 1847-52, and 1853-57; M.P. for Richmond, 1861-72; appointed Solicitor-General and knighted, 1861; Attorney-General, 1863-66; Lord High Chancellor, and raised to the peerage as Baron Selborne, Oct. 15, 1872.

3. *Lord President of the Council.*—John Poyntz Spencer, Earl Spencer, born 1835, eldest son of the fourth Earl Spencer; educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales, 1862-67; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1868-74.

4. *Lord Privy Seal.*—C. S. Parkinson Fortescue, Baron Carlingford, born Jan. 18, 1823; educated at Christ Church, Oxford; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1857-58; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1865-66 and 1868-71; President of the Board of Trade, 1871-74.

5. *Secretary of State for the Home Department.*—Right Hon. Sir William Harcourt, born 1827, son of the Rev. William Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire; educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, 1854, and made Queen's Counsel, 1866; Professor of International Law at the University of Cambridge, 1869-73; Solicitor-General, 1873-4; M.P. for Oxford, 1868-80; M.P. for Derby, 1880.

6. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Granville George Leveson Gower, Earl Granville, born 1815, eldest son of the first earl; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; returned M.P. for Morpeth, 1836, and for Lichfield, 1840; succeeded to the earldom, 1846; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1848-51; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1851-2; Lord President of the Council, 1852-4; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,

1854-5; for the second time Lord President of the Council, 1859-66; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1868-70; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1870-74.

7. *Secretary of State for the Colonies*.—Earl Kimberley, born 1826, grandson of second Baron Wodehouse; educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded to his grandfather's title, 1846; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1852-6; Ambassador to Russia, 1856-8; again Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1859-61; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1864-6; created Earl of Kimberley, 1866; Lord Privy Seal, 1868-70; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1870-74.

8. *Secretary of State for India*.—Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington, born 1833, eldest son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, March to April 1863; Under-Secretary of State for War, 1863-6; Secretary of State for War, February to July 1866; M.P. for North Lancashire, 1857-68; M.P. for New Radnor, 1869; Postmaster-General, 1868-71; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1871-4.

9. *Secretary of State for War*.—Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, born 1827, son of the Rev. Eardley Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, 1864-5; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1865-6; M.P. for Pontefract since 1860; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1868-74.

10. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Thomas George Baring, Lord Northbrook, born 1826, eldest son of the first Baron Northbrook; educated at Cambridge; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, 1857-59; Under Secretary of State for India, 1859-61; Under Secretary of State for War, 1861-66, and again 1868-72; Governor-General of India, 1872-76.

11. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*.—Right Hon. John Bright, born 1811, son of Jacob Bright, Esq., of Greenbank, Rochdale; one of the leading members of the Anti-Corn-Law League 1838-46; M.P. for Durham, 1843-47; M.P. for Manchester, 1847-51; M.P. for Birmingham since 1857; President of the Board of Trade, 1868-71; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1873-74.

12. *President of the Board of Trade*.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, born 1835, eldest son of Joseph Chamberlain, Esq., of Manor Green Hall, Birmingham; educated at University College, London; Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, 1870-73; Mayor of Birmingham, 1874-76; M.P. for Birmingham since 1876.

13. *President of the Local Government Board*.—Right Hon. Joseph G. Dodson, born 1825, son of Sir John Dodson; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for East Sussex, 1857-73; and for Chester since 1874; Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, 1865-72; Secretary of the Treasury, 1873-74.

14. *Chief Secretary for Ireland*.—Right Hon. William Edward Forster, born 1818, son of the Rev. William Forster; educated at private schools, and subsequently a worsted manufacturer at Bradford; Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1865–66; Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, 1868–74.

The following is a list of the heads of the various administrations of Great Britain since the accession of the House of Hanover:—

First Lords of the Treasury	Dates of Appointment
Robert Walpole	October 10, 1714
James Stanhope	April 10, 1717
Earl of Sunderland	March 16, 1718
Sir Robert Walpole	April 20, 1720
Earl of Wilmington	February 11, 1742
Henry Pelham	July 26, 1743
Duke of Newcastle	April 21, 1754
Earl of Bute	May 29, 1762
George Grenville	April 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham	July 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton	August 2, 1766
Lord North	January 28, 1770
Marquis of Rockingham	March 30, 1782
Earl of Shelburne	July 3, 1782
Duke of Portland	April 5, 1783
William Pitt	December 27, 1783
Henry Addington	March 7, 1801
William Pitt	May 12, 1804
Lord Grenville	January 8, 1806
Duke of Portland	March 13, 1807
Spencer Perceval	June 23, 1810
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812
George Canning	April 11, 1827
Viscount Goderich	August 10, 1827
Duke of Wellington	January 11, 1828
Earl Grey	November 12, 1830
Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834
Sir Robert Peel	December 10, 1834
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835
Sir Robert Peel	September 1, 1841
Lord John Russell	July 3, 1846
Earl of Derby	February 27, 1852
Earl of Aberdeen	December 28, 1852
Viscount Palmerston	February 8, 1855
Earl of Derby	February 26, 1858
Viscount Palmerston	June 18, 1859
Earl Russell	November 6, 1865
Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli	February 27, 1868
William Ewart Gladstone	December 9, 1868
Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield)	February 21, 1874
William Ewart Gladstone	April 28, 1880

The above list shows the average duration of each Ministry to be of three years and eight months, or about the same as the average duration of Parliaments.

Church and Education.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. But though the Episcopal is the State religion, all others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The Queen is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the 4th section of the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the Queen's letter naming the person to be elected; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation; the bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, Peterborough, Oxford, Ripon, and Manchester, are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The Queen, and the First Lord of the Treasury in her name, also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

There are 2 archbishops and 28 bishops in England. The former are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have within them the inspection of the bishops, as well as of the inferior clergy, for which purpose they undertake visitations, which are now, however, practically episcopal, not archiepiscopal, and made only as bishops within their own dioceses. They have, assisted by at least two other bishops, the confirmation and consecration of the bishops. They have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy, each chapter, in both provinces, sending one, and the parochial clergy of each diocese in the province of Canterbury, and of each archdeaconry in the province of York, sending two. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the Queen's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the Queen's licence before they can deliberate; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy. In the province of Canterbury, the Convocation forms two Houses; the archbishop and bishops sitting together in the Upper House, and the inferior clergy in the Lower. In the province of York, all sit together in one House.

England is distributed into 200 extra-parochial places, and about 12,000 parishes. In every parish there is a parish church, presided over by a rector, who holds the living. Whoever is in full possession of all the rights of such parish church is called 'parson'—*persona ecclesiæ*—and constitutes a jural person. During his life he has the freehold of the parsonage, the glebe-lands, the tithes, and other dues. Occasionally these dues are 'appropriated,' that is, the benefice is perpetually annexed to some spiritual corporation, which, either sole or aggregate, is the patron of the living. Such corporation appoints a vicar, to whom the spiritual duty belongs, in the same manner as, in parsonages not appropriated, to the rector. The patronage—*advocatio, advowson*—is ranked under the head of real property. Advowsons are either *appendant* or *in gross*; *appendant* when annexed to the possession of a manor, and passing by a grant of the manor only, without any other authority. But when the advowson has been once separated from the property of the manor, it is called *advowson in gross*. The owner of the advowson is invested with the same privileges as in landed property. When an alien purchases a right of presentation, the Crown has to present; if a Catholic, it is exercised by either university in turn. Since 1835 the right of presentation of corporate towns has been abolished. Besides the right of presentation pertaining to the Queen, the Lord Chancellor, the Prince of Wales, the higher clergy, the chapters, and the universities, there are about 3,850 lords, gentlemen, and ladies in the enjoyment of private patronage.

No information regarding the number of persons belonging to the Episcopal Church and those adhering to other religious creeds in England is given in the last official census. It is estimated that in the middle of the year 1878 the population of England and Wales claiming membership with the Established Church was about 13,500,000, leaving about 11,000,000 to other creeds. Among the Protestant dissenters the most prominent bodies and religious organisations are the Wesleyans, or so-called Methodists, the Independents, or Congregationalists, and the Baptists. The Wesleyan Body, subdivided into members of the Old and New Connexion, Primitive and Free Church Methodists, Bible Christians, and various other sects, is stated to possess above 9,000 places of worship; the Independents 3,500; and the Baptists 2,000. Of more or less importance, among the other Protestant dissenters, are the Unitarians, the Moravians, and the members of the Society of Friends. There are altogether 140 religious denominations in Great Britain, the names of which have been given in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

The number of Roman Catholics in England is estimated at one million. There are fourteen dignitaries of the Roman Catholic

Church in England and Wales, namely, one archbishop and thirteen bishops, presiding over as many dioceses, united in the so-called 'Province of Westminster.' In Scotland, the Roman Catholic Church has (since 1878) two archbishops and four bishops. In June 1877, there were 1,039 Roman Catholic chapels in England and Wales, and 233 in Scotland. The number of officiating Roman Catholic clergy at the same date was 1,810 in England and Wales, and 258 in Scotland.

The Church of Scotland differs in many and important respects from the Episcopal Church of England. The clergy of the Scottish Church form a perfect democracy, all the members being equal, none of them having power or pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister, who acts as president, and of a greater or smaller number of laymen 'ordained' as elders ('presbyters'). The principal duty of the latter is to assist the minister in administering the Sacrament, to superintend the affairs of the poor, and to assist in visiting the sick. The session interferes in certain cases of scandal, calls parties before it, and inflicts ecclesiastical penalties. But parties who consider themselves aggrieved may appeal from the decisions of the kirk session to the presbytery in which it is situated, the next highest tribunal in the church. The General Assembly, which consists partly of clerical and partly of lay members, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities, comprises 386 members, and meets annually in May, sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a commission.

The dissenters from the Church of Scotland are estimated at from one-half to two-thirds of the entire population. The largest body is the Free Church formed from a secession in 1843. Next is the United Presbyterian Church, formed from the amalgamation of several bodies of seceders, one dating as far back as 1741. There are also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. There is an Episcopal Church which includes a large portion of the nobility and gentry, and is said to be growing. Its members were estimated, in 1876, at 65,000.

The number of Jews in Great Britain was estimated, in June 1876, at 51,250, of which number 39,883 resided in London.

The census of Ireland, taken on the 3rd April, 1871, stated that there were 4,141,933 Roman Catholics, 683,295 persons returning themselves as belonging to the 'Church of Ireland,' or as 'Protestant Episcopalians,' 558,238 Presbyterians, 41,815 Methodists, 4,485 Independents, 4,643 Baptists, 3,834 Quakers, 258 Jews, and 19,035 individuals of other persuasions.

The Roman Catholic Church is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-three bishops. Eight of the bishops, viz. Ardagh, Clogher, Derry, Down and Connor, Dromore, Kilmore, Meath, and Raphoe, are suffragan to Armagh. Dublin has but three suffragans, viz. Kildare and Leighlin united, Ferns, and Ossory. Six are suffragan to Cashel, namely Ardfert and Aghadoc—usually called the Bishop of Kerry, Cloyne, and Ross—Cork, Killaloe, Limerick, Waterford, and Lismore. Tuam has four suffragans, viz. Achonry, Cionfert, Killala, and Galway. The bishop of the united dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora is alternately suffragan to the archbishops of Tuam and Cashel. The wardenship of Galway, formerly an exempt jurisdiction, subject only to the triennial visitation of the archbishop of Tuam, has been lately erected into a bishopric, under its former archiepiscopal jurisdiction. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. They also nominate one of their own body, or sometimes a stranger, as successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals, who constitute the congregation *de propaganda fide*. Their nomination is submitted to the Pope, by whom it is usually confirmed. In cases of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor, to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead, and his recommendation is almost invariably attended to. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedra-ticum. The last is an annual sum, varying from 2l. to 10l., according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent, in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. The parochial clergy are nominated exclusively by the bishop. The incomes of all descriptions of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees on the celebration of births, marriages, and masses; and partly, and principally, from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. All places of worship are built by subscription.

The established Protestant Church of Ireland, formerly in union with the Church of England, under two archbishops, and ten bishops, ceased to be a state establishment by Act of Parliament, 32 and 33 Vict., cap. 42, which decreed that 'on and after January 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland shall cease to be established by law.'

Public education has made vast progress in Great Britain within the last quarter of a century, though, according to the test of education supplied by grown-up persons signing their names or having to make their mark, a great difference exists in the prevalence of

elementary knowledge in different counties of England. The last returns, issued in 1881, and referring to the year 1879, show that in this year over 16 per cent. of the males and females who were married—the number of marriages in England and Wales being 182,082 (see p. 243)—made marks instead of signing their names to the marriage register. In the decennial period from 1869 to 1878, out of every hundred persons married, 21 had to sign with marks. In his report of 1881, the Registrar-General remarks: 'Taking the whole country, women are much behind men in the matter of elementary education. Of every hundred men who married in 1879, there were 86 able to sign their names; but if, instead of considering the aggregate country, we take the counties separately, very different results are often obtained, and in many cases the women are found to be far ahead of the men in an educational point of view.' In some parts of England and South Wales, scarcely more than one-half of the women who were married from 1869 to 1878 could write or sign their names. In parts of South Wales more than half the women had to make their 'marks'; and in Monmouthshire, Hertfordshire, and North Wales the illiterate condition of the people was little better. The counties in which the highest proportion of women wrote their names were Westmoreland, Surrey, Sussex, Rutland, Middlesex, Hants, Kent, and Berks—the counties taking rank in the order here given. The percentages of men who could write their names to the marriage register in the year 1879 were highest in Westmoreland, Middlesex, Rutland, Northumberland, Surrey, the North Riding of Yorkshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire. In London the percentage was as high as 93, while among the women the percentage was 89. Taking the whole of England there were, in 1879, 14 per cent. of the men, and 20 of the women who had to make their 'mark.' In Scotland, the proportion was 9 per cent. of men and 18 of women, and in Ireland it was 31 per cent. of men and 38 per cent. of women. A full comparison of the lists shows that the uneducated are found in greater numbers among mining and manufacturing populations than in the agricultural portions of the kingdom.

An important measure towards the further spread of education in England was passed by Parliament in the session of 1870. By 33 Victoria, cap. 75, entitled 'An Act to provide for Public Elementary Education in England and Wales,' it is ordered that 'there shall be provided for every school district a sufficient amount of accommodation in public elementary schools available for all the children resident in such district, for whose elementary education efficient and suitable provision is not otherwise made.' It is enacted further that all children attending these 'public elementary schools,' whose parents are unable, from poverty, to pay anything towards

their education, shall be admitted free, and the expenses so incurred be discharged from local rates. The new schools are placed in each district under 'School boards,' invested with great powers, among others that of making it compulsory upon parents to give all children between the ages of five and thirteen the advantages of education.

The following table, compiled from official returns, relating to the Primary Schools in Great Britain, gives a view of the progress of education within the years 1872 to 1880:—

Years ended 31st August	Number of Schools inspected	Number of Children who can be accommodated	Average number of Children in attendance
England and Wales (including Isle of Man and Roman Catholic Schools for Great Britain)			
1872	10,751	2,397,745	1,445,326
1873	11,911	2,683,467	1,570,741
1874	13,084	2,952,479	1,710,806
1875	14,067	3,229,112	1,863,176
1876	14,875	3,483,789	2,007,732
1877	15,187	3,653,418	2,150,683
1878	16,293	3,942,337	2,405,197
1879	17,166	4,142,224	2,594,995
1880	17,614	4,240,753	2,750,916
Scotland, exclusive of Roman Catholic Schools			
1872	1,962	267,412	206,099
1873	2,043	279,719	212,989
1874	2,587	391,592	274,588
1875	2,890	407,002	312,346
1876	2,912	462,986	332,545
1877	2,931	535,949	360,413
1878	2,998	563,481	377,257
1879	3,003	585,629	385,109
1880	3,056	602,054	404,618
Total for Great Britain			
1872	12,713	2,665,157	1,651,425
1873	13,954	2,963,186	1,783,730
1874	15,671	3,344,071	1,985,394
1875	16,957	3,636,114	2,175,522
1876	17,787	3,946,775	2,340,277
1877	18,118	4,189,367	2,511,096
1878	19,291	4,505,818	2,782,454
1879	20,169	4,727,853	2,980,104
1880	20,670	4,842,807	3,155,534

The annual parliamentary grants to primary schools in Great Britain, which amounted to 30,000*l.* in 1840, rose to 180,110*l.* in 1850; to 668,873*l.* in 1858; and to 774,743*l.* in 1862.

In 1863, the grant was reduced to 721,386*l.*; in 1866 to 649,006*l.*; in 1867, to 682,201*l.*; and in 1868 to 680,429*l.*; while in 1869 it was raised again to 840,711*l.*; in 1870 to 914,721*l.*; in 1871 to 1,038,624*l.*; in 1873 to 1,313,078*l.*; in 1874 to 1,424,878*l.*; in 1875 to 1,566,271*l.*; in 1876 to 1,881,728*l.*; in 1877 to 2,127,730*l.*; in 1878 to 2,463,283*l.*; in 1879 to 2,733,404*l.*; in 1880 to 2,468,077*l.*; and in 1881 to 2,683,958*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement exhibits the sources of revenue and the branches of expenditure of the United Kingdom, for the financial year ending March 31, 1881 :—

Sources of Revenue, 1880-81.		£	£
A. Taxation :			
Customs	—	19,184,000	
Excise	—	25,300,000	
Land Tax	1,050,000		
House Duty	1,690,000		
		2,740,000	
Property and Income Tax	—	10,650,000	
Stamps :—			
Probate	3,064,600		
Legacy	3,592,700		
Various (less stamps in lieu of fees and Duties of various kinds }	4,293,328		
		10,950,628	
Total Revenue from Taxation			68,824,628
B. Services undertaken by the Crown :			
Postal Receipts	6,700,000		
Telegraph Receipts	1,600,000		
Charges of Management of Post Office Savings Banks, Government Annuities, and Insurances }	187,558		
Rents of Metropolitan and Provincial Offices, &c.	2,823		
Poundage on Stamps and Void Money Orders, &c.	11,634		
Proceeds of Sale of Stock, part of Captains' and M. Widows' Fund }	15,311		
Indian Revenues for Mail Service	71,800		
Miscellaneous Receipts (Telegraph Service)	18,444		
Less—Post Office Expenditure	3,415,200		
Telegraph Expenditure	1,240,000		
Packet Service Expenditure	716,934		
		3,235,436	
C. Crown Rights :			
Mint,—Profit on Silver and Bronze coined, &c.	74,040		
Less Expenses of Mint	68,329		
Bank of England Issues	—	272,142	
Crown Lands, net rents	—	390,000	
Total Revenue from all Sources			72,722,206

Branches of Expenditure, 1880-81			
		£	£
Public Debt:			
Interest and Management of Debt		21,494,578	
" of Exchequer Bills		98,291	
" of Bank Advances for Deficiency		2,545	
" on Bank Advances for Ways and Means		548	
Terminable Annuities		6,852,636	
New Sinking Fund		351,402	
		28,800,000	
Interest on Stock created for Loan to India		61,478	
" on Loans for Local Purposes		455,182	
" &c. on Exchequer Bonds, Suez		199,854	
" on Supply Exchequer Bonds		58,750	
		29,575,264	
<i>Less</i> Sundry Receipts		1,268,069	
B. Army (including Army Purchase Commission)		15,558,601	28,307,195
Army Charges for India		1,100,000	
		16,658,601	
<i>Less</i> Contributions from Indian Revenues, Sale of Old Stores, &c.		1,977,839	
		10,702,035	14,680,762
Navy			
<i>Less</i> Contributions from Indian Revenues, Sale of Old Stores, &c.		194,095	
		—	10,508,840
Grant to India (Afghan War)		—	500,000
Localisation of the Military Forces		—	92,000
Miscellaneous Civil Services		17,288,170	
<i>Less</i> Savings refunded, Receipts by Civil De- partments, and profits on Post Office Savings Banks		2,353,741	
			14,934,429
Customs		992,491	
<i>Less</i> Miscellaneous Receipts		48,321	
			944,170
Inland Revenue		1,858,000	
<i>Less</i> Miscellaneous Receipts		36,553	
			1,821,447
Total Expenditure			71,788,843

The revenue for the financial year 1880-81 having amounted to 72,722,206*l.*, and the expenditure of the year to 71,788,843*l.*, there was a surplus of 933,363*l.*

The budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1882, laid before the House of Commons April 5, 1881, were as follows:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£		£
Customs	19,000,000	Consolidated Fund Charges	31,270,000
Excise	27,440,000	Army	16,509,000
Stamps	11,900,000	Home Charges for India .	1,100,000
Land Tax, &c. . .	2,760,000	Navy	10,845,000
Income Tax . . .	11,000,000	Grant in aid to India .	500,000
Post Office . . .	6,800,000	Civil Services . . .	16,087,504
Telegraphs . . .	1,600,000	Customs & Inland Revenue	2,851,208
Crown Lands . . .	390,000	Post Office . . .	3,539,525
Interest on Advances	1,200,000	Telegraph Service . .	1,294,081
Miscellaneous . .	3,000,000	Packet Service . . .	707,767
Total Revenue .	85,990,000	Total Expenditure .	84,705,005

This shows an increase over the actual expenditure of the preceding year of 1,597,000*l.*, and in explaining this increase the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget speech before the House of Commons, dwelt on such items as the Census, the Ordnance Survey, and the necessary augmentation of the Irish Constabulary, stating that the exceptional charge for India and the Transvaal amounted to 1,800,000*l.*, and during the year 1881, to 3,331,000*l.*

The following table shows the total amounts of the estimated and actual gross public revenue for the sixteen financial years from 1866 to 1881, together with the proportion of actual receipts per head of population of the United Kingdom:—

Years ended March 31	REVENUE			Proportion of receipts per head of population
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual receipts at the Exchequer	More (+) or less (—) than Budget	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1866	66,392,000	67,812,292	+ 1,420,292	2 5 1
1867	67,013,000	69,434,568	+ 2,421,568	2 5 8
1868	69,970,000	69,600,218	— 369,782	2 5 6
1869	73,150,000	72,591,991	— 558,009	2 6 8
1870	73,515,000	75,434,252	+ 1,919,252	2 8 4
1871	67,634,000	69,945,220	+ 2,311,220	2 4 5
1872	72,315,000	74,708,314	+ 2,393,314	2 7 3
1873	71,846,000	76,608,770	+ 4,762,770	2 8 2
1874	73,762,000	77,335,657	+ 3,573,657	2 8 2
1875	74,425,000	74,921,873	+ 496,873	2 6 3
1876	76,625,000	77,131,693	+ 506,693	2 7 1
1877	78,412,000	78,565,036	+ 153,036	2 7 6
1878	79,146,000	79,763,299	+ 617,299	2 7 8
1879	83,230,000	83,115,972	— 114,028	2 9 2
1880	83,055,000	81,265,000	— 1,790,000	2 7 7
1881	82,696,000	84,041,288	+ 1,345,288	2 8 9

The following table shows the total amount of the estimated and actual gross public expenditure for the sixteen years from 1866 to 1881, with the difference between the calculated and real expenses, and the proportion of actual payments per head of population :—

Years ended March 31	EXPENDITURE			Proportion of expenditure per head of population of the United Kingdom
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Budget	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1866	67,249,000	65,914,357	-1,334,643	2 4 2
1867	67,031,000	66,780,396	- 250,604	2 4 0
1868	71,287,000	71,236,242	- 50,758	2 6 6
1869	77,858,000	74,971,816	-2,886,184	2 8 6
1870	68,498,000	68,864,752	+ 366,752	2 4 0
1871	69,486,000	69,548,539	+ 62,539	2 4 3
1872	72,433,000	71,490,020	- 942,980	2 5 0
1873	71,663,000	70,714,448	- 948,552	2 4 5
1874	75,511,815	76,466,510	+ 954,695	2 7 7
1875	74,527,000	74,328,040	- 198,960	2 5 10
1876	76,741,000	76,621,773	- 119,227	2 6 10
1877	78,901,000	78,125,227	- 775,773	2 7 2
1878	85,669,000	82,403,495	-3,265,505	2 9 3
1879	86,241,110	85,407,789	- 833,321	2 10 6
1880	85,999,871	84,105,754	-1,894,117	2 9 3
1881	83,840,025	83,107,924	- 732,101	2 8 3

The expenditure for the financial periods 1868 and 1869 included supplemental votes for the Abyssinian expedition, to the amount of 5,600,000*l.*, and the expenditure for the year 1873-74 was inclusive of the sum of 3,200,000*l.* paid for 'Alabama Claims' under the Treaty of Washington. In the expenditure for the year 1875-76 were included disbursements not covered by money raised, to the amount of 276,566*l.*, for the army, and for arrangements for the purchase of Suez Canal shares. The expenditure for 1877-78 included extraordinary disbursements in connection with the Russo-Turkish war, and that for the years 1878-79 and 1879-80 a portion of the cost of the war in South Africa.

It will be seen from the above tables that, during the sixteen financial years, ending March 31, from 1866 to 1881, in the first two there was a large surplus, amounting to 1,897,935*l.* in 1866; and to 2,654,172*l.* in 1867. But in the year ending March 31, 1868, there was a considerable deficit, namely, 1,636,024*l.*, which increased to 2,380,825*l.* in the year ending March 31, 1869, the deficit of both periods being due entirely to the expenditure of the

expedition to Abyssinia. The financial year 1869-70 showed again a surplus of 6,569,500*l.*; the year 1870-71 a surplus of 396,681*l.*; the year 1871-2 a surplus of 3,218,294*l.*; the year 1872-73 a surplus of 5,894,322*l.*; the year 1873-74 a surplus of 869,147*l.*; the year 1874-75 a surplus of 593,833*l.*; the year 1875-76 a surplus of 509,920*l.*; and the year 1876-77 a surplus of 439,809*l.* Finally, the year 1877-78 exhibited a deficit of 2,640,197*l.*, the year 1878-79 a deficit of 2,291,817*l.*, the year 1879-80 a deficit of 2,840,692*l.*, and the year 1880-81 a surplus of 933,364*l.*

During the greater part of the period, there was an almost uninterrupted reduction of taxation. The changes made in taxation in the sixteen years, 1864 to 1879, were as follows:—

Years ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1864	Customs :— Duties reduced : £ Tea 1,641,541 Tobacco 74,055 Charges on bills of lading repealed 180,723 Property tax reduced 2,750,000 Total 4,646,319		Customs :— Duty on chicory : } —increased 6,811 Excise :— Chicory :—increased 1,000 Stage carriages 11,000 Beer dealers :—ad- } ditional licence 2,000 Beer retailers 10,000 Total 30,811	
1865	Customs :— Reduced : Sugar & molasses 1,741,272 Confectionery 3,112 Excise :— Tea licences reduced 15,000 Stamps :— Various reductions 365,000 Property tax red. 1,230,000 Total 3,354,384		Excise :— Occasional licences to retailers } 1,000 Sugar used in brewing :—Duty increased 6,000 Licences :—various trade, imp. } 110,000 Chicory duty increased 2,000 Total 119,000	
1866	Customs :— Tea duty reduced 2,224,981 Stamps :— Fire ins. duty red. 520,000 Property tax red. 2,600,000 Total 5,344,981		Customs :— Sugar-cane juice duty increased } 1,576 Total 1,576	

Years, ending Mar.31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1867	Customs & Excise :— Various reductions in stage carriages duties, and post- horse licences.	£ 601,462	Nil	£ —
1868	Stamps :— Marine Insu- rances reduced . }	210,000	Excise :— Dog licences . .	150,000
	Assessed Taxes :— Dog duty reduced .	105,000	Taxes :— Income-tax incr. .	1,450,000
	Total	315,000	Total	1,600,000
1869	Nil	—	Taxes :— Income-tax incr. .	1,450,000
1870	Customs & Excise :— Various reductions	1,231,687	Customs :— Beer, spruce : in- creased . . }	114
	Stamps :— Fire Ins. repealed Various taxes rep. .	1,000,000 166,983	Excise :— Licences imposed in lieu of Assessed Taxes repealed .	1,112,886
	Income-tax reduced .	1,450,000	Total	1,113,000
	Total	3,848,670		
1871	Customs :— Sugar reduced .	2,783,281	Customs :— Spirits, perfumed, increased . }	2,338
	Excise :— Licences repealed .	40,000	Excise :— Licence to carry Guns imposed Sugar used in Brewing, in- creased . . }	75,000 70,000
	Stamps :— Stamp upon News- papers repealed }	120,000	Total	147,338
	Stamps reduced .	201,400		
	Income-tax reduced .	1,500,000		
	Total	4,644,681		
1872	Customs :— Various small re- ductions . }	45	Customs :— Duties imposed .	131
	Total	45	Taxes :— Income-tax inc. .	3,050,000
			Total	3,050,131

Years ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1873	Customs and Excise :	£	Customs :—	£
	Chicory reduced .	61,868	Chloroform, duty increased . }	64
	Coffee „ .	191,301	Total . .	64
	Income Tax reduced	3,642,000		
	Total .	3,895,169		
1874	Customs :—		Excise :—	
	Sugar Duty red. .	1,617,380	Sugar used in Brewing duty increased . }	30,000
	Excise :—		Total . .	30,000
	Duty repealed .	30,000		
	Income Tax reduced	1,756,000		
	Total .	3,403,380		
1875	Customs and Excise :		Excise :—	
	Duties repealed .	2,771,903	Sugar used in brewing, duty increased . }	57,000
	Income tax reduced	1,840,000	Total . .	57,000
	Total . .	4,611,903		
1876	Excise duties . .	60,000	Nil	
	Stamps repealed .	6,000		
	Total . .	66,000		
1877	Licence Excise } Duties reduced	26,000	Taxes :—	
	Duties on Offices and Pensions reduced	950	Income Tax increased . }	1,966,000
	Income Tax reduced by exemptions	390,000	Total . .	1,966,000
	Total . .	416,950		
1878	Stamps :—			
	Duties reduced .	6,000	Nil	
1879	House Duty reduced	30,000	Income Tax increased	3,600,000
	Tax on Machinery reduced	80,000	Tobacco Duties increased	750,000
	Total . .	110,000	Dog Licences increased	100,000
			Total . .	4,450,000

Years ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1880	Nil	£ —	Customs : Cigars, increased	£ —
1881	Customs repealed :— Malt 23 Vinegar 378 Excise repealed :— Duty on Malt 7,440,000 Duty on Sugar used in brewing } 620,000 Brewers' and Maltster's licenses } 384,000 Total	8,444,401	Excise :— Beer duty (in lieu of malt) } Brewers' licences . } Publicans' licenses } Stamps :— Probate duties 700,000 Income-tax increased } Total	8,760,040 40,000 295,000 1,800,000 11,595,000

The revenue from the most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, underwent many alterations from the time it was established in its present form in 1842, till the year 1881.

The annual revenue during each of the financial years from 1870 to 1881 was as follows :—

Year ending March 31	Tax in £	Annual Receipt	Limitations.
1870	5d.	10,044,000	On incomes of and above £100, with an abatement of £60 on incomes under £200.
1871	4d.	6,350,000	
1872	6d.	9,084,000	
1873	4d.	7,500,000	On incomes of and above £100, with an abatement of £80 on incomes under £300.
1874	3d.	5,691,000	
1875	2d.	4,306,000	
1876	2d.	4,109,000	On incomes of and above £150, with an abatement of £120 on incomes under £400.
1877	3d.	5,280,000	
1878	3d.	5,820,000	
1879	5d.	8,710,000	
1880	5d.	9,230,000	
1881	6d.	10,650,000	

The total amount annually raised by local taxation was as follows in the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 31, 1874, this being the latest official return :—

Divisions	Receipts from Taxes	Raised by Loans	Total local Revenue from all sources
England and Wales	£ 23,897,029	£ 8,201,499	£ 37,731,198
Scotland (partly estimated)	2,372,557	149,494	3,202,714
Ireland	2,996,009	129,493	4,599,908
Total for United Kingdom	29,265,595	8,480,486	45,533,815

The following table exhibits the amount of the various branches of local expenditure in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 31, 1874:—

Local Expenditure	Amount
ENGLAND AND WALES.	
In the Metropolis:—	
Poor Relief, including Workhouse Loans repaid	£ 1,636,541
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates	136,507
Local Management by Vestries, &c. (exclusive of Metropolitan Board of Works), Maintenance of Roads, &c., Watering, Lighting, Sewerage, &c.	1,773,048
Metropolitan Board of Works: Local Public Works, Sewerage, &c.	1,516,964
Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers of City of London, Local Public Works, Sewerage, &c.	1,385,015
Metropolitan Police	1,136,371
School Boards	1,041,601
Burial Boards, &c.	743,448
	56,710
Total Local Expenditure in Metropolis	7,653,157
Country Districts:—	
Poor Relief, including Workhouse Loans repaid	6,053,998
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates	583,154
County purposes: Police, Prisons, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	6,637,152
Municipal Boroughs for Public Works, Police, &c.	2,780,165
Urban Sanitary Authorities	3,573,433
Rural " " " " " "	7,958,208
	159,419
For Maintenance of Public Roads, by—	
Highway Boards	1,575,608
Turnpike Trusts	671,099
School Boards	1,214,617
Burial Boards for Public Cemeteries	341,971
Other purposes	422,465
Total Local Expenditure in Country Districts	25,334,137
Coast Districts:—	
For Erection, Maintenance, and Repairs of Commercial Harbours	3,082,571
For Erection, Maintenance, and Repairs of Lighthouses, &c., and for Pilotage and saving Life at Sea	680,689
Total England and Wales	36,750,554

Local Expenditure		Amount
SCOTLAND.		£
Parochial Boards for Relief of the Poor		851,365
Town Authorities		1,176,000
County Assessments: Police, Prisons, Roads, &c.		258,000
Turnpike Trusts		180,158
School Boards		327,847
Other purposes		364,172
Total Scotland		3,157,542
IRELAND.		
Poor Relief		1,000,880
Town Authorities		663,776
Grand Jury Cess: Roads, Bridges, Prisons, &c.		1,139,583
Police		1,214,183
Harbours and Lights		477,861
Other purposes		119,341
Total Ireland		4,615,624
Total United Kingdom		44,523,720

According to a return issued in the Parliamentary session of 1876, the total amount of taxes actually received at the Exchequer amounted to 65,353,000*l.* in the financial year ending March 31, 1874. Adding this sum to the 29,247,595*l.* raised in the same period by local taxes—exclusive of loans—the total taxation of the United Kingdom in the year was 94,600,595*l.*, or 2*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* per head of the population.

The largest branch of national expenditure, amounting to three-fourths of the receipts from local taxation in the United Kingdom, is that for the interest and management of the National Debt. The expenditure on this account more than quintupled in the course of the last hundred years, since the war of independence of the United States. At the commencement of the American struggle, in 1775, the total charge for interest and management was less than 4½ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to 9½ millions. The twenty years warfare with France, from 1793 to 1814, added nearly 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, which had risen to 32 millions in 1817, year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequer. Since this date, the capital of the debt went on decreasing, the total decrease to the present time, amounting to 56 millions sterling, bringing with it a decline of the annual charge for interest and management to the amount of upwards of five millions.

The following table exhibits the growth of the debt from its origin to the year 1881, at various periods :—

Periods	Capital of Debt	Interest and Manage- ment
Debt at the Revolution, in 1689	£ 664,263	£ 39,855
Excess of debt contracted during the reign of William III. above debt paid off	15,730,439	1,271,087
Debt at the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	16,394,702	1,310,942
Debt contracted during Queen Anne's reign	37,750,661	2,040,416
Debt at the accession of George I., in 1714	54,145,363	3,351,358
Debt paid off during the reign of George I., above debt contracted	2,053,125	1,133,807
Debt at the accession of George II., in 1727	52,092,238	2,217,551
Debt contracted from the accession of George II. till the peace of Paris in 1763, three years after the accession of George III.	86,773,192	2,634,500
Debt in 1763	138,865,430	4,852,051
Paid during peace, from 1763 to 1775	10,281,795	380,480
Debt at the commencement of the American war, in 1775	128,583,635	4,471,571
Debt contracted during the American war	121,267,993	4,980,201
Debt at the conclusion of the American war, in 1784	249,851,628	9,451,772
Paid during peace from 1784 to 1793	10,501,380	243,277
Debt at the commencement of the French war, in 1793	239,350,148	9,208,495
Debt contracted during the French war	601,500,343	22,829,696
Total funded and unfunded debt on the 1st of February, 1817, when the English and Irish Exchequers were consolidated	840,850,491	32,038,191
Debt cancelled from the 1st of February, 1817, to 5th of January, 1836	53,211,675	2,894,674
Debt, and charge thereon 5th of January, 1836	787,638,816	29,143,517
Debt, including terminable annuities, and charge thereon, 31st of March, 1881	768,703,692	28,448,598

The capital of the national debt varied as follows during the fifteen years, ending March 31, from 1867 to 1881 :—

Financial Years ended March 31	Debt			
	Funded	Terminable Annuities.	Unfunded	Total
	£	£	£	£
1867	770,188,625	25,607,076	7,956,800	803,752,501
1868	741,844,981	53,258,874	7,911,100	803,014,955
1869	741,112,640	51,913,623	9,896,100	802,922,363
1870	741,514,681	49,667,479	6,761,500	797,943,660
1871	732,043,270	54,413,310	6,091,000	792,547,580
1872	731,756,962	52,286,775	5,155,100	789,198,837
1873	727,374,082	50,201,768	4,829,100	782,404,950
1874	723,514,005	48,024,178	4,479,600	776,017,783
1875	714,797,715	52,311,487	5,239,000	772,348,202
1876	713,657,517	49,078,792	11,401,800	774,138,109
1877	712,621,355	46,549,819	13,943,800	773,114,974
1878	710,843,007	43,644,057	20,603,000	775,090,064
1879	709,430,593	40,345,454	25,870,100	775,646,147
1880	710,476,359	36,222,976	27,344,900	774,044,235
1881	709,078,526	37,547,666	22,077,500	768,703,692

The alterations in amounts of unfunded debt after 1867 were caused by the conversion of stock into terminable annuities. The unfunded debt was inclusive of Suez Canal bonds to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* in 1876, of 3,990,900*l.* in 1877, of 3,929,200*l.* in 1878, of 3,866,300*l.* in 1879, and of 3,801,000*l.* in 1880.

The balances in the Exchequer for the sixteen years from 1866 to 1881 amounted to the following sums :—

Financial Year ended March 31	Amount	Financial Years ended March 31	Amount
	£		£
1866	5,851,314	1874	7,442,854
1867	7,294,151	1875	6,265,322
1868	4,781,846	1876	5,119,587
1869	4,707,259	1877	5,988,650
1870	3,606,647	1878	6,243,389
1871	7,023,435	1879	6,915,756
1872	9,342,652	1880	3,273,428
1873	11,992,705	1881	5,923,662

By the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the session of 1875, the national debt is to be gradually reduced by means of a new permanent Sinking Fund, maintained by annual votes of the legislature. The charge of the Sinking Fund for the financial year ending March 31, 1876, was fixed at 27,400,000*l.*; for the year 1876-77 at 27,700,000*l.*; and for every subsequent year at 28,000,000*l.* It was also provided that the charges under this head should be entered under the Consolidated Fund.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The maintenance of a standing army, in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1690. From that time to the present, the number of troops which the security of the kingdom and its possessions rendered it necessary to maintain, as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The amount of the military force to be maintained for the year is always a matter for the decision of the Government. The question is annually brought under consideration, shortly before the commencement of the parliamentary session, at a meeting of the Cabinet, when, on the basis of communications made by the Commander-in-Chief, a decision is arrived at as to the number of officers and men, of each arm of the service, to be maintained for the coming year. Upon this decision, the Secretary of State for War frames the 'Army Estimates,' or detailed accounts of the strength and cost of the army, which are submitted in 'votes'—25 in the estimates of 1881-82—to the approval of the House of Commons.

Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army. Formerly in time of war, or rebellion, the troops, kept only at such periods, were subject to martial law, and liable to be severely punished for mutiny or desertion. But when armies began to be maintained in time of peace, questions of discipline arose. The common law, which alone prevailed, knew of no distinction between a citizen and a soldier, so that, if the soldier deserted, he could only be punished for breach of contract; if he struck his officer, he was only liable to an indictment for the assault. Such questions soon came before the tribunals, and Chief Justice Holt, when Recorder of London, decided that, although the King may, by his prerogative, enlist soldiers, even in time of peace, still if there was no statute passed to punish mutiny, and to subject them to a particular discipline, they could not be punished for any military offence, and they were only amenable to the same laws as the rest of the King's subjects. Hence the authority of Parliament became necessary for the maintenance of military discipline. Parliament granted this in an Act, limited in its duration to one year, which Act was subsequently passed at the commencement of every session under the name of the 'Mutiny Act,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code. Subject to such restrictions, the army has now become a recognised part of the constitution, under the will of Parliament.

According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1881, the regular army of the United Kingdom—exclusive of India—during the year ending March 31, 1882, is to consist of 7,221 commissioned officers, 17,702 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 108,287 rank and file, being a total of 133,210 men of all ranks. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, and miscellaneous establishments:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
Officers on the General and Departmental Staff:—			
General staff			
Army accountants	256	146	—
Chaplain's department	254	—	—
Medical and veterinary department	87	—	—
Commissariat department, &c.	676	—	—
	337	—	—
Total Staff	1,609	263	—
REGIMENTS:			
Royal horse artillery, including riding establishment	115	218	2,445
Cavalry, including life and horse guards	581	1,381	10,420
Royal artillery	665	1,540	16,637
Royal engineers	382	797	4,001
Army Service Corps	2	525	2,503
Infantry, including foot guards	3,223	7,048	68,400
Army hospital corps	52	310	1,590
West India regiments	100	156	1,580
Colonial corps, including Gun Lascars	20	57	482
Total Regiments	5,140	12,032	108,058
Staff of Militia:—			
Artillery and engineers	52	856	—
Infantry	253	4,078	—
Total Militia Staff	305	4,934	—
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS:			
Instruction in gunnery and engineering	22	63	71
Royal military academy, Woolwich	23	20	8
Royal military college, Sandhurst	35	21	18
Staff College	6	2	2
Regimental schools	16	174	—
Manufacturing establishments	19	39	—
Various ditto	46	124	50
Total Miscellaneous	167	443	149

Year 1880-81.	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
RECAPITULATION:			
Total, general and departmental staff	1,609	263	—
„ regiments	5,140	12,032	108,068
„ staff of Militia	305	5,034	—
„ miscellaneous ditto	167	443	149
Total regular army, the cost of which is defrayed from Army Grants	7,221	17,772	108,217

The following table exhibits, after official returns, the number of men, rank and file, maintained for service in the United Kingdom since the year 1800, at quinquennial periods up to 1870, and from that date to 1881, on the 1st of January in every year:—

Year	Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry	Total
1800	14,003	6,935	421	49,386	70,745
1805	17,839	13,692	786	74,014	106,331
1810	20,405	16,814	974	74,325	112,518
1815	14,913	9,617	1,322	54,879	80,731
1820	9,900	4,046	371	46,799	61,116
1825	7,710	3,463	452	34,639	46,264
1830	8,036	4,037	682	35,339	48,094
1835	7,389	4,017	566	35,242	47,214
1840	7,190	4,118	544	38,624	50,476
1845	7,507	4,183	647	47,533	59,870
1850	8,108	7,353	1,201	50,415	67,077
1855	7,105	8,569	885	32,783	49,342
1860	11,389	14,045	1,707	62,366	89,507
1865	11,015	13,338	2,624	51,433	78,410
1870	10,910	14,469	2,890	56,092	84,361
1871	10,792	13,529	2,632	55,519	82,472
1872	11,765	14,334	3,356	64,947	94,402
1873	12,745	16,892	3,662	67,846	101,145
1874	13,051	19,205	3,646	62,817	98,719
1876	13,375	17,856	4,007	61,037	96,275
1881	12,934	19,016	5,223	76,017	113,190

The distribution of the army on the 1st of January, 1881, was as follows:—38 per cent. of the British army were stationed in England and Wales, 2 per cent. in Scotland, 16 per cent. in Ireland, and 44 per cent. abroad.

The total force of the British army in India was stated to amount to 62,548 men of all ranks in the estimates of 1881-82. The number in the year 1871-72 amounted to 62,864, in 1872-73 to

62,957, in 1874-75 to 62,840, in 1875-76 to 62,850, in 1876-77 to 62,849, and from 1877 to 1881 of 62,653 men. (See *India*, p. 685.)

The troops here enumerated do not constitute the whole armed force of the United Kingdom; but the army estimates for the year ending March 31, 1882, as well as former years, contained votes of money for four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces, namely, the militia, the yeomanry cavalry, the volunteer corps, and the enrolled pensioners and army reserve force. The total number of militia provided for in the army estimates of 1880-81, was 139,111, of which number 113,484 men were in training at the end of 1879. The total number of yeomanry cavalry provided for was 14,511, of which number there was 10,508 in training at the same date. The total number of volunteers provided for in the army estimates of 1880-81, was 245,648, of whom there were in training 206,265 at the end of 1879. The total of volunteers comprised 43,499 artillery, 600 light horse, 9,870 engineers, 120 mounted rifles, and 119,119 rifle volunteers, with a staff of 1,440. Finally, the number of enrolled pensioners and army reserve force provided for in the army estimates of 1880-81, was 47,000, divided into two classes, 23,000 men forming the first, and 23,000 the second class.

The total cost of the British army, provided for by Parliament in the army estimates for 1881-82, was calculated at 16,109,500*l.*; but from this amount there was deducted the sum of 561,000*l.* for 'estimated exchequer extra receipts,' leaving the net charge as army services for the year ending March 31, 1881, at 14,980,300*l.* The following is an abstract of the votes of the army estimates for the year 1881-82, with the corresponding sums of the financial year 1880-81:—

ARMY ESTIMATES.		
I. REGULAR FORCES:		
	1880-81	1881-82
General staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges	£ 4,579,000	£ 4,436,000
Divine service	50,700	52,400
Administration of martial law	29,800	39,800
Medical establishment and services	308,400	300,500
II. AUXILIARY AND RESERVE FORCES:		
Militia pay and allowances	552,900	476,800
Yeomanry cavalry	74,400	73,900
Volunteer corps	539,600	540,500
Enrolled pensioners and army reserve force	208,800	218,800
III. COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENTS AND SERVICES:		
Commissariat establishments and wages	427,700	404,800
Provisions, transport, and other services	3,100,000	3,411,000
Clothing establishments and supplies	850,100	780,000
Manufacture and repair of war stores	1,245,000	1,170,000
IV. WORKS AND BUILDINGS		
Superintending establishment and expenditure for works, buildings, and repairs, at home and abroad	853,000	758,900

V. VARIOUS SERVICES:		
	1880-81	1881-82
Military education	£ 162,200	£ 164,100
Miscellaneous services	36,400	40,100
Administration of the army	215,900	222,200
Total effective services	13,243,900	13,089,900
VI. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:		
Rewards for military service	33,900	34,000
Pay of general officers	92,000	129,700
Pay of reduced and retired officers	892,700	1,054,700
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	126,200	124,200
Pensions for wounds	16,500	17,000
In-pensions	34,300	33,900
Out-pensions	1,312,000	1,386,500
Superannuation allowances	196,500	202,200
Militia and volunteer corps	39,300	37,400
Total non-effective services	2,743,400	3,019,600
RECAPITULATION:		
Effective services	13,243,900	13,089,900
Non-effective services	2,743,400	3,019,600
Total effective and non-effective services	15,987,300	16,109,500

It will be seen that the estimates for 1881-82 showed a net increase of 122,200*l.* as compared with the previous year's vote; the amount of the vote in 1880-80 having been 15,987,300*l.*—inclusive of various sums voted upon supplementary estimates—and the amount of the estimate for 1881-82 being 16,109,500*l.* The amount paid into the exchequer as extra receipts, during the year 1880-81, was 564,000*l.*, as compared with 561,000*l.* estimated to be paid in during 1880-81. The Exchequer Extra Receipts are derived from supplies voted in the army estimates of previous years and not expended, and include contributions from Colonial revenues in aid of the military expenditure of the United Kingdom.

Under various laws of army organisation, completed in 1876, Great Britain and Ireland are partitioned into ten military districts or general officers' commands. These are further divided into sub-districts, the division varying with the arms of the service. For the infantry there are 66 sub-districts, commanded by line colonels; for the artillery there are 12 sub-districts, commanded by artillery colonels; and for the cavalry there are two districts, commanded by cavalry colonels. The authority of the Commander-in-Chief is distributed, in the first instance, to the general officers commanding districts, and passes downward from them to the infantry colonels, the artillery colonels, and the cavalry colonels. The brigade of an infantry sub-district consists, as a rule, of two line battalions, two militia battalions, the brigade dépôt, rifle volunteer corps, and infantry of the army reserve. Of the two line

battalions one is generally abroad and the second at one of the home stations. An artillery sub-district contains, in addition to the royal artillery, the militia artillery, and that of the volunteers and of the army reserve; and a cavalry colonel similarly has command, not merely over the cavalry regiments within his district, but over the yeomanry, volunteers, and reserve cavalry. The colonel of each district is responsible for the training, inspection, recruiting, and instruction of all the forces under his command.

A Parliamentary return issued in the session of 1879, and bearing the date of the War Office of August 16, 1878, gives as follows the numbers of commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers and men, native of each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, composing the army:

	English	Scottish	Irish
Commissioned officers	5,738	785	1,386
Non-commissioned officers and men	124,708	14,235	39,121
	130,446	15,020	40,507

The infantry of the line, largest branch of the service, was officered, at the date of the return, by 3,232 Englishmen, 439 Scotsmen, and 926 Irishmen, while the rank and file consisted of 74,367 Englishmen, 9,477 Scotsmen, and 29,448 Irishmen.

It appears from a report of the Director-General of Military Education, issued as a Parliamentary paper in 1874, that, on the 1st of January, 1874, out of regiments and corps amounting to 178,356 men, 10,724 could neither read nor write, 9,543 could read but not write, 99,910 could read and write, and 58,179 were better educated. There exists compulsory education in the army, the rule laid down being that every recruit is obliged to attend school until he is in possession of a fourth class certificate of education.

The establishments for military educational purposes comprise the Council of Military Education, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst, Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, Department for Instruction of Artillery Officers, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1880-81, the sum provided for military education was 162,215*l.*, representing a decrease of 3,621*l.* over the previous year. The two principal educational establishments for officers are the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst. In the army estimates of 1880-81, the cost of the Woolwich Academy was set down at 40,980*l.*, and of the Sandhurst Colleges at 48,643*l.* At Sandhurst, 20 'Queen's cadets' are educated for the Indian army, for which 3,000*l.* per annum is paid out of the revenues of India.

2. *Navy.*

The government of the navy, vested originally in a Lord High Admiral, has been carried on since the reign of Queen Anne—with the exception of a short period, April 1827 to September 1828, when the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., revived the ancient title—by a Board, known as the Board of Admiralty, and the members of which are styled 'Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.' The Board consists of five members, namely, the First Lord, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and four assistant commissioners, styled, respectively, Senior Naval Lord, Third Lord, Junior Naval Lord, and Civil Lord. Under the Board is a Financial Secretary, changing, like the five Lords, with the Government in power; while the fixed administration, independent of the state of political parties, consists of two Permanent Secretaries, and a number of heads of departments, the Controller of the Navy, the Accountant-General, Director-General of the Medical Department, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, Director of Transports, Director of Contracts, Director of Naval Construction, Director of Naval Ordnance, and the Superintendents of Victualling and Stores. The First Lord has supreme authority, and all questions of importance are left to his decision. The Senior Naval Lord directs the movements of the fleet, and is responsible for its discipline. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for the manning and officering of the Fleet and the Reserve Forces. The Junior Naval Lord deals with the victualling of the fleets, and with the transport department. The Civil Lord controls the civil establishments. The Parliamentary and Financial Secretary is answerable for purchases of stores, and all questions in which expenditure of any kind is involved. He represents the Admiralty in the House of Commons when the First Lord is a Peer.

The navy of the United Kingdom is a perpetual establishment, and the statutes and orders by which it is governed and its discipline maintained—unlike the military laws, which the Sovereign has absolute power to frame under the authority of an Act of Parliament—have been permanently established and defined with great precision by the legislature. The distinction also prevails in the mode of voting the charge for these two forces. For the army, the first vote sanctions the *number* of men to be maintained; the second, the charge for their pay and maintenance. For the navy, no vote is taken for the number of men; the first vote is for the *wages* of the stated number of men and boys to be maintained; and though the result may be the same, this distinction exists both in practice and principle.

According to the naval estimates granted by Parliament in the session of 1881, the expenditure for the navy, for the year ending March 31, 1882, will be 10,492,935*l.* as compared with 10,586,894*l.* voted for the year 1879–80, or a decrease of 93,959*l.* The fol.

lowing is an abstract of the estimates for 1881-82 as compared with the votes for 1880-81:—

NAVY ESTIMATES.

	1880-81 £	1879-80 £
Wages to seamen and marines	2,721,536	2,704,226
Victuals and clothing for ditto	1,013,524	1,014,481
Admiralty office	179,485	180,583
Coastguard service, royal naval coast volunteers, and royal naval reserve	194,278	194,481
Scientific branch	113,107	120,382
Dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad	1,343,585	1,446,346
Victualling yards and transport establishments at home and abroad	71,160	71,917
Medical establishments at home and abroad	63,445	65,969
Marine divisions	21,402	22,138
Naval stores, and ships built by contract:		
Naval stores	1,011,000	1,172,700
Ships &c. built by contract	769,000	683,239
New works, building, machinery, and repairs	558,950	550,141
Medicines and medical stores	75,150	70,460
Martial law and charges	9,250	10,069
Miscellaneous services	135,760	127,421
Total for the effective service	8,280,632	8,434,553
Half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to officers of the navy and royal marines	895,156	877,890
Military pensions and allowances	823,219	847,035
Civil pensions and allowances	322,428	337,991
Total for the naval service	10,321,435	10,497,469

FOR THE SERVICE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Army department (conveyance of troops)	171,500	228,450
Grand total	10,492,935	10,725,919

A supplementary grant for the navy, amounting to 83,000*l.*, was made by Parliament late in the session of 1881.

The number of seamen and marines provided for the naval service in the estimates for 1881-82 was as follows:—

FOR THE FLEET:

Seamen	35,700
Boys, including 2,200 for training	4,900
	40,600
Marines, afloat	6,200
" on shore	6,800
	13,000
Total	53,600

FOR THE COASTGUARD:

Afloat (included with fleet) and On shore, officers and men	4,000
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INDIAN SERVICE:

Officers and men	1,200
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Grand Total 58,800

Included in the number of 35,700 seamen of the fleet, provided for in the estimates of 1881-82 were 136 flag officers; 30 officers superintending dockyards and naval establishments; and 2,691 other commissioned officers, on active service.

The efficient strength of the navy of the United Kingdom is shown

The most important division of the navy, the ironclad fleet of war, consisted, at the end of 1881, of 68 ships, afloat and building, of which number 48 were described as efficient, while 3 were not strictly British, being built solely for the defence of the Colonies, and 17 had become inefficient for naval warfare. The following is a tabulated list of the 48 efficient ironclads, divided into five classes, according to strength of armour and armament, and mode of construction. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each ship, first, the minimum and maximum thickness of armour; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk (*) before their names were not completed, at the end of 1881:—

Ships in Commission	Dec. 1, 1879	Dec. 1, 1880
Sea-going steamers:—		
Ironclad line-of-battle ships	10	9
Other " "	6	5
Ironclad frigates and corvettes	26	10
Other " "	7	28
Sloops and small vessels	66	60
Total sea-going steamers	115	110
Reserve steamers and sailing vessels:—		
First reserve steamers	12	12
Receiving and depôt steamers	6	6
" " " sailing vessels	13	12
Surveying steamers	4	4
Troop ships, steamers	6	6
Store ships, steamers	2	1
Tenders, steamers	37	37
" " sailing vessels	11	11
Coast-guard cruisers, steamers	4	6
" " sailing vessels	22	23
Gunnery training vessels, and sloops, sailing	9	9
Drill ships for the Naval Reserve	9	9
Total reserve steamers and sailing vessels	131	133
Total navy	246	243

YEAR-BOOK, 1882.

Names of ironclads	Armour thickness; inches	Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
FIRST CLASS:					
Inflexible	16 to 24	4	81-ton		
Dreadnought	14	4	38-ton	8,000	11,406
Devastation	12 to 14	4	35-ton	8,000	10,886
Thunderer	12 to 14	2	38-ton	6,652	9,387
*Colossus	16 to 18	2	35-ton	6,270	9,387
*Majestic	16 to 18	4	38-ton	5,500	9,150
	16 to 18	4	38-ton	6,000	9,146
SECOND CLASS:					
Neptune	10 to 12	4	35-ton	6,000	9,000
*Agamemnon	10 to 12	4	25-ton	6,000	8,492
*Ajax	10 to 12	4	25-ton	6,000	8,492
Superb	10 to 12	4	25-ton	7,430	8,760
Belleisle	10	4	25-ton	3,200	4,720
Orion	10 to 12	4	25-ton	3,900	4,720
Glatton	10 to 12	2	25-ton	2,868	4,912
Rupert	9 to 14	2	18-ton	4,200	5,358
Hotspur	8 to 12	1	25-ton	3,497	4,010
*Conqueror	4 (steel)	2	25 ton	4,500	6,200
Polyphemus	3 (steel)	no	guns	5,500	2,640
THIRD CLASS:					
Monarch	8 to 10	4	25-ton		
		2	6½-ton	7,842	8,322
Hercules	6 to 9	8	18-ton		
		2	12-ton	7,200	8,677
Sultan	6 to 9	4	6½-ton		
		8	18-ton	8,629	9,286
Alexandra	8 to 12	4	12-ton		
		2	25-ton	9,492	8,615
Téméraire	8 to 11	10	18-ton		
		4	25-ton	7,700	8,540
*Collingwood	8 to 10	4 (steel)	18-ton	7,000	9,150
Nelson	8 to 10	4	35-ton	6,640	7,323
		8	12-ton	6,070	7,323
Northampton	8 to 10	4	18-ton		
		8	12-ton	3,370	5,439
Shannon	8 to 10	2	18-ton		
		6	12-ton	6,521	7,551
Bellerophon	4 to 9	10	12-ton		
		4	6½-ton	4,021	6,034
Audacious	6 to 8	14	12-ton	4,832	6,034
Invincible	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,268	6,034
Iron Duke	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,913	6,333
Swiftsure	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,892	6,660
Triumph	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,703	4,394
Penelope	5 to 6	10	12-ton		
FOURTH CLASS:					
Cyclops	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,660	3,430
Gorgon	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,670	3,430
Hecate	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,755	3,430
Hydra	6 to 10	4	18 ton	1,472	3,430

Armour-clad ships	Armour thickness ; inches	Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
FIFTH CLASS:					
Warrior . . .	4½	{ 1 1 10	{ 9-ton 6½-ton 9-ton	5,469	9,137
Black Prince . .	4½	{ 16 10	{ 6½-ton 12-ton	5,772	9,137
Minotaur . . .	5½	{ 7 10	{ 6½-ton 12-ton	6,702	10,627
Achilles . . .	4½	{ 6 10	{ 6½-ton 12-ton	5,722	9,694
Agincourt . . .	5½	{ 16 10	{ 6½-ton 12-ton	6,867	10,627
Northumberland . .	5½	{ 16 18	{ 6½-ton 6½-ton	6,558	10,627
Lord Warden . .	4½ to 5½	18	6½-ton	6,706	7,842
Hector . . .	4½	18	6½-ton	3,256	6,713
Valiant . . .	4½	18	6½-ton	3,256	6,713
Defence . . .	4½	16	6½-ton	2,537	6,070
Resistance . . .	4½	18	6½-ton	2,537	6,070

The following is a succinct description of the most notable ironclads, under their divisions, as in the preceding tabular list, into five classes:—

First class.—Six turret-ships for great naval warfare at home and abroad: the *Inflexible*, the *Dreadnought*, the *Devastation*, the *Thunderer*, the *Colossus*, and the *Majestic*. The requirements aimed at in the construction of this class of ironclads were to carry the heaviest possible guns and armour, to be very manageable, and to have room for a large supply of coal. The principal war-ship of this class, the *Inflexible*, built at Portsmouth dockyard, and completed in 1878, is 320 feet in length, and 75 feet in breadth at the water line, with a total weight of armour 3,155 tons. The power and strength of the ship is concentrated in its central part, which forms a citadel 12 feet high, one half above and half below the water, is 75 feet broad and 110 feet long, and encloses within its rectangular walls the engines and boilers, the base of the turrets, the hydraulic loading gear, the magazines, and all those parts of the ship which are most vulnerable. Its walls are 41 inches thick, and consist of armour-plates varying in thickness from 16 inches to 24 inches, with strong teak backing between and behind the plates. The ship extends 18 feet below the citadel and 105 feet before and behind it, and the office of these extramural portions, which are in the main unarmoured, is to float the citadel, described by the designer as ‘a rectangular armoured castle.’ The central part of this armoured castle is filled by the two turrets, 12 feet high, with an internal diameter of 28 feet, placed to the right and left—unlike all other double turret ships, where both

stand in a line—each holding two 81-ton guns, capable of firing 1,650lb. shot, with a charge of 300 lbs. powder. The *Inflexible* was originally designed to be a mastless turret-ship, but when already far advanced in construction, it was decided by the Admiralty that there should be two iron masts, 96 feet and 83 feet high, with brig-rigged sails 18,470 square feet in area.—The three next war-ships of the first class, the *Dreadnought*, the *Devastation*, and the *Thunderer*, are mastless, and dependent, therefore, solely on steam-power. Their speed, like that of the *Inflexible*, averages thirteen knots an hour; they have two independent screws and two sets of engines, and they carry 1,600 tons of coal, or sufficient to take them over a distance of 6,000 miles. The deck is given up in heavy weather to the waves; but a narrow deck-house, running between the two turrets, is so spread out at the top as to form a spacious hurricane or flying-deck, 24 feet above water. The last two of the six turret-ships of the first class, the *Colossus* and the *Majestic*, were in course of construction at the end of 1881. They differ from the preceding ones in being built entirely of steel, instead of iron. They are sister-ships, 325 feet in length, and 68 feet in extreme breadth. Like the *Inflexible*, both have a central armoured citadel, about one-third the length of the ship, rising high out of the water; and two submerged ends on which are raised unarmoured structures, which complete the form of the vessel and provide space for her crew of 400 officers and men, stores, and fuel, besides providing these portions of the ship with the necessary stability. The turrets are placed *en échelon*, so as to command a fore-and-aft fire from all the guns. The *Colossus* and the *Majestic* are expected to be completed before the end of 1882.

Second class—Eleven ships constructed for ocean warfare, but inferior in power to those of the first class. At the head of the list stands the *Neptune*, built in the Thames, by order of the Emperor of Brazil, and called originally the *Indipendenza*, but purchased in March 1878 by the British Government for 640,350*l.* Besides being of great strength, the *Neptune* has a powerful ram, made of hardened gun-metal. The following two ships of this class, the *Agamemnon* and *Ajax*, exact imitations of the *Inflexible*, were in course of being completed at the end of 1881, the first at Chatham, and the second at Pembroke dockyard. The next three ships in the list, the *Superb*, the *Belleisle*, and the *Orion*, were purchased in March 1878 by the British Government, for the respective sums of 452,895*l.*, of 240,000*l.*, and of 126,825*l.*, having been constructed in the Thames, by order of Turkey. The next in this class are three rams, the *Glatton*, the *Rupert*, and the *Hotspur*. Nearly all British ironclads are fitted to act occasionally as rams, but in the *Glatton*, the *Rupert*, and the *Hotspur*, built in 1870-72, the ramming

power is made the principal object. The ram, in these three iron-clads, has its sharp point about eight feet below the water-line, and twelve feet in advance of the upright portion of the stern. Another of the vessels of this class, the *Conqueror*, was on the stocks at the end of 1881. The last, the *Polyphemus*, constructed at Chatham dockyard, is intended to represent an entirely new type of ship for aggressive naval warfare. The *Polyphemus* may be described as simply a steel tube, deeply immersed, the convex deck rising but 4 feet 6 inches above the water line. She carries no masts and sails, nor any heavy guns, her whole power being concentrated in a powerful ram bow, 12 feet long, and, under it, a large 'torpedo port,' which will enable Whitehead torpedoes to be ejected right ahead of the ship. There are also two 'torpedo ports' on each side amidships, from which they will be ejected on the broadsides. The *Polyphemus* was commenced in Sept. 1878, and was expected to be ready for sea at the end of 1882.

Third class—A number of rigged ships for cruising, foremost among them the *Monarch*, the *Hercules*, the *Sultan*, the *Alexandra*, the *Téméraire*, the *Nelson*, the *Northampton*, and the *Shannon*. The *Monarch*, sole rigged turret-ship of the ironclad navy, launched in 1869, has 8-inch armour only at the water-line, with 10-inch armour over the port-holes, and 8-inch over the rest of each of the two turrets. Both the *Hercules* and the *Sultan*, completed in 1870, carry 9-inch armour at the water-line, and 6-inch and 8-inch over the turrets. Similar in design to the last two vessels, but rather stronger, and with improvements in construction, are the *Alexandra*, launched in 1875; the *Téméraire*, which embodies in its construction both the turret and broadside principle; the twin ships *Nelson* and *Northampton*, built at Glasgow; and the *Shannon*, all launched in 1876. A subdivision of this class is formed by the *Bellerophon*, the *Audacious*, the *Invincible*, the *Iron Duke*, the *Swiftsure*, and the *Triumph*, in the first list, and the *Penelope* and the *Repulse* in the second. The whole of the vessels of this class are broadsides, very powerful for their size, and especially adapted for foreign service.

Fourth class—A small group of ships, originally deemed very powerful, but at present only fitted for coast defence. The group consists of four mastless turret ships, the *Cyclops*, the *Gorgon*, the *Hecate*, and the *Hydra*, built during the years 1870 and 1871. Each of these vessels has two turrets, with two 18-ton guns in each turret, a hull 225 feet long and 45 feet beam, covered by a belt of armour seven feet wide in two strakes, the upper one eight inches thick and the lower one six inches thick amidships, tapering fore and aft. Above the hull is raised a breastwork, 117 feet by 34 feet, plated with 6 ft. 6 in. of armour, varying in thickness from

eight to nine inches. This breastwork protects the engines and machinery for working the turrets, which are built at either end.

Fifth class—A number of partly antiquated rigged ships for cruising: the Warrior, the Black Prince, the Minotaur, the Achilles, the Agincourt, the Northumberland, and the Lord Warden, in the first list, and the Hector, the Valiant, the Defence, and the Resistance in the second. The vessels of this class vary greatly in size, but their armament, strength, and speed are very similar. All are of considerable speed, varying from 14 to 15 knots an hour; nevertheless their great length and consequent 'unhandiness,' together with limited fighting power, render them unfit for anything beyond the protection, or destruction, of mercantile fleets. Next in rank to the Warrior and Minotaur, of lesser power as well as speed, stands the Lord Warden, wooden ship. A subdivision of the class, imperfectly armed and protected, are the old ironclads, Hector, Valiant, Defence, and Resistance, constructed in the years 1861 to 1863.

The ironclads not included in the preceding list are three small vessels for colonial defence: the Abyssinia and the Magdala, stationed permanently at Bombay, and the Cerberus, built at the cost of the government of Victoria, stationed permanently at Melbourne. Their armour thickness varies from 6 to 10 inches, and each carries four 18-ton guns. They form part of Her Majesty's navy for the defence of the colonies. There are, besides, a number of ironclads held to be non-efficient, namely, the iron turret-ship Prince Albert, and seven ships of the Warrior class, namely, the Lord Clyde, the Caladonia, the Ocean, the Royal Sovereign, the Prince Consort, the Royal Oak, the Royal Alfred, and the Zealous. These converted line-of-battle ships, carrying from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch armour, were condemned in the years 1876 to 1879. Condemned also as inefficient are the iron-clad wooden sloops Research, Pallas, Favourite, and Enterprise; the gun-vessels Viper, Vixen, and Waterwitch, the last on the hydraulic principle of propulsion; and the floating batteries Erebus and Terror, built during the Russian war.

Besides the ironclads above named, a new cruising turret ship, to be called the *Impérieuse*, was designed, but not actually commenced, at the end of 1881. The *Impérieuse* will be 315 ft. long, 61 ft. beam, and have a load displacement of 7,300 tons. She will differ from any ship in the service, or afloat, in being built with four barbette turrets and having an outer casing of wood.

Among the unarmoured ships of the British navy, the chief are three iron-built frigates, the Shah, the Inconstant, and the Raleigh. The Shah, launched in Sept. 1873, an iron screw frigate, cased with wood, of 5,700 tons burthen and 7,500 horse-power, carrying 26 guns—two 12-ton, sixteen $6\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, and eight 64-pounders—is reported the swiftest vessel in the navy.

Area and Population.

The population was thus distributed over the various divisions of the United Kingdom at the last census, taken April 4, 1881:—

Divisions	Area in acres	Males	Females	Total population on April 4, 1881
England	32,597,398	11,947,726	12,663,665	24,608,391
Wales	4,721,823	677,028	682,867	1,359,895
Scotland	19,496,133	1,797,565	1,936,805	3,734,370
Ireland	20,819,892	2,522,804	2,637,035	5,159,839
Isle of Man	145,325	25,646	27,846	53,492
Channel Islands	48,322	40,334	47,397	87,731
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	—	242,844	—	242,844
Total, United Kingdom	77,828,893	17,253,947	17,992,615	35,246,562

The following table gives the ascertained number of the various divisions of the United Kingdom at each of the four decennial censuses previous to 1881:—

Divisions	1841	1851	1861	1871
England	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131
Wales	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135
Scotland	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018
Ireland	8,196,597	6,574,271	5,798,967	5,412,377
Isle of Man	47,975	52,387	52,469	54,042
Channel Islands	76,065	90,739	90,978	90,596
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	202,954	212,194	250,356	216,080
Total, United Kingdom	27,057,923	27,745,949	29,321,288	31,845,379

The proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom was as follows at each of the six decennial censuses from 1831 to 1881:—

Divisions	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
England	53·6	55·4	61·0	64·6	67·5	69·3
Wales	3·3	3·4	3·6	3·8	3·8	3·8
Scotland	9·7	9·7	10·4	10·4	10·6	10·6
Ireland	31·8	30·2	23·7	19·8	17·0	14·6
Isle of Man	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2
Channel Islands	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	1·1	·8	·8	·9	·6	·7

The soil of the United Kingdom is in fewer hands than that of any other country of Europe. A series of official returns, published in the years 1875 and 1876, stated the number of owners of land in Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the metropolis, as follows:—

	Number of owners below an acre	Number of owners above an acre	Total number of owners
England and Wales exclusive of London	703,289	269,547	972,836
Scotland	113,005	19,225	132,230
Ireland	36,114	32,614	68,758
Great Britain and Ireland	852,408	321,386	1,173,824

The total number of acres accounted for in the returns numbered 72,119,882, being 5,515,364 acres less than the whole area of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluded from the ownership survey were, besides the metropolis, and the lands of all owners possessed of less than an acre, likewise all common and waste lands.

The following table gives an abstract of the same returns, showing the percentage of owners below an acre, the proportion of owners to population, and the proportion of owners to inhabited houses in Great Britain and Ireland:—

	Percentage of owners below an acre	Proportion of owners to population	Proportion of owners to inhabited houses
England and Wales	72·3	1 in 20	1 in 4
Scotland	85·5	1 in 25	1 in 3
Ireland	52·6	1 in 79	1 in 14
Great Britain and Ireland	72·6	1 in 24	1 in 4

In the subjoined table an abstract is given, after the same returns, of the average estimated rental per acre, the average extent of land held by each owner, and the average estimated rental of each owner in Great Britain and Ireland:—

	Average estimated rental per acre	Average extent of land held by each owner	Average estimated rental of each owner
England and Wales	£ s. d. 3 0 2	ac. r. p. 33 3 30	£ s. d. 102 3 0
Scotland	0 19 9	143 1 6	141 8 0
Ireland	0 13 4	293 0 32	195 3 0
Great Britain and Ireland	1 16 5	61 1 30	112 0 0

It is officially admitted that these returns cannot be altogether relied on, and have to be looked upon in general as understatements, seeing that the machinery by which they were obtained—namely, the valuation lists of parishes—was in many cases extremely defective. Still the figures must be held of considerable value as indicating approximately, and in the absence of all other information, the ownership and division of the soil of the United Kingdom.

Computed on the basis of the registration of births and deaths, the population of the United Kingdom and its divisions was, exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, as follows, at the end of June, in the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1872	31,835,757	23,067,835	3,399,226	5,368,696
1873	32,124,598	23,356,414	3,430,923	5,337,261
1874	32,426,369	23,648,609	3,462,916	5,314,844
1875	32,749,167	23,944,459	3,495,214	5,309,494
1876	33,093,439	24,244,010	3,527,811	5,321,618
1877	33,446,930	24,547,309	3,560,715	5,338,906
1878	33,799,386	24,854,397	3,593,929	5,351,060
1879	34,156,113	25,165,336	3,627,453	5,363,324
1880	34,505,043	25,480,161	3,661,292	5,363,590
1881	34,246,562	25,789,922	3,695,456	5,294,436

The total population of the United Kingdom, as shown in the above table, consisted on the 4th of April 1881, of 35,246,562 persons. This was an increase of 3,401,183 upon the enumeration of 1871, and was equivalent to an average daily addition of 931 persons to the community throughout the decade, the daily increase in the preceding decade having been 705.

The decennial rate of increase was exactly 10·7 per cent., which was considerably higher than the rate in any of the three preceding decades, in which it had been successively 2·5, 5·7, and 8·6. This gradual rise in the rate of increase in each successive decade since 1841–51 was due in the main, though not entirely, to the fact that the decrease of the population of Ireland, which in 1841–51 was at the rate of 19·8 per cent., has become less and less in each succeeding decennium. If Ireland be excluded from the calculation, it will be found that the rate of increase for the remainder of the United Kingdom was very nearly uniform.

Subjoined is a more detailed statistical account of the popu-

lation of 1. England and Wales; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland; and 4. Islands in the British Seas.

1. *England and Wales.*

England and Wales, taken by themselves, are more densely populated than any other country in Europe, except Belgium. On an area of 58,320 square miles, or 37,324,883 acres, there lived, on the 3rd of April 1881, according to the census, 25,968,286 inhabitants, or 445 individuals per square mile. The population of England and Wales was as follows at the nine enumerations, 1801 to 1881:—

Date of Enumeration	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
1801, March 10th . . .	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536
1811, May 27th . . .	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256
1821, May 28th . . .	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236
1831, May 29th . . .	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797
1841, June 7th . . .	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148
1851, March 31st . . .	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609
1861, April 8th . . .	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224
1871, April 3rd . . .	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266
1881, April 4th . . .	12,624,754	13,343,532	25,968,286

The following table shows the area, in statute acres, number of inhabited houses, and population of each of the 52 counties of England and Wales, at the date of the census of 1881:—

Counties, or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, April 3, 1881	Population, April 3, 1881
<i>England.</i>			
Bedford . . .	295,509	31,545	149,461
Berks . . .	450,132	43,126	218,382
Buckingham . . .	467,009	37,599	176,277
Cambridge . . .	524,926	41,312	185,475
Chester . . .	705,493	126,421	643,237
Cornwall . . .	869,978	69,899	329,484
Cumberland . . .	970,161	49,055	250,630
Derby . . .	656,243	92,783	461,141
Devon . . .	1,655,161	106,407	604,397
Dorset . . .	627,265	39,819	190,979
Durham . . .	647,592	147,207	867,586
Essex . . .	1,055,133	109,100	575,930
Gloucester . . .	804,977	108,827	572,480

Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, 1881	Population, 1881
<i>England—continued.</i>			
Hampshire	1,032,105	110,531	593,487
Hereford	532,898	25,627	121,042
Hertford	391,141	41,295	202,990
Huntingdon	229,515	13,282	59,614
Kent	1,004,984	173,311	977,585
Lancashire	1,207,926	655,496	3,454,225
Leicester	511,719	68,020	321,018
Lincoln	1,767,962	100,830	469,994
Middlesex	181,317	369,831	2,918,814
Monmouth	368,399	39,698	211,374
Norfolk	1,356,173	99,439	444,825
Northampton	629,912	57,671	272,524
Northumberland	1,290,312	70,761	434,024
Nottingham	526,176	82,567	391,984
Oxford	470,095	38,165	179,650
Rutland	94,889	4,551	21,434
Shropshire	841,167	50,756	247,993
Somerset	1,049,815	95,130	469,010
Stafford	732,434	187,869	981,385
Suffolk	949,825	78,529	356,863
Surrey	483,178	214,788	1,435,842
Sussex	934,006	87,805	490,316
Warwick	566,458	149,279	737,188
Westmoreland	500,906	12,894	64,184
Wiltshire	859,303	55,756	258,967
Worcester	472,453	77,337	380,291
York (<i>East Riding</i>)	750,828	64,722	310,830
„ (<i>City</i>)	1,979	11,532	54,198
„ (<i>North Riding</i>)	1,361,664	68,954	346,147
„ (<i>West Riding</i>)	1,768,380	450,280	2,175,134
<i>Wales.</i>			
Anglesey	193,511	11,965	50,964
Brecon	460,158	12,187	57,735
Cardigan	443,387	16,231	70,226
Carmarthen	606,172	25,941	124,861
Carnarvon	369,482	26,110	119,195
Denbigh	392,005	22,944	108,931
Flint	169,162	17,271	80,373
Glamorgan	547,070	91,975	511,672
Merioneth	385,291	11,621	54,793
Montgomery	485,351	13,631	65,798
Pembroke	393,682	19,383	91,808
Radnor	276,552	4,779	23,539
Total of England	32,597,398	4,559,806	24,608,391
Total of Wales	4,721,823	274,038	1,359,895
Total of England and Wales }	37,319,221	4,833,844	25,968,286

More than one-fourth of the total urban population of England and Wales is concentrated in the metropolis. The limits of the metropolis were defined by the Registrar-General in the census returns of 1881, as consisting of an 'Inner Ring' and an 'Outer Ring,' the former subdivided into a 'Central Area' and 'Rest of Inner Ring.' The following table gives the results of both censuses in 1871 and in 1881:—

Divisions of the Metropolis	Population		Rates of Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent.	
	1871	1881	1871-81	1861-81
Central Area	952,529	877,782	- 7.8	- 13.2
Rest of 'Inner Ring'	2,301,731	2,936,789	+ 27.6	+ 63.8
Total of London Proper	3,254,260	3,814,571	+ 17.2	+ 36.0
'Outer Ring'	631,381	949,741	+ 50.4	+ 126.8
'Greater London'	3,885,641	4,764,312	+ 22.6	+ 47.8

Twenty cities and towns have been selected for the publication of weekly rates of mortality in comparison with those of the metropolis and of other British and foreign cities. Those comprised, in 1881, a total population of 7,578,815, being more than a fourth of the entire population of England and Wales. The increase of population in the decennial period from 1871 to 1881 amounted to 16.9 per cent. The population of these twenty cities and towns was as follows at the censuses of 1871 and 1881.

Cities and Towns	Population 1871	Increase per Cent. 1861-1871	Population 1881	Increase per Cent. 1871-81
London	3,885,641	16.1	4,764,312	22.6
Liverpool	493,405	11.1	552,425	12.1
Manchester	379,374	3.7	393,676	2.2
Birmingham	343,787	16.1	400,757	16.6
Leeds	259,212	25.1	309,126	19.3
Sheffield	239,946	29.6	284,410	18.5
Bristol	182,552	18.5	206,503	13.1
Bradford	145,830	37.3	180,459	21.4
Wolverhampton	156,978	12.2	164,303	10.9
Newcastle-on-Tyne	128,443	17.7	145,228	13.1
Salford	124,801	21.8	176,233	41.2
Hull	123,408	24.8	161,519	26.5
Brighton	103,758	17.5	128,407	17.5
Portsmouth	113,569	19.8	127,953	12.7
Sunderland	104,409	25.6	124,960	18.3
Leicester	95,220	40.0	122,351	28.5
Nottingham	86,621	16.0	111,631	34.2
Oldham	82,629	14.2	152,511	39.8
Norwich	80,386	7.3	87,843	9.3
Plymouth	70,091	9.8	77,401	9.2

Subjoined is the birth, death, and marriage rate of the population of England and Wales, for the fifteen years from 1866 to 1880, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1866	21,342,864	753,870	500,689	187,776
1867	21,608,286	768,349	471,073	179,154
1868	21,882,059	786,156	480,622	176,962
1869	22,164,847	772,877	495,086	175,629
1870	22,457,866	792,129	515,644	181,655
1871	22,760,359	797,428	514,879	190,112
1872	23,067,385	825,907	492,065	201,267
1873	23,356,414	829,778	492,520	205,615
1874	23,648,609	854,956	526,632	202,010
1875	23,944,459	850,187	546,317	201,212
1876	24,244,010	887,968	510,315	201,874
1877	24,547,809	888,200	500,496	194,352
1878	24,854,397	891,908	539,874	190,054
1879	25,165,336	882,866	526,255	182,082
1880	25,480,161	880,520	528,056	191,634

The proportion of male to female children born in England is as 104,810 to 100,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored about the tenth year of life, and is finally changed, by emigration, war, and perilous male occupations, to the extent that there are 100,000 women, of all ages, to 94,900 men in England.

The number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants and 'casual poor,' in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes, was as follows, on the 1st January, for the fifteen years from 1867 to 1881:—

January 1	Number of unions and parishes	Adult able-bodied paupers	All other paupers	Total
1867 . .	655	158,308	800,516	958,824
1868 . .	655	185,630	849,193	1,034,823
1869 . .	655	183,162	856,387	1,039,549
1870 . .	649	194,089	885,302	1,079,391
1871 . .	648	189,839	892,087	1,081,926
1872 . .	647	153,753	823,911	977,664
1873 . .	647	127,697	762,675	890,372
1874 . .	647	114,324	714,957	829,281
1875 . .	647	115,209	700,378	815,587
1876 . .	649	97,065	652,528	749,593
1877 . .	650	92,806	635,544	728,350
1878 . .	649	97,927	644,776	742,703
1879 . .	649	118,933	681,493	800,426
1880 . .	649	126,228	711,712	837,940
1881 . .	647	111,169	691,957	803,126

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, and convicted, in England and Wales, was as follows in the fifteen years from 1866 to 1880:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1866 . .	14,880	3,969	18,849	14,254
1867 . .	15,208	3,763	18,971	14,207
1868 . .	16,197	3,894	20,091	15,033
1869 . .	15,722	3,596	19,318	14,340
1870 . .	14,010	3,568	17,578	12,953
1871 . .	12,640	3,629	16,269	11,946
1872 . .	11,467	3,334	14,801	10,862
1873 . .	11,490	3,403	14,893	11,089
1874 . .	11,912	3,283	15,195	11,509
1875 . .	11,662	3,052	14,714	10,954
1876 . .	12,711	3,367	16,078	12,195
1877 . .	12,536	3,354	15,890	11,942
1878 . .	13,104	3,268	16,372	12,473
1879 . .	13,130	3,258	16,388	12,525
1880 . .	11,943	2,827	14,770	11,214

In 1842, the number of criminal offenders committed for trial was 31,309, and of those convicted 22,733, and the number continued increasing till 1854. Subsequently there was a decrease both in the number of persons committed for trial and convicted, attributed in part to the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorised Magistrates to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners. It will be seen from the above table that the number of criminal offenders underwent a gradual decline during the whole of the period from 1866 to 1880.

2. Scotland.

Scotland has an area of 30,685 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, with a population, according to the census of 1881, of 3,734,441 souls, giving 121 inhabitants to the square mile. More than three-fourths of the surface of the country is sterile, consisting of mountains, morasses, and other waste lands. Out of the total, computed at 19,496,132 acres, only 5,335,100 acres were cultivated in 1881.

The country is divided into 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions. The following table gives the results of the census of 1881, the numbers of population including the military in barracks and the seamen on board vessels in the harbours on the 4th of April, 1881:—

Divisions and civil counties	Inhabited houses	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
1. Northern :—				
Shetland	5,444	12,656	17,053	29,709
Orkney	6,389	14,973	17,064	32,037
Caithness	7,814	18,338	20,507	38,845
Sutherland	4,841	11,213	12,153	23,366
2. North-Western :—				
Ross and Cromarty	15,652	37,007	41,532	78,539
Inverness	17,222	43,785	46,629	90,414
3. North-Eastern :—				
Nairn	2,077	4,975	5,479	10,454
Elgin	8,618	20,700	23,060	43,760
Banff	12,565	29,783	32,948	62,731
Aberdeen	49,185	127,978	139,985	267,963
Kincairdine	6,714	16,972	17,488	34,460
4. East-Midland :—				
Forfar	51,242	120,035	146,339	266,374
Perth	25,629	61,516	67,469	128,985
Fife	36,204	80,854	91,106	171,960
Kinross	1,707	3,112	3,587	6,699
Clackmannan	5,315	12,204	13,473	25,677
5. West-Midland :—				
Stirling	21,984	56,100	56,337	112,437
Dumbarton	14,259	37,311	38,016	75,327
Argyll	15,505	37,846	38,594	76,440
Bute	3,865	8,109	9,557	17,666
6. South-Western :—				
Renfrew	50,307	126,341	136,640	262,981
Ayr	40,789	106,724	110,780	217,504
Lanark	180,167	449,192	455,213	904,405
7. South-Eastern :—				
Linlithgow	8,420	22,436	20,762	43,198
Edinburgh	72,677	183,669	205,308	388,977
Haddington	8,133	18,766	19,706	38,472
Berwick	6,795	16,937	18,446	35,383
Peebles	2,698	6,619	7,200	13,819
Selkirk	5,094	12,150	13,412	25,562
8. Southern :—				
Roxburgh	10,208	25,427	28,018	53,445
Dumfries	15,656	35,956	40,168	76,124
Kirkcudbright	8,400	19,796	22,330	42,126
Wigtown	7,435	18,112	20,490	38,602
Total Scotland .	729,010	1,797,592	1,936,849	3,734,441

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of

Scotland at the dates of the several enumerations, together with the increase between each census, and the percentage of increase:—

Dates of enumeration	Population	Increase	Percentage of decennial increase
March 10, 1801	1,608,420	—	—
May 17, 1811	1,805,864	197,444	12·27
May 28, 1821	2,091,521	285,657	15·82
May 29, 1831	2,364,386	272,865	13·04
June 7, 1841	2,620,184	255,798	10·82
March 31, 1851	2,888,742	268,558	10·25
April 8, 1861	3,062,294	173,552	6·00
April 3, 1871	3,360,018	297,724	9·80
April 4, 1881	3,734,441	374,423	10·12

The population of the eight principal towns of Scotland was as follows at the census of 1881: Glasgow, 511,532; Edinburgh, 228,190; Dundee, 142,454; Aberdeen, 105,054; Greenock, 68,897; Leith, 61,168; Paisley, 55,642; and Perth, 29,755. The total represented more than a third of the population of Scotland. The tendency to agglomerate in towns is even greater in Scotland than in England.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland, in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

Years	Estimated Population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1871	3,366,375	116,127	74,644	23,966
1872	3,399,226	118,873	75,741	25,580
1873	3,430,923	119,738	76,857	26,730
1874	3,462,916	123,795	80,676	26,247
1875	3,495,214	123,693	81,785	25,921
1876	3,527,811	126,749	74,122	26,563
1877	3,560,715	126,824	73,946	25,790
1878	3,593,929	126,707	76,775	24,333
1879	3,627,453	125,736	73,329	23,462
1880	3,661,292	124,652	75,795	24,489

The division of the soil in Scotland is greater than in England and Wales, but less than in Ireland. In the returns of the 'Modern Domesday Book' of 1875-76 the number of landowners possessing more than an acre is given at 19,225, and of those possessing less than an acre at 132,230. (See pages 237-38.)

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland

during the ten years from 1871 to 1880, on the 14th of May in each year, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Year	Number of parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
1871	887	77,759	45,811	123,570
1872	887	74,752	42,859	117,611
1873	886	71,537	40,459	111,996
1874	886	68,428	37,467	105,895
1875	886	65,661	35,930	101,591
1876	886	63,362	35,235	98,597
1877	886	62,058	34,346	96,404
1878	887	61,156	33,515	94,671
1879	886	62,315	35,361	97,676
1880	886	63,009	35,599	98,608

The number of criminal offenders, committed for trial, and convicted, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880, was as follows:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1871	2,253	695	2,948	2,184
1872	2,358	686	3,044	2,259
1873	2,118	637	2,755	2,110
1874	2,279	601	2,880	2,231
1875	2,285	587	2,872	2,205
1876	2,103	600	2,703	2,039
1877	2,179	505	2,684	2,009
1878	2,373	549	2,922	2,273
1879	2,185	514	2,699	2,090
1880	2,097	486	2,583	2,046

It will be seen from the above tables that, notwithstanding a large increase of population, there was a gradual diminution of crime, as well as pauperism, in Scotland during the decennial period.

3. *Ireland.*

Ireland has an area of 31,874 square miles, or 20,322,641 acres, inhabited, in 1881, by 5,159,839 souls. This gives a density of population of 169 inhabitants per square mile, or considerably less than one-half of that of England.

The movement of the population of Ireland since the beginning of the century was very different from that of England and Scotland. There was an increase, slow at first, and then rapid, from 1801 to 1841, and a decrease, more rapid than the previous increase, from 1841 to 1871. At the census of 1801 the population of Ireland

was 5,395,456; in 1811 it had risen to 5,937,856; in 1821 to 6,801,827; in 1831 to 7,767,401; and in 1841 to 8,175,124. At the next census, that of 1851, the population was found to have sunk to 6,552,385, representing a decline of nearly twenty per cent. The decline during the decennial period 1851 to 1861 was 8·10 per cent.; during the period from 1861 to 1871 it was 6·83 per cent.; while, finally, during the last decennial period, from 1871 to 1881, it amounted to 4·7 per cent. The subjoined table gives the results of the enumerations of April 3, 1871, and of April 3, 1881, together with the decrease, in numbers and rate per cent., between 1871 and 1881:—

Provinces	1871	1881	Decrease between 1871 and 1881	
			Number	Rate per cent.
Leinster . .	1,339,451	1,279,190	60,261	4·5
Munster . .	1,393,485	1,323,910	69,575	5·0
Ulster . .	1,833,228	1,739,542	93,686	5·1
Connaught .	846,213	817,197	29,016	3·4
Total of Ireland	5,412,377	5,159,839	252,538	4·7

The numbers of the population of the counties, cities, and towns of the four provinces of Ireland were found to be as follows at the census of April 3, 1881:—

Provinces and counties	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>			
Carlow County . .	23,028	23,480	46,508
Dublin " . .	197,400	220,752	418,152
Kildare " . .	40,859	35,243	76,102
Kilkenny " . .	48,682	50,382	99,064
King's " . .	36,942	35,726	72,668
Longford " . .	30,677	30,113	60,790
Louth Co., and Co. of the Town of Drogheda	38,241	39,987	78,228
Meath County . .	43,642	42,659	86,301
Queen's " . .	36,555	36,043	72,598
Westmeath " . .	36,056	35,457	71,513
Wexford " . .	60,721	62,866	123,587
Wicklow " . .	36,363	37,316	73,679
Total of Leinster .	629,166	650,024	1,279,190

Provinces and counties	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Munster.</i>			
Clare County	70,663	70,547	141,210
Cork " E.R.	158,095	164,504	322,599
" " W.R.	85,956	84,255	170,211
Kerry "	100,715	99,733	200,448
Limerick County	86,541	90,662	177,203
Tipperary " N.R. . . .	41,546	42,650	84,196
" " S.R.	56,743	58,065	114,808
Waterford "	54,893	58,342	113,235
Total of Munster	655,152	668,758	1,323,910
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>			
Antrim County	197,812	225,859	423,171
Armagh "	77,496	85,327	162,823
Cavan "	64,387	64,621	129,008
Donegal "	100,356	105,087	205,443
Down "	127,342	142,585	269,927
Fermanagh "	41,857	42,776	84,633
Londonderry County . . .	79,138	85,576	164,714
Monaghan "	50,011	52,579	102,590
Tyrone "	96,209	101,024	197,233
Total of Ulster	834,108	905,434	1,739,542
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>			
Galway County	120,291	121,371	241,662
Leitrim "	44,777	45,018	89,795
Mayo "	118,246	124,784	243,030
Roscommon County	66,308	65,447	131,755
Sligo "	54,756	56,199	110,955
Total of Connaught	404,378	412,819	817,197
Total of Ireland	2,522,804	2,637,035	5,159,839

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1881 was 912,761, against 961,380 in 1871, and 995,156 in 1861, the decrease amounting to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the decennial period 1871-81. Of uninhabited houses there were 28,322 at the census of 1871, the number representing a decrease of 30.85 per cent. from 1861 to 1871.

The subjoined table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, in each of the eight years 1872 to 1879, together with the estimated population of Ireland in the middle of the year :—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1872	5,368,696	149,292	97,577	27,114
1873	5,337,261	144,377	97,537	26,270
1874	5,314,844	141,288	91,961	24,481
1875	5,309,494	138,320	98,114	24,037
1876	5,321,618	140,438	92,324	26,388
1877	5,338,906	139,659	93,543	24,722
1878	5,351,060	134,117	99,629	25,284
1879	5,363,324	135,408	105,432	23,313
1880	5,363,590	128,010	102,955	20,390

A Parliamentary return issued in the session of 1880, states that the total number of natives of Ireland who left the Irish ports from May 1, 1851—the date at which the collection of these returns commenced—to December 31, 1879, was 2,541,670, comprising 1,356,539 males and 1,185,131 females. Emigration from Ireland has gone on steadily increasing from 37,587 in 1876—the year in which the smallest number was registered—to 38,503 in 1877, 41,124 in 1878, and 47,065 in 1879. In the decade from 1866 to 1875 the average annual number was 74,667, and in the preceding decade from 1856 to 1865 the average number of emigrants per annum amounted to 88,272, while in the four preceding years, from 1852 to 1855, the numbers averaged 148,985 annually. The numbers fluctuated from 190,322 in 1852 to 37,587 in 1876.

The last official agricultural returns of Ireland, published in 1881, and referring to 1880, show that of the total area of Ireland (20,327,764 acres) the land under grass is a little over one-half, being 10,259,108 acres. The number of separate holdings in Ireland was 574,222 in 1880, being 1,818 less than in the previous year. These 574,222 holdings are in the hands of 527,444 occupiers, 831 less than in the previous year. The number of holdings 'above one and not exceeding five acres' in Ireland, diminished 79.3 per cent. between 1841 and 1880; and the total number of holdings 'above one acre' diminished from 691,202 in 1841 to 523,609 in 1880, showing a decrease of 24.2 per cent. As regards the estimated total produce of the crops in 1880 compared with 1879, in cereals there is an increase in wheat of 428,786 cwts.; oats, of 4,025,841 cwts.; barley, of 183,632 cwts.; bere, of 1,461 cwts.; beans, of 55,060 cwts.; and pease, of 624 cwts.; while there is a decrease in rye of 6,240 cwts. In green crops there is an increase in potatoes of 1,872,183 tons; turnips, of 2,281,884 tons; mangold wurzel and beetroot, of 195,125 tons; and cabbage, of 144,394 tons. Flax increased by 1,022,118 stone, and hay by 196,423 tons. Compared with 1879, every crop in 1880 showed an increased average produce per acre.

The following is a general summary of cereal and green crops of Ireland in 1877 and 1878:—

	1877	1878	Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Cereal crops . . .	1,862,595	1,831,421	—	31,174
Green crops . . .	1,355,009	1,317,760	—	37,249
Flax	123,380	111,808	—	11,572
Meadow and clover . .	1,924,917	1,942,716	17,799	—

Total decrease in the extent of land under crops in 1878 . 62,196 acres.

In 1881 the total area under cereals was 1,777,000 acres, green crops 1,269,000 acres, flax 147,000, meadow and clover 1,998,000.

The subjoined table gives the number of indoor and outdoor paupers, and the total—including others in blind and deaf-and-dumb asylums—in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week of January in each of the ten years 1872 to 1881:—

Years January	Indoor paupers	Outdoor paupers	Total
1872	48,738	26,056	74,794
1873	49,856	29,232	79,088
1874	49,193	29,857	79,050
1875	49,805	30,631	80,436
1876	46,214	31,078	77,292
1877	45,762	32,128	77,890
1878	49,365	35,500	84,865
1879	51,764	39,335	91,099
1880	57,455	42,735	100,190
1881	55,304	53,688	109,655

The number of criminal offenders, committed for trial, and convicted, in Ireland, was as follows during each of the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1871 . .	3,647	838	4,485	2,257
1872 . .	3,662	814	4,476	2,565
1873 . .	3,724	820	4,544	2,542
1874 . .	3,293	837	4,130	2,367
1875 . .	3,392	856	4,248	2,484
1876 . .	3,395	751	4,146	2,344
1877 . .	3,112	758	3,870	2,303
1878 . .	3,424	759	4,183	2,293
1879 . .	3,573	790	4,363	2,207
1880 . .	3,936	780	4,716	2,383

It will be seen that there was no great increase during the ten years in the number of criminal offenders in Ireland.

4. *Islands in the British Seas.*

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows, at the census of April 4, 1881 :—

Islands	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses	Population		
			Males	Females	Total
Isle of Man . .	145,325	9,424	25,646	27,846	53,492
Channel Islands:					
Jersey . . .	28,717	8,963	23,498	28,957	52,455
Guernsey, &c.	19,605	5,807	16,836	18,440	35,276
Total . . .	193,647	24,194	65,980	75,243	141,223

The following were the numbers of the population of the Islands at each of the four censuses of 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 :—

Islands	1851	1861	1871	1881
Isle of Man . . .	52,387	52,469	54,042	53,492
Jersey	57,020	55,613	56,627	52,455
Guernsey and Herm . .	29,806	29,350	30,685	32,659
Alderney	3,333	4,932	2,738	2,039
Sark	580	583	546	578
Total	143,126	143,447	144,638	141,223

It will be seen that since the census of 1871, there has been a decrease in the total population of the Islands.

Emigration from the United Kingdom.

There was very little emigration from the United Kingdom previous to 1815, in which year the number of emigrants was no more than 2,081. It rose gradually from 12,510 in 1816, to 34,987 in 1819. In the five years 1820–24 there emigrated 95,030 individuals; in the next five years 1825–29 the number was 121,084; in 1830–34 it rose to 381,956; but sank again to 287,358 in 1835–39. Up to the year 1834, the main stream of emigration from the United Kingdom was directed towards the North American Colonies, but a change occurred in 1835, from which year the chief current set in towards the United States, continuing so to the present, but with very great fluctuations.

The following table exhibits the number of persons, natives and foreigners, emigrating from the United Kingdom to British North America, the United States, and Australasia, and the total number—the latter figure including the comparatively small number going to other than these three destinations—(20,242 in 1880)—in each of the thirty years from 1851 to 1880 :—

Years	To British North America	To the United States	To Australasia	Total
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	195,953
1868	21,062	155,532	12,809	196,325
1869	33,891	203,001	14,901	258,027
1870	35,295	196,075	17,065	256,940
1871	32,671	198,843	12,227	252,435
1872	32,205	233,747	15,876	295,213
1873	37,208	233,073	26,428	310,612
1874	25,450	148,161	53,958	241,014
1875	17,378	105,046	35,525	173,809
1876	12,327	75,533	33,191	138,222
1877	9,289	64,027	31,071	119,971
1878	13,836	81,557	37,214	147,663
1879	22,509	134,590	42,178	217,163
1880	29,340	257,274	25,438	332,294

The table shows that the number of emigrants, including foreigners, in 1880 was 332,294, as against 217,163 in 1879, being an increase of 115,131. The increase of emigrants of Irish origin was greater than that of all others.

The emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1880 comprised 227,542 persons of British origin, namely, 111,845 English, 22,056 Scotch, and 93,641 Irish. The remainder consisted of 100,369 foreigners, and 4,383 persons not distinguished. As regards ports of departure, 243,596 sailed from England and Wales; 29,146 from Scotland; and 59,552 from Ireland.

In the year 1880 there were 68,316 *immigrants*, British and foreign, which, deducted from the total of 332,294 emigrants, left an excess of 263,978 emigrants. As regards persons of British origin the *immigrants* in 1880 numbered 47,007, which, deducted from the total of 227,542 British emigrants, left an excess of 180,535 emigrants of British origin.

Commerce and Industry

1. Imports and Exports.

The declared value of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom was as follows during the ten years from 1871 to 1880 :—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of British produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1871	331,015,380	223,066,162	60,508,538	614,590,080
1872	354,693,624	256,257,347	58,331,487	669,282,458
1873	371,287,372	255,164,603	55,840,162	682,292,137
1874	370,082,701	239,558,121	58,092,343	667,733,165
1875	373,939,577	223,465,963	58,146,360	655,551,900
1876	375,154,703	200,639,204	56,137,398	631,931,305
1877	394,419,682	198,893,065	53,452,955	646,765,702
1878	368,770,742	192,848,914	52,634,944	614,254,600
1879	362,991,875	191,531,758	57,251,606	611,775,239
1880	411,229,565	223,060,446	63,345,020	697,644,031

The following table exhibits the average share, per head of population of the United Kingdom, in the Imports, the exports of British produce and the total, during the ten years 1871 to 1880 :—

Years	Imports			Exports of British produce			Total Imports and Exports		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1871	10	10	1	7	1	7	19	10	1
1872	11	2	6	8	1	0	21	0	6
1873	11	11	2	7	18	10	21	4	9
1874	11	8	3	7	7	9	20	11	10
1875	11	8	5	6	16	6	20	0	4
1876	11	6	8	6	1	3	19	1	11
1877	11	15	10	5	18	11	19	6	9
1878	10	18	3	5	14	1	18	3	6
1879	10	12	7	5	12	2	17	18	3
1880	11	18	7	6	9	5	20	4	10

The following table gives the total value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures from and to foreign countries and British possessions in the year 1880, in the order of the aggregate value of their commerce with the United Kingdom :—

Countries	Imports, 1880	Exports of British Produce, 1880	Total Imports, and Exports of British Produce 1880
	£	£	£
United States . . .	107,081,260	30,855,871	137,937,131
British India . . .	30,117,980	30,451,314	60,569,294
France . . .	41,970,298	15,594,499	57,564,797
Australasia . . .	25,663,334	16,930,935	42,594,269
Germany . . .	24,355,419	16,943,700	41,299,119
Netherlands . . .	25,909,373	9,246,682	35,156,055
Russia . . .	16,029,695	7,952,226	23,981,921
British North America .	13,388,988	7,708,870	21,097,858
Belgium . . .	11,253,664	5,796,024	17,049,688
China . . .	11,834,727	5,064,308	16,899,035
Spain . . .	11,128,256	3,430,777	14,559,033
British South Africa .	5,638,522	6,629,780	12,268,302
Egypt . . .	9,190,589	3,060,640	12,251,229
Brazil . . .	5,260,670	6,681,726	11,942,396
Turkey . . .	3,874,280	6,765,966	10,640,246
Sweden . . .	3,264,956	1,942,069	10,207,025
British West Indies .	6,761,301	2,961,975	9,723,276
Italy . . .	3,385,109	5,432,908	8,818,017
Denmark . . .	5,285,767	1,899,659	7,185,426
Portugal . . .	3,990,099	2,227,356	6,217,455
Straits Settlements .	3,697,624	2,268,697	5,966,321
Chili . . .	3,456,633	1,919,454	5,376,087
Hong Kong . . .	1,253,541	3,778,201	5,031,742
Ceylon . . .	3,386,369	987,222	4,373,591
Java . . .	2,236,585	1,747,431	3,984,016
Norway . . .	2,724,044	1,253,655	3,977,699
Japan . . .	531,621	3,290,906	3,822,527
Argentine Confederation .	886,623	2,450,576	3,337,204
Spanish West Indies .	1,752,635	1,469,489	3,222,124
Philippine Islands . .	1,688,663	1,300,040	2,988,703
Peru . . .	2,652,623	312,808	2,965,431
Foreign West Africa .	1,910,641	993,737	2,904,378
Roumania . . .	1,461,836	1,112,761	2,574,597
Greece . . .	1,483,462	820,508	2,303,970
Uruguay . . .	694,593	1,381,338	2,075,931
Austria . . .	1,430,949	593,561	2,024,510
Central America . . .	1,338,926	658,476	1,997,402
New Granada . . .	888,439	1,039,806	1,878,245
Mexico . . .	628,071	1,225,567	1,853,638
British West Africa .	779,248	780,975	1,569,223
Channel Islands . . .	810,435	583,668	1,394,103
Algeria . . .	741,453	292,087	1,033,540
Malta . . .	201,010	825,819	1,026,829
Ecuador . . .	647,231	352,313	999,644
Gibraltar . . .	41,275	771,862	813,137
Hayti . . .	187,212	504,425	691,637
Mauritius . . .	284,485	358,160	642,645
Venezuela . . .	198,304	423,142	626,446

Countries	Imports, 1880	Exports of British Produce, 1880	Total Imports and Exports of British Produce, 1880
Morocco	£	£	£
Tunis and Tripoli	350,564	246,584	597,148
Aden	500,108	88,443	588,551
East Africa	390,399	101,780	492,179
Dutch West Indies	235,308	228,953	464,261
Bolivia	118,575	296,558	415,133
Siam	329,071	78,929	408,000
Persia	340,786	23,285	364,071
Danish West Indies	81,614	226,402	308,016
Islands in the Pacific	70,295	201,956	272,251
French West Indies	121,782	84,180	205,962
Falkland Islands	137	161,922	162,059
Cochin China	97,152	24,812	121,964
Northern Whale Fisheries	119,348	1,375	120,723
Bermudas	119,038	—	119,038
Madagascar	5,693	59,486	65,179
French North America	7,557	49,610	57,167
Bourbon (Réunion)	—	34,805	34,805
St. Helena	—	27,364	27,364
French India	1,449	19,276	20,725
Patagonia	—	10,042	10,042
Indian Sea Islands	8,054	—	8,054
Ascension	3,712	1,622	5,334
Arabia	—	2,347	2,347
Portuguese India	—	1,867	1,867
		879	879
Total	411,229,565	223,060,446	634,290,011

It will be seen from the preceding table that while the commerce of the United Kingdom extends all over the globe, the bulk of commercial transactions lies with but a few countries. More than one-half of the total imports in 1880 came from six countries—the United States, France, India, Germany, Australasia, and the Netherlands—and more than one-half of the total exports of British produce and manufacture also went to six countries—India, Australasia, Germany, the United States, France, and the Netherlands. The commerce with these principal import and export markets is increasing to a greater extent than that with the remaining countries, more especially as regards the imports.

The immense increase in the imports into the United Kingdom

in the ten years from 1870 to 1879—to be traced back for another ten years—was entirely in articles of food, mainly corn and flour. In the year 1870, the total imports of grain of all kinds and of flour amounted to 79,921,936 cwts.; they rose to 83,957,989 cwts. in 1871; to 94,401,347 cwts. in 1873; to 107,521,642 cwts. in 1875; to 124,628,193 cwts. in 1877; and to 134,172,530 cwts. in 1880. The increase in quantities of other kinds of food imported was almost equally great within the same decennial period. In 1869, the imports of bacon and hams amounted to 740,193 cwts., and to 5,334,648 cwts. in 1880. Of eggs the number imported was 442,172,640 in 1869, and 723,228,405 in 1880; of fish, 629,449 cwts. in 1869, and 1,343,434 cwts. in 1880; and of refined sugar, 1,068,940 cwts. in 1869, and 3,036,074 cwts. in 1880.

The six principal articles imported at present into the United Kingdom are, first, corn and flour; secondly, raw cotton; third, wool; fourth, sugar; fifth, wood and timber; and sixth, tea. The six chief articles of home produce exported are, first, cotton manufactures; secondly, woollen manufactures; third, iron and steel; fourth, coals; fifth, machinery; and sixth, linen manufactures. The subjoined tables exhibit the declared real value of these twelve great articles of British commerce, imported and exported in each of the years 1878, 1879, and 1880:—

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal articles imported	1878	1879	1880
	£	£	£
1. Corn and flour	59,064,875	61,261,437	62,857,269
2. Cotton, raw	33,519,549	36,180,548	42,772,088
3. Wool, sheep and other	23,128,234	23,564,064	26,375,407
4. Sugar, raw and refined	20,794,670	22,063,297	22,894,835
5. Wood and timber	13,974,424	10,750,502	16,726,809
6. Tea	13,048,787	11,262,593	11,613,398

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal articles exported	1878	1879	1880
	£	£	£
1. Cotton manufactures:			
Piece goods, white or plain	29,168,921	29,263,812	34,755,147
" printed or dyed	18,577,681	17,253,074	22,377,370
" of other kinds	5,171,597	5,360,206	6,529,916
Cotton yarn	13,017,356	12,106,961	11,901,623
Total of cotton manufactures	65,935,555	63,974,053	75,564,056

The Six principal Articles of Export—*continued.*

Articles exported	1878	1879	1880
2. Woollen and worsted manufactures:		£	£
Cloths, coatings, &c.	6,263,107	6,145,773	6,736,721
Flannels, blankets, and baizes	1,070,269	806,093	897,088
Worsted stuffs	7,443,203	6,921,532	7,241,156
Carpets and druggets	840,419	803,223	1,133,545
All other sorts	1,110,267	1,184,535	1,256,667
Woollen and worsted yarn	3,908,322	3,714,230	3,344,740
Total of woollen and worsted manufactures }	20,635,587	19,575,386	20,609,917
3. Iron and steel:			
Iron, pig and puddled	2,470,162	3,150,389	5,218,660
„ bar, angle, bolt, and rod	1,606,213	1,536,134	2,376,379
„ railroad, of all sorts	3,291,335	2,876,661	5,072,353
„ wire	630,635	497,057	827,915
„ tinned plates	2,732,378	3,507,977	4,457,887
„ hoops and plates	2,531,027	2,108,326	3,383,120
„ wrought, of all sorts	3,512,103	3,433,532	3,792,128
„ old, for re-manufacture	123,976	801,303	1,165,069
Steel, wrought and unwrought	1,495,411	1,505,966	2,096,805
Total of iron and steel	18,393,240	19,417,345	28,390,316
4. Coals, cinders, and fuel	7,330,474	7,206,799	8,372,933
5. Linen manufactures:			
White or plain	4,423,879	4,414,302	4,818,841
Printed, checked, or dyed	299,204	200,396	150,182
Of other sorts	811,693	848,429	886,996
Linen yarn	1,394,101	1,276,079	1,201,542
Total of linen manufactures	6,928,877	6,739,206	7,047,361
6. Machinery	7,497,959	7,279,205	9,263,516

In the principal article of imports above enumerated, corn and flour, there was an immense increase in the thirty-five years from 1846 to 1880. In 1846 the imports of corn and flour amounted to 17 pounds weight per head of population; in 1855 they had risen to 70 pounds per head; and in 1865 to 93 pounds weight per head of population. Finally, in 1880, the imports of corn and flour amounted to 195 pounds weight per head of population of the United Kingdom.

Subjoined is a statement of the customs receipts for the two years 1879 and 1880, showing the increase or decrease of the gross produce in the year 1880, as compared with 1879:—

Articles	Gross produce of Customs duties		Increase or decrease of the gross produce in 1880, as compared with 1879	
	1879	1880	Increase	Decrease
Chicory	£ 70,391	£ 75,938	£ 5,547	—
Cocoa, cocoa husks, and chocolate	46,823	50,775	3,952	—
Coffee	216,925	203,648	—	13,277
Fruit, dried: Currants	296,644	293,045	—	3,599
" Figs, plums, and prunes	31,939	37,584	5,645	—
" Raisins	162,887	132,403	—	30,484
Spirits: Rum	2,465,316	2,357,503	—	107,813
" Brandy	1,848,790	1,691,781	—	157,009
" Geneva and other sorts	627,765	348,404	—	279,361
Tea	4,016,319	3,964,290	—	52,029
Tobacco and snuff	8,596,757	8,783,554	186,797	—
Wine	1,378,508	1,407,026	28,518	—
Other articles	12,499	14,817	2,318	—
Total gross receipts	19,771,563	19,360,768	—	410,795
Deduct drawbacks and repayments	89,212	87,848	—	1,364
Total net receipts	19,682,351	19,272,920	—	409,431

The tendency of modern legislation is towards concentration of customs' duties on a few articles. At present there are virtually but four great articles of customs' produce, namely tobacco, spirits, tea, and wine.

The gross receipts of customs were collected as follows in the years 1879 and 1880 at the chief ports of England, in Scotland, and in Ireland:—

Ports	1879	1880	Increase	Decrease
London	£ 10,026,020	£ 9,663,597	£ —	£ 362,423
Liverpool	2,875,914	2,868,682	—	7,232
Other Ports of England	2,700,581	3,320,939	5,840	—
Scotland	1,658,088	1,597,162	—	80,926
Ireland	1,932,287	1,944,980	12,693	—
Total U. K.	19,807,408	19,395,360	—	412,048

It will be seen that the amount of customs receipts collected in London in each of the years 1879 and 1880 was far more than the

aggregate of all the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, and five times that of the whole of Ireland. Besides London and Liverpool, there is only one port in England, Bristol, the customs receipts of which are over half a million a-year. It appears from the customs returns of the last thirty years, that there is an ever-increasing tendency of concentration of trade within a few great centres of commerce.

2. Shipping.

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade—the expression ‘home trade’ signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or ‘ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest’—with the men employed thereon—exclusive of masters—was as follows in each of the fourteen years, from 1867 till 1880:—

Home Trade	Sailing Vessels			Home Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1867	11,498	839,523	38,526	1874	10,827	693,599	36,951
1868	11,787	804,749	39,448	1875	10,563	715,950	37,401
1869	11,576	776,683	39,481	1876	10,641	707,343	36,561
1870	11,598	766,742	40,265	1877	10,642	698,124	35,940
1871	11,838	777,185	41,828	1878	10,516	696,243	35,997
1872	12,240	794,162	42,095	1879	10,709	708,082	36,782
1873	11,546	749,345	39,590	1880	10,677	693,501	35,839

The number of steam vessels—exclusive of river steamers—employed in the home trade during each of the fourteen years, from 1867 to 1880, was as follows:—

Home Trade	Steam Vessels			Home Trade	Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1867	657	154,244	9,451	1874	1,128	219,550	13,323
1868	729	153,265	9,755	1875	1,183	231,722	13,479
1869	751	161,984	10,049	1876	1,345	247,255	14,664
1870	1,071	170,746	11,445	1877	1,323	241,253	14,378
1871	1,191	195,125	12,613	1878	1,324	243,092	14,447
1872	1,237	208,490	13,238	1879	1,344	240,070	14,279
1873	1,096	215,263	13,243	1880	1,317	236,358	14,088

The number of sailing vessels engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade was as follows in each of the fourteen years, from 1867 to 1880:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			Partly home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons		Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1867	1,196	199,846	7,339	1874	1,486	251,235	9,089
	1868	1,432	240,921	8,688	1875	1,331	205,352	7,510
	1869	1,617	288,849	10,265	1876	1,200	184,515	6,767
	1870	1,585	283,682	9,988	1877	1,167	178,876	6,511
	1871	1,610	286,803	10,060	1878	953	143,774	5,234
	1872	1,378	245,563	8,580	1879	909	128,027	4,743
	1873	1,341	204,667	7,521	1880	988	132,534	4,989

The number of steam vessels employed alternately in home and foreign trade, during the years 1867 to 1880, was as follows:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			
	Year	Number	Tons		Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1867	125	50,201	2,249	1874	221	94,264	3,727
	1868	134	52,150	2,339	1875	322	145,308	5,582
	1869	164	73,964	3,048	1876	287	133,575	4,833
	1870	234	108,813	4,221	1877	255	108,825	4,097
	1871	300	157,964	5,767	1878	246	105,910	3,913
	1872	244	121,337	4,605	1879	209	84,496	3,153
	1873	221	97,445	3,817	1880	179	68,598	2,700

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade alone, with the men employed—exclusive of masters—was as follows during the fourteen years 1867 to 1880:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1867	7,467	3,641,662	107,364
	1868	7,306	3,646,150	105,704
	1869	6,963	3,611,743	102,440
	1870	6,757	3,468,717	96,954
	1871	6,202	3,279,570	89,147
	1872	6,091	3,206,179	86,426
	1873	5,898	3,113,132	83,766
	1874	5,613	3,092,730	82,693
	1875	5,327	3,123,202	81,329
	1876	5,387	3,234,200	82,483
	1877	5,292	3,261,149	81,112
	1878	5,235	3,236,081	78,854
	1879	4,831	3,082,567	73,652
	1880	4,518	2,924,407	67,840

The number of steamers employed in the foreign trade during the same period was as follows:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1867	834	608,232	31,411
	1868	862	619,199	31,568
	1869	810	644,080	30,207
	1870	935	760,410	33,089
	1871	1,066	936,914	40,323
	1872	1,364	1,185,877	48,776
	1873	1,479	1,368,245	54,302
	1874	1,597	1,513,210	57,823
	1875	1,465	1,470,158	54,366
	1876	1,489	1,489,264	53,330
	1877	1,640	1,627,411	54,524
	1878	1,820	1,811,024	57,140
	1879	2,027	2,006,591	60,939
	1880	2,293	2,289,179	67,516

It will be seen from the preceding six tables that the merchant navy is being gradually converted from sailing to steam.

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom, sailing and steam, and for both home and foreign trade, during the fourteen years from 1867 to 1880 is given in the following table:—

Years	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
1867	21,777	5,493,708	196,340
1868	22,250	5,516,434	197,502
1869	21,881	5,557,303	195,490
1870	22,180	5,559,110	195,962
1871	22,207	5,633,561	199,732
1872	22,554	5,761,608	203,720
1873	21,581	5,748,097	202,239
1874	20,872	5,864,588	203,606
1875	20,191	5,891,692	199,667
1876	20,349	5,996,152	198,638
1877	20,319	6,115,638	196,562
1878	20,094	6,236,124	195,585
1879	20,029	6,249,833	193,548
1880	19,972	6,344,577	192,972

The above numbers include vessels of the Channel Islands, but not those of the British possessions.

The total tonnage of British and foreign vessels, both sailing and steam, which entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom, either with cargoes or in ballast, during the fourteen years 1867 to 1880, is shown in the following table:—

Years	British	Foreign	Total
	tons	tons	tons
1867	22,370,070	10,386,042	32,756,112
1868	22,660,424	11,020,555	33,680,979
1869	23,789,167	11,121,114	34,910,281
1870	25,072,180	11,568,002	36,640,182
1871	28,034,748	13,513,130	41,547,878
1872	28,719,090	13,781,935	42,501,025
1873	29,647,344	14,792,642	44,439,986
1874	30,089,683	15,339,274	45,428,957
1875	30,944,744	15,332,094	46,276,838
1876	33,441,979	17,342,923	50,784,902
1877	34,765,907	16,765,170	51,531,077
1878	35,291,483	16,303,596	51,595,079
1879	37,433,991	15,281,459	52,715,450
1880	41,348,984	17,387,079	58,736,063

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in the United Kingdom, from 1866 to 1880, was as follows:—

Years	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1867	915	185,771	295	97,219
1868	879	300,477	232	79,096
1869	731	245,373	281	123,203
1870	609	136,286	434	226,591
1871	485	60,260	537	330,798
1872	427	58,757	635	415,961
1873	422	89,626	509	363,917
1874	499	187,313	482	333,890
1875	566	241,646	357	178,905
1876	687	236,890	320	123,475
1877	707	212,364	389	221,330
1878	590	141,221	499	287,080
1879	400	59,153	412	297,720
1880	353	57,534	474	346,361

At the end of the year 1880 there were registered as belonging to the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, 19,938 sailing vessels of 3,851,045 tons, and 5,247 steam vessels, of 2,723,468 tons, making in the whole 25,185 vessels of 6,574,513 tons, being 24,811 tons more than at the end of the year 1878. The numbers for 1880, compared with those for 1866, show in the 14 years a decline of 5,602 in the number of sailing vessels, and of 834,910 tons in the tonnage; and in steam vessels, an increase of 2,196 in the number and of 1,635,548 tons in the tonnage. The total shipping, sailing and steam, showed, in the 14 years, a decline of 3,406 in the number of vessels, but an increase of 800,638 tons in the tonnage.

3. *Textile Industry.*

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1815 amounted to only 99,000,000 pounds; it rose to 152,000,000 in 1820; to 229,000,000 in 1825; to 264,000,000 in 1830; to 592,000,000 in 1840; to 663,576,861 pounds in 1850; and to 1,390,938,752 pounds in 1860; and fell to 669,583,264 pounds in 1863. The subsequent trade fluctuations are exhibited in the subjoined table, giving the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the fourteen years from 1867 to 1880:—

Years	Total imports of cotton	Total exports of cotton	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1867	1,262,536,912	350,626,416	911,910,496
1868	1,323,084,016	322,620,480	1,005,463,536
1869	1,220,809,856	272,928,544	947,881,312
1870	1,338,305,584	236,630,576	1,101,675,008
1871	1,778,139,776	362,234,160	1,409,905,616
1872	1,408,837,472	273,005,040	1,135,832,382
1873	1,527,596,224	220,000,256	1,307,595,968
1874	1,566,864,432	258,967,632	1,307,896,800
1875	1,492,351,168	262,853,808	1,229,497,360
1876	1,487,858,848	203,305,872	1,284,552,976
1877	1,355,281,200	169,396,304	1,185,884,896
1878	1,340,380,048	147,257,936	1,193,122,112
1879	1,469,358,464	188,201,888	1,281,156,576
1880	1,628,664,576	224,577,360	1,404,087,216

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption during the fourteen years from 1867 to 1880:—

Years	Total imports of wool	Total exports of wool	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1867	233,703,184	90,832,584	142,870,600
1868	252,744,155	105,070,311	147,673,844
1869	258,461,689	116,608,305	141,853,384
1870	263,250,499	92,542,384	170,708,115
1871	323,036,299	135,089,794	187,946,505
1872	306,379,664	137,511,247	168,868,417
1873	318,036,779	123,246,172	194,790,607
1874	344,470,897	144,294,663	200,176,234
1875	365,065,578	172,075,439	192,990,139
1876	390,055,759	173,020,372	217,035,387
1877	409,949,198	187,418,627	222,530,571
1878	399,449,435	199,286,544	200,162,891
1879	417,110,099	243,386,008	173,724,091
1880	463,508,963	237,408,589	226,100,374

The following tabular statement gives the number of textile factories, and the number of workmen and workwomen employed in them in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, on the 31st of October 1874. The statement is drawn up from official returns under the Factories and Workshops Inspection Act, laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1875:—

	Number of Factories	Persons employed		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Cotton Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	2,542	180,607	259,729	440,336
Scotland	105	5,830	30,274	36,104
Ireland	8	1,183	1,892	3,075
United Kingdom	2,655	187,620	291,895	479,515
<i>Woollen Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	1,483	54,119	51,252	105,371
Scotland	257	11,816	15,912	27,728
Ireland	60	782	724	1,506
United Kingdom	1,800	66,717	67,888	134,605
<i>Shoddy Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	123	1,568	1,856	3,424
Scotland	2	3	4	7
Ireland	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	125	1,571	1,860	3,431
<i>Worsted Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	648	53,995	77,835	131,830
Scotland	43	3,052	7,203	10,255
Ireland	1	3	9	12
United Kingdom	692	57,050	85,047	142,097
<i>Flax Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	141	6,856	15,471	22,327
Scotland	159	12,752	33,064	45,816
Ireland	149	18,323	41,993	60,316
United Kingdom	449	37,931	90,528	128,459
<i>Hemp Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	45	1,465	1,574	3,039
Scotland	12	581	1,250	1,831
Ireland	4	221	120	341
United Kingdom	61	2,267	2,944	5,211

	Number of Factories	Persons employed.		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Jute Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	15	1,510	3,423	4,933
Scotland	84	9,543	21,350	30,893
Ireland	11	479	1,615	2,094
United Kingdom	110	11,532	26,388	37,920
<i>Hair Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	21	464	322	786
Scotland	6	48	377	425
Ireland	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	27	512	699	1,211
<i>Silk Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	812	12,772	31,647	44,419
Scotland	4	109	631	740
Ireland	2	290	110	400
United Kingdom	818	13,171	32,388	45,559
<i>Hosiery and other Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	548	15,158	11,419	26,577
Scotland	8	535	585	1,120
Ireland	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	556	15,693	12,004	27,697

The following is a summary of the total number of textile factories in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and of the total number of persons, male and female, employed therein on the 31st of October 1874:—

	Number of Factories	Persons employed		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Textile Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	6,379	328,494	454,528	783,022
Scotland	680	44,269	110,650	154,919
Ireland	235	21,281	46,463	67,744
United Kingdom	7,294	394,044	611,641	1,005,685

While the total number of textile factories in the United Kingdom on the 31st of October 1874, was 7,294; that of spinning spindles was 45,793,107; of doubling spindles, 5,284,136; and of power

looms, 667,711. Of the total number of persons employed, 1,005,685, there were 61,209 male, and 64,677 female, children under thirteen years of age; so that the total numbers of 'half-timers' employed was 125,886. There were 84,486 males between thirteen and eighteen years of age; 248,349 adult male workers; and 546,964 girls over thirteen and adult female operatives, forming a total of 394,044 males and 611,641 females. Of the whole 1,005,685 persons employed in the three kingdoms, the proportion of men was 39 per cent., and of women 61 per cent. In England alone it was, men, 42 per cent.; women, 58 per cent. In Scotland—men, 28½ per cent.; women, 71½ per cent. In Ireland—men, 32½ per cent.; women, 68¾ per cent.

4. *Minerals and Metals.*

The total quantities and value of the two most important mineral and metal products of the United Kingdom, namely, coal and pig iron, were as follows in each of the twelve years 1868 to 1879:—

Years	Coal		Pig iron	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
	tons	£	tons	£
1868	103,141,157	25,785,289	4,970,206	12,381,280
1869	107,427,557	26,856,882	5,445,757	13,614,397
1870	110,431,192	27,607,798	5,963,515	14,908,787
1871	117,439,251	35,121,347	6,627,179	16,667,947
1872	123,497,316	46,311,216	6,741,929	18,540,304
1873	127,016,747	47,631,280	6,566,451	18,057,739
1874	125,043,257	46,849,194	4,985,084	14,844,936
1875	131,867,105	46,163,486	6,365,420	15,645,774
1876	133,344,766	46,670,668	6,555,997	16,062,192
1877	134,610,763	47,113,767	6,608,664	16,191,236
1878	132,654,687	46,429,210	6,381,051	16,154,992
1879	133,808,012	46,832,012	5,995,337	14,788,342

Of the pig iron produced in 1879 there were 4,880,000 tons made in England, one-third of it in Yorkshire; 737,000 tons were made in Wales and Monmouthshire, and 982,000 tons in Scotland. To the coal produce of 1879 Durham and Northumberland contributed 31,210,000 tons; Yorkshire, 15,960,000 tons; Lancashire, 17,621,000 tons; Derbyshire, 6,975,000 tons; Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 13,990,000 tons; Wales and Monmouthshire, 19,464,000 tons; and Scotland, 18,320,000 tons.

The total amount of iron ore produced in 1879 in the United Kingdom was 16,692,802 tons, and the value 6,746,668*l.* As regards other minerals, the production was as follows:—Lead ore, 80,850 tons, value 1,123,952*l.*; tin ore, 14,142 tons, value 572,763*l.*; copper ore, 73,141 tons, value 262,271*l.*; salt, 2,735,001 tons, of the value of 1,504,250*l.* As to the metals obtained from these ores, the total

value in 1879 was 18,742,960*l*. Among the metals produced in the year 1879 were 50,912 tons of lead, of the value of 850,230*l*.; 9,532 tons of tin, of the value of 689,163*l*.; and 3,462 tons of copper, of the value of 222,507*l*. There were 333,462 oz. of silver obtained, almost all from lead, of the value of 70,860*l*., and 447 oz. of gold, the whole from Merionethshire, of the value of 1,790*l*. The total value of minerals and metals obtained from the mines of the United Kingdom in 1879 reached 68,281,406*l*.—namely, 18,742,960*l*., the value of metals, 47,113,767*l*. coal, and 2,424,679*l*. minerals and earthy substances.

The United Kingdom is divided by the Mining Record Office into 14 coal fields, of which the most important are Yorkshire, which is returned with 423 pits; Staffordshire and Worcestershire, with 422 pits; Scotland, with 420; Lancashire, with 376; Durham and Northumberland, with 304; South Wales, with 299; a group comprising Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, with 187 pits; and Gloucestershire and Somerset, with 101 pits. Ireland has a comparatively large number of pits, but a small output, amounting to only 125,000 tons in 1879.

The exports of coal from the United Kingdom to foreign countries more than quintupled within the last twenty-five years. They amounted to 3,468,545 tons in 1851; to 5,789,779 tons in 1856; to 7,855,115 tons in 1861; to 8,800,420 tons in 1864; to 9,616,244 tons in 1866; to 10,967,062 tons in 1868; to 11,702,649 tons in 1870; to 12,712,231 tons in 1872; to 13,927,205 tons in 1874; to 16,299,077 tons in 1876; to 14,998,527 tons in 1878; and to 15,740,082 tons in 1879. The declared value of these exports was 1,302,473*l*. in 1851; 2,826,582*l*. in 1856; 3,604,790*l*. in 1861; 4,165,773*l*. in 1864; 5,102,805*l*. in 1866; 5,352,525*l*. in 1868; 5,506,890*l*. in 1870; 9,858,418*l*. in 1872; 11,984,621*l*. in 1874; 8,351,799*l*. in 1876; 7,010,036*l*. in 1878; to 6,793,932*l*. in 1879; and to 7,837,314*l*. in 1880. Of the coal exports of 1880 the largest amount, 3,566,717 tons, valued 1,473,211*l*., went to France, and the next largest amount, 2,202,303 tons, valued 846,616*l*., to Germany. The rest was distributed, mostly in quantities not exceeding 500,000 tons, to about forty foreign countries and British Colonial Possessions.

5. Railways.

From the opening of the first railway, in 1825, till the end of 1850, a period of a quarter of a century, 6,621 miles of lines were constructed in the United Kingdom, being at the rate of 265 miles per annum. At the end of 1860, the length of lines opened for traffic was 10,433, showing an increase of construction at the rate of 381 miles per annum. At the end of 1880 there were 17,945 miles open for traffic, the increase presenting an average of 401 miles per

annum of the total length. Of the total length of lines open at the end of 1880, there belonged to England and Wales 12,660 miles, to Scotland 2,907 miles, and to Ireland 2,378 miles.

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880 :—

Years	Length of lines open at the end of each year	Total capital paid up (shares and loans) at the end of each year	Number of passengers conveyed (exclusive of season-ticket holders)		Traffic receipts	
			Total	Per mile	Total	Per mile
	miles	£	No.	No.	£	£
1871	15,756	552,680,107	375,220,754	23,814	48,892,780	3,063
1872	15,814	569,047,346	422,874,822	26,740	51,304,114	3,244
1873	16,082	588,320,308	455,320,288	28,312	55,675,421	3,462
1874	16,449	609,895,919	478,316,701	29,078	56,901,281	3,459
1875	16,658	630,226,942	507,532,187	30,468	58,982,753	3,541
1876	16,872	658,214,776	538,681,722	31,928	59,917,868	3,551
1877	17,077	674,059,048	551,593,654	32,301	62,973,328	3,687
1878	17,335	698,545,154	565,024,455	32,594	60,486,122	3,485
1879	17,696	717,003,469	562,732,890	31,800	59,395,282	3,356
1880	17,945	728,621,657	603,884,752	33,652	61,958,754	3,453

To the total capital in 1880 England and Wales contributed 602,079,470*l.*, Scotland 92,333,212*l.*, and Ireland 34,208,975*l.* In the division of the traffic receipts of 1880, England and Wales took 52,600,457*l.*, Scotland 6,700,161*l.*, and Ireland 2,658,136*l.* The working expenditure amounted to 33,502,349*l.* on all the railways in 1880, being 56 per cent. of the total traffic receipts.

The following tabular statement gives the total length of railways open for traffic in the British Empire on the 31st December, 1878 :—

	Miles	Miles
United Kingdom		17,335
India	8,215	
Ceylon	92	
Dominion of Canada	5,574	
Jamaica	25	
British Guiana	21	
New South Wales	650	
Victoria	931	
South Australia	292	
Queensland	298	
Tasmania	175	
New Zealand	718	
Total, Australasia	3,064	
Cape Colony and Natal	154	
Mauritius	66	
Total of Colonial Empire of Great Britain		17,211
Total, British Empire		34,546

There were upwards of 6,000 miles of railways in construction within the British Empire at the end of 1880.

6. Post and Telegraphs.

The following tabular statement gives the number of letters, in millions, delivered in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and the average number for each individual of the population, in the fifteen years from 1866 to 1881:—

Years ending Dec. 31	Number of Letters delivered (in Millions)			Number of Letters per 100 of the Population		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
	Millions	Millions	Millions			
18 66	623	70	57	2,919	2,178	1,033
1867	640	76	59	2,962	2,343	1,076
1868	670	78	60	3,062	2,382	1,099
1869	683	79	62	3,081	2,391	1,139
1870	704	79	64	3,135	2,369	1,182
1871	721	80	66	3,168	2,376	1,225
1872	737	82	66	3,195	2,412	1,229
1873	756	84	67	3,237	2,448	1,255
1874	802	90	70	3,377	2,600	1,318
1875	847	91	71	3,529	2,600	1,339
1876	856	91	72	3,520	2,579	1,354
March 31						
1878	884	100	74	3,601	2,808	1,386
1879	922	99	76	3,698	2,748	1,419
1880	950	102	76	3,775	2,801	1,417
1881	992	105	79	3,898	2,987	1,621

The number of post-cards delivered in the year ending March 31, 1881 was 103 millions in England and Wales, 13 millions in Scotland, and 6 millions in Ireland, or a total of 122 millions for the United Kingdom.

The number of newspapers and book packets delivered in the year ending March 31, 1881 was 314 millions in England and Wales, 39 millions in Scotland, and 28 millions in Ireland, or a total of 381 millions for the United Kingdom. In the preceding financial year the total was 328 millions.

The number of money orders issued by the Post Office during the year ended March 31, 1881, in the whole of the United Kingdom, was 16,935,005, of the aggregate value of 26,003,000*l.*, being at the rate of 47·4 orders to every 100 of the population. In England and Wales, the number was 13,934,701, and of the value of 20,620,213*l.*, being at the rate of 54·7 orders to every 100 persons; in Scotland

the number was 1,413,997, of the value of 2,291,269*l.*, being at the rate of 38·6 orders to every 100 persons, and in Ireland the number was 980,778, of the value of 1,317,281*l.*, being at the rate of 18·4 orders to every 100 of the population.

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870.

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages (exclusive of Press and Service messages) forwarded from Postal Telegraph Stations, in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years ended March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1872	12,062,725	1,677,203	1,118,092	14,858,020
1873	14,070,993	1,942,610	1,280,731	17,294,334
1874	15,612,409	2,141,030	1,363,195	19,116,634
1875	17,058,816	2,272,465	1,434,996	20,766,277
1876	17,671,518	2,383,820	1,519,869	21,575,207
1877	17,958,330	2,457,350	1,561,404	21,977,084
1878	18,418,673	2,488,189	1,571,282	22,478,144
1879	19,287,999	2,548,471	1,548,946	23,385,416
1880	22,247,562	2,704,574	1,595,001	26,547,137
1881	25,187,997	3,042,291	1,736,677	29,966,965

The following table shows the annual gross revenue, the working expenses, and the net revenue of the postal telegraph department in each of the eight years ending March 31, from 1874 to 1881:—

Years ended March 31	Gross Revenue	Working Expenses	Net Revenue
	£	£	£
1874	1,083,466	967,790	115,676
1875	1,137,079	1,077,347	59,732
1876	1,276,662	1,031,524	245,138
1877	1,313,107	1,123,790	189,317
1878	1,333,542	1,164,131	169,411
1879	1,346,892	1,089,291	257,601
1880	1,549,866	1,111,483	341,006
1881	1,663,251	1,241,671	369,231

The number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom at the end of March 1881 was 13,982; there were besides 12,978 road and pillar letter boxes, 1,989 of them in the London district alone. The staff of officers forming part of the Post Office department, inclusive of 11,473 officials engaged solely in telegraph duties, was 46,531 at the end of March 1881, of whom 10,950 were engaged in the Metropolis.

The total number of post offices open for the transaction of tele-

graph business was 5,269 at the end of 1880, including 1,409 railway telegraph offices. The estimated total length of the postal telegraph wires at the end of 1880 was 117,100 miles.

A Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1880, states that on June 30, 1880, there were, in the United Kingdom, 3,680 miles of street and road tramways open, from which, during the year 1879-80 1,842,933*l.* had been received, and upon which 1,113,094*l.* had been expended. This left a balance of receipts of 729,839*l.* The total number of passengers who travelled during the year on the tramways was 173,067,108; the mileage being 23,842,000. The number of horses was 12,392, of locomotive engines 17, and of cars 1,619 on June 30, 1880.

Colonial Possessions.

The Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain embrace about one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, and nearly a fourth of its population. The total area of these possessions is estimated at 7,647,000 English square miles, or more than sixty times the extent of the United Kingdom. Of this vast dominion, three millions square miles are in America, half a million in Africa, a million in Asia, and more than two millions and a-half in Australasia.

The whole of the Colonial Possessions are, under the latest arrangements, existing at the end of 1878, grouped in forty administrative divisions, some of them embracing a number of formerly separate colonies. Of these forty colonies, and groups of colonies, four are in Europe, eleven in or near America, ten in or near Africa, seven in Asia, and eight in Australasia. In Europe, the Possessions are, in alphabetical order, first, Cyprus; second, Gibraltar; third, Heligoland; and, fourth, Malta. In America, or adjoining the American continent, the possessions are, first, the Bahamas, a group of some 800 islands and islets, of which twenty are inhabited; second, the Bermudas, a group of about 300 islands, of which fifteen are inhabited; third, the Dominion of Canada, comprising the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and (since June 26, 1873) Prince Edward Island; fourth, the Falkland Islands, a group of large area, with very few inhabitants; fifth, Guiana, on the continent of South America; sixth, the Honduras, on the continent of Central America; seventh, Jamaica, to which are annexed, by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1873, the Turks and Caicos Islands; eighth, the Leeward Islands, comprising the formerly separate colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, the whole united under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1871; ninth, Newfoundland,

not yet included in the Dominion of Canada; tenth, the Island of Trinidad; and, eleventh, the Windward Islands, comprising the formerly separate colonies of Barbadoes, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago. In Africa, and nearest to the African continent, the colonial possessions are, first, the Island of Ascension, in the South Atlantic Ocean; second, the Cape of Good Hope, including British Kaffraria, and other annexations made from 1866 to 1877; third, the Gambia settlement, on the west coast; fourth, the vaguely limited Gold Coast territory, enlarged in 1872, by a cession of old Dutch settlements; fifth, the South African settlement of Griqualand West, proclaimed British territory October 27, 1871; sixth, the Island of Lagos, and territories on the mainland, ceded under treaty of August 6, 1861; seventh, the Island of Mauritius, and its dependencies, in the Indian Ocean; eighth, Natal, separated from the Cape of Good Hope in 1856; ninth, the Island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic; and, tenth, the territory of Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa. In Asia, the colonial possessions are, first, the town and port of Aden, in Arabia, at the entrance of the Red Sea; second, the Island of Ceylon; third, the Island of Hong Kong; fourth, the Empire of India; fifth, the Island of Labuan, on the coast of Borneo; sixth, the Island of Perim, in the Red Sea; and, seventh, the Straits Settlements, comprising the Islands of Singapore and Penang, with the territory of Malacca, in the Indian Archipelago. Finally, in Australasia, the colonial possessions embrace, besides the Fiji Islands east to the mainland of Australia, ceded to Great Britain in 1874, the seven, at present separated but in all probability to be united, colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia.

The following table exhibits the date of acquisition, the area, and the form of government, of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain at the end of 1878. The form of government is stated after the definition given in the 'Colonial Office List,' under which the colonies are divided into three classes, namely, first, *Crown Colonies*, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government; secondly, colonies possessing *Representative Institutions*, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers; and, thirdly, colonies possessing *Responsible Government* in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer, except its own representative. The title of this representative, Governor, President, or Administrator, is added to the description of the form of government in the last column of the table:—

Colonial Possessions	Date of Acquisition	Area: English square miles	Form of Government, and title of chief executive officer
In Europe:—			
Cyprus	1878	4,200	Crown; Governor.
Gibraltar	1704	17	Crown; Governor.
Heligoland	1814	54	Crown; Governor.
Malta	1800	115	Crown; Governor.
In America:—			
Bahamas	1629	3,021	Representative; Governor.
Bermudas	1609	24	Representative; Governor.
Canada, Dominion of	1623-1760	3,372,290	Responsible; Gov.-General.
Falkland Islands	1833	6,500	Crown; Governor.
Guiana	1803	76,000	Crown; Governor.
Honduras	1670	13,500	Crown; Lieut.-Governor.
Jamaica and Turks Islands	1629-55	6,900	Crown; Captain-General.
Leeward Islands	1626-1763	738	Representative; Governor.
Newfoundland	1583	40,200	Responsible; Governor.
Trinidad	1797	1,755	Crown; Governor.
Windward Islands	1605-1803	775	Representative; Governor.
In Africa:—			
Ascension	1815	34	Crown; Governor.
Cape of Good Hope with dependencies	1806-1877	347,855	Responsible; Governor.
Gambia	1631	21	Crown; Administrator.
Gold Coast	1660	6,000	Crown; Administrator.
Lagos	1661	5,000	Crown; Administrator.
Mauritius	1810	708	Crown; Governor.
Natal	1843	18,750	Representative; Governor.
St. Helena	1650	47	Crown; Governor.
Sierra Leone	1788	468	Crown; Governor.
In Asia:—			
Aden	1838	5	Crown; Governor.
Ceylon	1796	24,702	Representative; Governor.
Hong Kong	1843	29	Crown; Governor.
India	1625-1849	908,350	Crown; Governor-General.
Labuan	1846	45	Crown; Governor.
Perim	1855	7	Crown; Gov. of Aden.
Straits Settlements	1785-1819	1,350	Crown; Governor.
In Australasia:—			
Fiji Islands	1874	7,403	Crown; Governor.
Rotumah	1881	—	Crown; Governor.
New South Wales	1787	310,938	Responsible; Governor.
New Zealand	1814	105,342	Responsible; Governor.
Queensland	1859	669,520	Responsible; Governor.
South Australia	1836	903,690	Responsible; Governor.
Tasmania	1803	26,215	Responsible; Governor.
Victoria	1787	88,198	Responsible; Governor.
Western Australia	1829	1,057,250	Representative; Governor.

The following table gives the numbers of the population, distin-

guishing the sexes, of the whole of the colonial possessions, according to the latest returns:—

Colonial possessions	Year of census	Population		
		Males	Females	T total
In Europe:—				
Cyprus	1871	—	—	150,000
Gibraltar	1871	7,111	7,653	14,764
Heligoland	1871	874	1,039	1,913
Malta	1871	76,016	73,068	149,084
In America:—				
Bahamas	1871	19,349	19,813	39,162
Bermudas	1871	5,402	6,719	12,121
Canada, Dominion of	1881	—	—	4,352,080
Falkland Islands	1871	519	284	803
Guiana	1871	108,791	84,700	193,491
Honduras	1870	12,603	12,107	24,710
Jamaica and Turks Islands	1871	248,655	261,699	510,354
Leeward Islands	1871	56,297	64,194	120,491
Newfoundland	1879	—	—	161,374
Trinidad	1871	60,405	49,233	109,638
Windward Islands	1871	132,391	151,687	284,078
In Africa:—				
Ascension	1871	16	11	27
Cape of Good Hope and dependencies	1875	—	—	1,420,162
Gambia	1871	7,306	6,884	14,190
Gold Coast	1871	—	—	208,070
Lagos	1871	28,963	33,058	62,021
Mauritius	1871	193,575	122,467	316,042
Natal	1877	157,929	167,583	325,512
St. Helena	1871	2,999	3,242	6,241
Sierra Leone	1881	—	—	60,546
In Asia:—				
Aden	1871	—	—	22,507
Ceylon	1876	—	—	2,459,542
Hong Kong	1876	101,232	37,912	139,144
India	1881	—	—	252,541,210
Labuan	1871	3,027	1,871	4,898
Perim	1871	—	—	211
Straits Settlements	1871	200,433	107,664	308,097
In Australasia:—				
Fiji Islands	1881	—	—	124,999
Rotumah	1881	—	—	2,500
New South Wales	1881	—	—	740,836
New Zealand	1881	294,004	240,004	534,008
Queensland	1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
South Australia	1881	153,008	133,203	286,211
Tasmania	1881	61,162	54,543	115,705
Victoria	1881	450,286	408,296	858,582
Western Australia	1881	—	—	31,000

The cost of the Colonial Possessions to Great Britain has not varied greatly for a number of years. It amounts at present—including of Cyprus, acquired in 1878, the revenue of which for 1879-80 was estimated at 177,233*l.*, with an expenditure of 174,342*l.*—to a little over two millions sterling per annum. More than one-half of this amount is paid on account of nine of the Possessions, classed as general military and naval stations.

The following table gives the abstract of several parliamentary returns showing the cost of the Colonial Possessions of the Empire falling to the charge of the British Exchequer, the first column giving the actual cost of the financial year 1872-73, and the other two columns showing the estimated cost for each of the two financial years 1878-79 and 1879-80:—

Colonial Possessions	1872-73	1878-79	1879-80
	£	£	£
MILITARY AND NAVAL STATIONS:			
Gibraltar			
Malta	306,433	342,500	365,969
Cape Colony and Natal	378,520	476,835	387,242
Mauritius	162,827	428,107	642,162
Bermuda	33,575	47,832	46,016
St. Helena	193,015	178,717	169,973
Cyprus	27,659	18,030	22,298
Hong Kong	—	—	38,790
	112,389	95,061	97,847
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:			
Western Australia			
Queensland	44,548	9,968	9,903
Victoria	—	—	—
New South Wales	10,740	—	—
Tasmania	248	—	—
New Zealand	1,335	—	—
Fiji Islands	1,226	—	—
	—	159	—
OTHER COLONIES:			
Jamaica			
Bahamas	80,779	62,926	70,698
Honduras	23,308	11,139	9,006
Windward and Leeward Isl.	10,684	14,246	15,728
Canada (Halifax)	152,106	99,113	104,546
Nova Scotia	3,552	132,506	132,676
New Brunswick	149,616	—	—
Newfoundland	3	—	—
Vancouver Island	560	—	—
West Coast of Africa	796	—	—
Ceylon	66,110	45,518	46,795
Labuan	17,865	92,996	103,160
Straits Settlements	50	—	—
	68,250	67,819	75,443
TOTAL	1,846,194	2,123,472	2,338,252

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1879-80, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India—for which see p. 685—was 30,614 men, rank and file. The number of troops in the various colonies having British garrisons was as follows:—Malta, 5,600 men; Gibraltar, 4,995; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 8,431; Ceylon, 1,234; Bermuda, 2,141; Canada (Halifax), 1,827; Hong Kong, 1,207; Jamaica, 881; Straits Settlements, 1,024; Mauritius, 451; Windward and Leeward Islands, 1,180; West Coast of Africa, 625; Cyprus, 501; Honduras, 196; St. Helena, 228; and the Bahamas, 98 men.

For further details concerning the Constitution and Government, Revenue and Expenditure, Population, and Trade and Commerce of the principal Colonies and Dependencies of the United Kingdom, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

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GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.)

Reigning King.

Georgios I., born Dec. 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father the King of Denmark, acting as his guardian, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece, Nov. 2, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Queen *Olga*, born Aug. 22 (Sept. 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

Children of the King.

- I. Prince *Konstantinos*, Duke of Sparta, heir-apparent, born Aug. 2, 1868.
- II. Prince *Georgios*, born June 24, 1869.
- III. Princess *Alexandra*, born August 30, 1870.
- IV. Prince *Nicolass*, born January 21, 1872.
- V. Princess *Marie*, born March 3, 1876.
- VI. Princess *Olga*, born April 6, 1880.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmas, or 40,178*l.*, was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereignty of Greece 52,178*l.* per annum.

Greece, a province of the Turkish empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-9, and by the Protocol of London, of Feb. 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, on the ground that the boundaries proposed were insufficient, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne Jan. 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the kingdom after a reign of 29 years, in October 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most, the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Greece was elaborated by a Constituent Assembly, elected in December 1863, and adopted Oct. 29, 1864. It vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber of representatives, called the Boulé, elected by manhood suffrage for the term of four years. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. The voting takes place by means of ballot-boxes, into which balls are dropped, there being one box for each candidate, and every voter being at liberty to give his vote either for or against each, so that the voter has as many votes as there are candidates in his district. The Boulé must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on the 1st of November (old style) of every year. The number of members, dependent upon the number of population, was 188 in the session of 1879.

The executive is vested in the King and his responsible Ministers, the heads of eight departments. They are the Presidency of the

Council, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Marine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since the accession of the present sovereign, in 1863, ministerial changes have been exceedingly frequent, the average duration of ministries being less than a year.

At the side of the executive Council of Ministers stands, by the terms of the constitution, a deliberative Council of State, which, however, has not been formed in recent years. If in existence, it is to the Council of State that all Bills must be referred from the Chamber of Deputies, and returned with observations or amendments within 10 days; but this term may be prolonged by resolution of the Chamber to 15 days more. In case the Council of State make no report at the expiry of the time fixed, the Chamber of Deputies may vote the law and send it up to the king.

Church and Education.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. At the census of 1879 there were 1,635,698 members of the Greek Orthodox Church; 14,677 other Christians, mainly Roman Catholics; 2,652 Jews, and 917 Mahomedans. By the terms of the constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the state, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects, of whatever form of belief. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, who is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan, and whose jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. But the jurisdiction of the Patriarch, existing in theory, has frequently been challenged, while the real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia, in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens, and four archbishops and bishops, who must while in office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has four archbishops and four bishops on the continent of Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; and five archbishops, and as many bishops, besides the Metropolitan of Corfu, in the Islands of Greece.

The Orthodox Greek Church differs from the Church of Rome as to the honour given to the later General Councils, the number of sacraments, the use of both kinds by the laity in the eucharist, the time of observing Easter, the doctrine of Purgatory, making the

sign of the Cross, the celibacy of the clergy, and the use of the Scriptures by the laity. While differing from the Church of Rome on all these points, the Greek Church agrees with it in the doctrine of Transubstantiation, and in praying to the Virgin and saints.

Public instruction has been much attended to in recent years, but the educational state of the people is nevertheless, though improving, low. Communal schools were established by law in 1834 on the German system, that is, on the system of compulsory education. By the 6th article of the law, all children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend the communal school. It was found at the census of 1870, that but 33 per cent. of grown-up men, and but 7 per cent. of the grown-up women, were able to read and write. There were 55 communes in which, at the census, not a single woman was able to read or write. In the army the proportion of totally illiterate men was $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in the navy it was $53\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at the census of 1870.

According to the census of 1879, 46.06 per cent. of males and 23.08 females could read and write, thus showing that since 1870 a considerable advance had been made.

Public schools in Greece are divided into four classes. The communal schools form the first class, the ancient Greek schools the second class, the gymnasium the third class, and the university the fourth class.

There are 1,198 male and 249 female schools, with 91,213 pupils, as against 64,061 in 1870, and 1,292 teachers, as against 500 in 1870. For primary education the Communes spent in 1879 1,549,654 drachmai, as against 1,090,501 in 1870, and the Government 211,832 as against 152,800.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom were as follows in the six years from 1875 to 1880, according to official returns, the first two years giving the actual receipts and expenses, and the last four years the budget estimates voted by the Chamber:—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Drachmas	£	Drachmas	£
1875	39,644,000	1,415,857	39,791,512	1,421,125
1876	38,826,800	1,386,671	39,063,841	1,395,187
1877	39,247,000	1,401,678	41,067,825	1,466,708
1878	42,789,442	1,528,194	44,834,272	1,601,224
1879	45,808,442	1,636,016	60,078,760	2,145,670
1880	47,086,457	1,679,873	52,655,454	1,880,552
1881	49,051,560	1,751,841	124,155,130	4,434,112

The various sources of revenue and branches of expenditure

of the kingdom, according to the official budget estimates, for the year 1881, were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	Drachmai
Direct taxes—	
Land tax and usufruct	6,011,000
Tax on pastures	60,000
Tax on cattle	1,900,000
Licences	1,300,000
House tax	1,100,000
Tax on income of Banks	225,000
Indirect taxes—	
Customs	18,620,000
Stamps	5,300,000
Miscellaneous receipts	730,000
Paying lands	150,000
State establishments, receipts—	
Post Office	650,000
Telegraphs	700,000
Printing Office	4,200
Royalties and rent of State domains	2,780,360
Sale of State property	4,128,000
Miscellaneous	1,997,000
Ecclesiastical revenues	396,000
Receipts from closed accounts	1,500,000
Receipts from fund for roads	1,500,000
Total revenue	49,051,560 £1,751,841

Branches of Expenditure	Drachmai
Interest on foreign debt	1,272,000
„ internal debt	19,751,000
Pensions	3,889,960
Civil list	1,125,000
Salaries of Deputies	560,000
Ministry for foreign affairs	1,639,286
„ justice	3,018,288
„ interior	5,249,859
„ worship and instruction	2,477,385
„ war.	71,323,580
„ marine	5,282,680
„ finance	1,629,797
Administration and collection of revenue	2,453,103
Miscellaneous expenses	4,483,200
Total expenditure	124,155,139 £4,434,112

There was thus a deficit of 75,103,579 drachmai, or 2,682,271*l*. The deficit was covered by a loan of 120,000,000. The large in-

crease of expenditure this year was caused by the extraordinary Military and Naval preparations, the War and Marine Budgets alone amounting to 76,500,000.

Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, there have been few financial terms without a deficit.

Greece has a very large public debt, consisting in part of unpaid arrears of old loans. In the budget estimates for the year 1881, the interest payable on the foreign debt was set down, as will be seen in the preceding table, at 1,272,000 drachmai, or 45,248*l.*, and that on the internal debt at 19,751,000 drachmai, or 705,392*l.*, the total being equal to more than one-fourth of the entire expenditure. Interest is now paid on all the loans regularly, with the exception of the guaranteed loan, on which only a stated sum per annum is paid, as set forth in the next page.

According to the statement published in July 1881 last by the Minister of Finance, the public debt of Greece amounted to:—

	Outstanding amount July 31, 1881 .	Drachmai
1863 Loan for 6,000,000.		4,180,000
1867 " 28,000,000.	" "	21,063,600
1871 " 4,000,000.	" "	3,860,360
1874 " 26,000,000.	" "	27,983,200
1876 " 10,000,000.	" "	8,120,560
1879 " 60,000,000.	" "	66,337,600
To this is added Foreign Debt:— ¹	" "	
1824-5, converted 1879	" "	25,538,584
		157,084,804
		£5,610,171

Another loan for 4,285,000*l.* was issued at the end of 1880 and beginning of 1881 through a syndicate of French and Greek bankers, for the purpose of military preparations in a probable war with Turkey.

Besides the above regularly paid loans, the indebtedness of Greece includes: Loan of 1832 guaranteed by the Powers, with arrears, 105,033,054 drachmai; Indemnity to the Greek Islanders for sacrifices during the Revolution, 18,000,000 drachmai; Exchequer Bill, July 1881, 527,042 drachmai.

Thus the total debt in 1881, according to the official statement, was 14,308,031*l.*

An agreement was signed in October 1878 between the Government and the Greek bondholders in England, under which the latter consented to receive, in exchange for the 100*l.* bonds of the loans of 1824 and 1825, new bonds of the value of 31*l.* 12*s.* and 30*l.* 10*s.*, bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, with a sinking fund attached. By the terms of the agreement, the Greek Government now sets

¹ By *Foreign Debt* is meant the converted 1824-5 and the guaranteed loan. All other loans are designated as *internal*, as being issued in Greece itself. But they are largely subvented and held abroad.

aside and pays annually 60,000*l.* for interest, and 15,000*l.* for the redemption of the new bonds, both sums secured on the public revenue from stamp duties and the customs of the island of Corfu.

The loan of 1862, guaranteed by England, France, and Russia upon the elevation of the present King of Greece to the throne, amounting to 2,343,750*l.*, was contracted through Messrs. Rothschild. Upon this the dividends have been regularly paid, but only from reserved funds of the loan itself in the first instance, and since then chiefly from the treasuries of the guaranteeing Powers, who are now, therefore, in each case heavy claimants upon the Greek Government. The guarantee is not by the Powers jointly, but is distinct in each case for a third of the loan. By the terms of a convention signed in 1866, it is arranged that the Government of Greece, instead of fulfilling its original engagement to provide half-yearly for the interest and sinking fund of the above loan, should pay to the three guaranteeing Powers not less than 36,000*l.* a year—British portion 12,000*l.*; and by the Act 27 and 28 Vict. c. 40, passed in 1864, a sum of 4,000*l.* sterling a year, out of the amount thus repayable in respect of the British portion, was relinquished in favour of the present King. (Official statement.)

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom till recently was raised by conscription, but in the session of 1879 the Boulé passed a law introducing universal liability to arms on all able-bodied males aged 21 years and upwards. The term of active service in the regular army is fixed at three years, in the reserves at six, and the militia at ten years.

The nominal strength of the army was reported as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1879:—

	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Rank and file	Total
Staff	24	5	—	29
Engineers	41	41	—	82
Artillery	49	172	515	736
Cavalry	23	84	233	340
Infantry	380	1,557	8,414	10,351
Pioneers	21	71	400	492
Miscellaneous	99	35	15	149
Military School	17	8	62	87
Gendarmes	90	266	1,250	1,606
Supernumeraries	—	184	—	184
Unattached	5	—	—	5
Total	749	2,423	10,889	14,061

By the terms of a law passed by the Boulé in the session of 1877,

the numerical strength of the army on the peace footing was fixed at 24,076 men, comprising 16,136 infantry, 4,877 cavalry, and 3,063 artillerymen and engineers. On the war footing, the strength was fixed at 35,188.

The navy consisted, at the commencement of 1880, of eighteen vessels, namely two small ironclads, the King Georgios and Queen Olga, each carrying two 12-ton guns in single turrets; two iron wood-sheathed gun-boats built in 1881 in the Thames, called Hydra and Spetsia, carrying each one 26-ton Krupp gun and two Hotchkiss guns. Also one unarmoured corvette Anadalis, built in 1880 in France; a torpedo ship Psaea built in 1881; six screw steamers, the Paralos, Salamina, Plexaura, Suros, Nauplion, and Afroessa; three schooners, the Methonë, Saffo, Aura, and Kuthnos; two cutters, the Glaukos and Poludeukes; and the Royal yacht, Amphitrite. At the same date the navy was officered and manned by 80 commissioned officers, 198 non-commissioned officers, and 384 sailors. The navy is manned by conscription from the people of the sea-coast.

Population.

Greece, at the last census, taken June 1879, had a total population of 1,679,775—of whom 881,080 were males and 798,695 females—living on an area of 19,941 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into 13 Nomos or Nomarchies, and subdivided into 59 Eparchies. By the return of the census of June 1879, the area and population of each of the 13 Nomarchies was as follows:—

Nomarchies	Area, English square miles.	Population, 1879
NORTHERN GREECE:—		
Attica and Beotia	2,472	185,364
Phocis and Phthiotis	2,044	128,440
Acarnia and Ætolia	3,013	138,444
PELOPONNESUS:—		
Argolis and Corinth	1,442	136,081
Achaia and Elis	1,901	181,632
Arcadia	2,020	148,905
Messenia	1,221	155,760
Laconia	1,679	121,116
ISLANDS:—		
Eubœa and Sporades	2,216	95,136
Cyclades	923	132,020
Corfu	431	106,109
Zante (Zakynthos)	277	44,522
Cephalonia (Kephallonia)	302	80,543
Soldiers and Seamen	—	25,703
Total	19,941	1,679,775

By a treaty with Turkey, executed—under pressure of the Great Powers—June 14, 1881, a large addition of territory, detached from the Turkish province of Albania, was given to Greece. The area of the new territory is about 5,160 square miles, and the population 293,000. It was divided, by decree of the Greek government into five departments, namely:—Athomana, capital Arta; Econa Hestiacæ, capital Trikala; Thessalotis, capital Karditza; Pelasgiotis, capital Larissa; and Magnesia, capital Volo.

The following table shows the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, in each of the eight years from 1871 to 1878:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1871	41,857	29,640	9,475	12,217
1872	42,997	31,004	8,925	11,993
1873	42,189	36,861	8,985	5,328
1874	45,212	29,863	9,529	15,349
1875	44,386	30,936	10,250	13,450
1876	47,248	31,082	9,758	16,165
1877	46,355	31,280	9,472	15,075
1878	44,921	30,588	8,603	14,333

About one-half of the total population of Greece is agricultural, living dispersed in villages. The principal towns are Athens, with a population of 63,374, or 84,992 including the Piræus; Syra, with 21,500; and Patras with 25,494. The increase of the population of Greece since 1870 was at the rate of 1·69 per cent. per annum.

At the liberation of the country, there were only nine towns which had partly escaped the total devastation of the rest; the principal of them being Lamia, Vomitza, Nauplia, and Chalcis. All the other towns and villages were in ruins, so that the first necessity of the inhabitants of the new State was to get housed. Since that time ten new cities have been founded, and twenty-three old towns, including Athens, Thebes, and Argos, have been rebuilt, besides many villages.

The nationality of the inhabitants of the kingdom is very mixed. The Albanian race occupies a considerable portion of the soil of ancient Greece, both within, as well as without, the new frontiers. With the exception of the two towns of Athens and Megara, it monopolises the whole of Attica and Messenia, and is in possession of the greater part of Bœotia, and a small part of Laconia. The south of Eubœa, the north of Achaia, part of Elis, and the whole of Salamis, are also peopled by Albanians. In the Peloponnesus the Albanian element occupies the whole of Corinth and Argolis, the north of Arcadia, the east of Achaia; and stretching into Laconia, down the slopes of Taygetus towards the plain of

Helos, it crosses the Eurotas, and holds possession of a large district round Monemvasia. The Albanian race furnishes to the Greek soil the greatest number of cultivators, and to the maritime population of Greece its most enterprising element.

Only one-sixth of the area of Greece is under cultivation; the rest, though to some extent good for agricultural purposes, lies waste. The ground is chiefly in the hands of a few proprietors; but many of the peasants hold little patches of land of their own, which become smaller from generation to generation, in consequence of the existing law of subdivision, which is the same as that in France. On the whole, agriculture is in a very backward state. According to an enumeration made at the end of 1877, there were at that date only 97,176 horses, 279,445 horned cattle, 45,440 mules, and 97,395 asses in Greece. In contrast to these numbers, there were 2,291,917 sheep and 1,836,663 goats, the latter, roaming about in a half-wild state, described as causing much destruction.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Greece averaged rather more than seven millions sterling per annum in the five years 1876-80, the imports amounting to about four millions and a half, and the exports to over three millions. About one-fourth of the imports come from, and one-third, in value, of the exports go to, the United Kingdom. The principal other countries with which commercial intercourse is carried on are, in order of importance, France, Turkey, Austria, Italy, and Russia. But the value of the imports and exports interchanged with these States is comparatively unimportant.

The commercial intercourse of Greece with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the subjoined tabular statement, showing the value of the total exports from Greece to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Greece, in the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Greece to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Greece
	£	£
1871	2,030,970	776,093
1872	1,998,153	923,649
1873	1,786,643	993,571
1874	1,586,805	1,010,313
1875	1,762,301	938,456
1876	1,799,377	866,643
1877	2,454,001	866,852
1878	1,763,064	982,087
1879	1,861,196	944,336
1880	1,483,462	820,508

The staple article of export from Greece to Great Britain is currants, the value of which, in the year 1880, amounted to 1,064,801*l*. At the head of the other articles of export stands olive oil, shipped to the value of 146,167*l*. in 1880, lead, of the value of 115,325*l*., and zinc ore, of the value of 54,190*l*., the minerals exported mainly from the Ionian Islands. Of the imports from the United Kingdom into Greece, about one-half are manufactured cotton goods. The declared value of cotton goods imported in the year 1880 amounted to 522,697*l*. There were also imported woollen manufactures valued 31,205*l*. and iron to the value of 47,415*l*. in 1880. It will be seen from the preceding table that the commerce of Greece with Great Britain has been stationary in recent years, and declining from 1879 to 1880.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant. Corn is not produced, however, in sufficient quantities to serve for the subsistence of the inhabitants, and a certain amount has to be imported every year, chiefly from Southern Russia. The most favoured and best-cultivated of crops is that of the currant, or the 'papolina.' Vast districts are planted with currants along the shores of the Gulf of Corinth, between the towns of Corinth and Patras, and on the islands of Zante and Cephalonia. Almost all trade is carried on by sea, and there is very little inland traffic, owing to want of roads. In 1868 the first, and as yet only railway, a line of seven miles, connecting Athens with the port of Piræus, was opened in the kingdom.

The telegraphic lines were of a total length of 1,865 English miles, at the end of 1879. They carried 331,059 telegrams, of which 278,000 were inland, and 55,000 international, in the year 1879.

Of post-offices there existed 145 at the end of 1879. In 1880 there passed through the post 2,476,241 inland, and 3,830,966 foreign letters; besides 13,336 post cards, 15,788 samples, 31,888 printed matter, 379,797 inland newspaper parcels, and 912,748 foreign. The receipts were 673,597 drachmi, expenses 402,627 drachmi, revenue 260,970 drachmi, or 9,534*l*.

The merchant navy of Greece numbered 5,440 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 262,032 tons, at the end of 1879. The mercantile navy is officially divided into three classes, namely, first, sailing vessels under sixty tons; secondly, sailing vessels over sixty tons; and, thirdly, steamers. The following was the number of the vessels of each of these classes in 1879:—

Classes	Number of vessel	Aggregate tonnage
1st class (under 60 tons)	4,303	43,712
2nd class (above 60 tons)	1,107	210,079
Steamers	27	8,241
Total	5,437	262,032

A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the eastern parts of the Mediterranean is under the Greek flag.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—John Gennadius, Chargé d'Affaires from 1876 to 1880; re-appointed June 11, 1881.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

Envoy and Minister.—Francis Clare Ford, C.B., O.M.G., formerly Envoy and Minister to the Emperor of Brazil. Appointed Envoy and Minister to the King of the Hellenes, March 5, 1881.

Secretaries.—Augustus Henry Mounsey; Christian W. Lawrence.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Greece, and their English equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta* = { Average rate of exchange, $8\frac{1}{2}d.$, or
28 drachmas = £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·80 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Cantar</i>	.	.	.	.	=	123·20 "
" <i>Livre</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·05 "
" <i>Baril</i> (wine)	.	.	.	.	=	16·33 Imperial gallons.
" <i>Kilo</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·114 Imperial quarter.
" <i>Pike</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$\frac{3}{4}$ of an English yard.
" <i>Stremma</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$\frac{3}{8}$ " " acre.

Greece entered, in 1875, the Monetary League of the Continental States (see page 39), and by a decree of the Government, dated August 11, 1876, all foreign silver coins, with the exception of those of the League, ceased to be legal tender in the kingdom. The chief medium of circulation at present is an inconvertible paper currency, consisting chiefly of notes of the National Bank, which were made legal tender by a royal decree of July 1, 1877.

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ITALY.

(REGNO D' ITALIA.)

Reigning King.

Umberto I., born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy and of Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 9, 1878. Married, April 22, 1868, to Queen *Margarita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa.

Son of the King.

Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, born November 11, 1869.

Sisters and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jérôme Bonaparte, born Sept. 9, 1822; offspring of the union are Napoleon Jérôme, born July 18, 1862, Louis Jérôme, born July 16, 1864, and Marie, born Dec. 20, 1866.

II. Prince *Amadeo*, Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; elected King of Spain by the Cortes Constituyentes Nov. 16, 1870; abdicated the crown February 11, 1873; married, May 30, 1867, to Maria, daughter of Prince Carlo Emanuele del Pozzo della Cisterna, born August 9, 1847; widower, Nov. 7, 1876. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Prince *Emanuele*, born Jan. 13, 1869. 2. Prince *Vittorio*, born Nov. 24, 1870. 3. Prince *Ludovico*, born Jan. 31, 1873.

III. Princess *Pia*, born Oct. 16, 1847; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to King Luis I. of Portugal. (See page 344.)

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Elisabetta*, born Feb. 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; re-married,

in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Offspring of the first union are:—1. Princess *Margarita*, born Nov. 20, 1851; married, April 22, 1868, to King Umberto I. 2. Prince *Tommaso*, Duke of Genoa, born Feb. 6, 1854.

The origin of the reigning house is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman. In 1111 his descendants were enrolled among the Counts of the Holy Roman Empire. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix, in 1831, and the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the House of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne, March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late king Vittorio Emanuele II. By the Treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, and the Peace of Zürich, Nov. 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained western Lombardy, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, while the remaining districts of Lombardy with Venetia were added to his dominions by the Peace of Prague, of Aug. 23, 1866. Finally, the Papal States, having been taken possession of by an Italian army, after the retreat of the French garrison, were annexed to the kingdom by royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 16,250,000 lire, or 650,000*l.* The brother of the King, Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, has an 'Appannaggio,' or State allowance, of 300,000 lire, or 12,000*l.*; and his cousin Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 200,000 lire, or 8,000*l.* To these sums are added 100,000 lire, or 4,000*l.*, as 'Spese di rappresentanza.' Extraordinary expenses of the Court, such as the journeys of the sovereign into the different provinces of Italy, are paid out of the public exchequer, the same as the cost of building and repairing the royal residences. The large private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. The number of senators, in the session of 1880, was 270. The deputies of the lower House are elected, by ballot, by all citizens who are twenty-five years of age, and pay taxes to the amount of 40 lire, or 1*l*. 12*s*. For this purpose the whole of the population is divided into electoral colleges, or districts. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless at least one-third of the inscribed electors appear at the poll. At the last general election, in 1880, there were 571,939 electors on the lists, and the number that voted was 329,933. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law, among them a slight property qualification. Incapable of being elected are all salaried government officials below a certain rank, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the state. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of state, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be above one-fifth that of the total number of members of the chamber of deputies. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings

of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present. The Camera de' Deputati, in the session of 1881, numbered 508 members, being the prescribed rate of one deputy to 40,000 souls. There were 528,932 electors inscribed on the rolls at the last general election.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry divided into the following nine departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of the Interior.—Agostino Depretis, born at Stradella, Pavia, 1825; Governor of Brescia, 1859–60; Pro-dictator of Sicily, 1860–61; Minister of Public Works, 1862–63; Minister of Finance and President of the Council of Ministers, 1876–77; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1878–79. Appointed Minister of the Interior, November 25, 1879, and President of the Council of Ministers, May 29, 1881.

2. The Ministry of Finance.—Agostino Magliani, born at Laurino, Naples, in 1824; Minister of Finance, 1876–77 and 1878–79. Re-appointed Minister of Finance, November 25, 1879.

3. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Giacomo Zanardelli. Appointed Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, May 29, 1881.

4. The Ministry of War.—General Eduardo Ferrero. Appointed Minister of War, May 29, 1881.

5. The Ministry of Marine.—Vice-Admiral Acton, formerly Chief Secretary in the Ministry of Marine. Appointed Minister of Marine, November 25, 1879.

6. The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.—Carlo Miceli, appointed Minister, November 25, 1879.

7. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Giambattista Baccelli, appointed Minister of Public Instruction, May 29, 1881.

8. The Ministry of Public Works.—Antonio Baccarini, appointed Minister, December 19, 1878.

In each of the 69 provinces into which the kingdom of Italy is divided, the executive power of the Government is intrusted to a prefect appointed by the ministry.

Church of Rome.

The 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno' enacts, in its first article, that 'the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the terms of the royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that 'Rome and the Roman Provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope, or Pontiff, was constituted supreme head of the Church, preserving his former dignities as a reigning prince, and all other prerogatives of absolute and independent sovereignty. Officially the Pope bears

the title : 'Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church.'

Supreme-Pontiff.—**Leo XIII.**, born at Carpineto, March 2, 1810, the son of Luigi Pecci; educated at the college of Jesuits, Viterbo; appointed one of the chaplains of Pope Gregorio XVI., 1837; created bishop of Damietta, 1843; Papal Nuncio to Belgium, 1843-46; Archbishop of Perugia 1846; created cardinal, December 19, 1853. Elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pío IX., February 21, 1878.

The Pontiff was originally elected by the priests and people of the diocese of Rome; but subsequently by the cardinals. In the eleventh century, Nicola II. conferred on the cardinals the right of directing the election, and, in accordance with his statutes, the cardinals, who had figured as a body since the eighth century, were bound to demand of the Roman people and the Roman clergy the ratification of their choice. To legalise the election, it was indispensable that the same name should obtain two-thirds at least of the votes of the Conclave, together with the suffrages of the people and the clergy of Rome. This mode of proceeding, however, was found to give rise to dissensions, and the consequence was that both the clergy and the people were excluded from all participation in the election. This reform took place in 1227, on the accession of Gregorio IX.

The election of a Pontiff is by *scrutiny* or ballot. Each cardinal writes his own name with that of the candidate he proposes on a ticket. These tickets are deposited in the consecrated chalice which stands on the altar of the chapel where they sit; and each one approaching and leaving the altar kneels and repeats a prayer. After a pause the tickets are taken from the sacred cup by officers named *ad hoc* from their own body; the tickets are compared with the number of cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. If no one can show the requisite number of votes another proceeding is gone through. This proceeding is the election by access—so called because any cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a prescribed form. The moment the election is declared the tickets are burnt. The present Pontiff, Leo XIII., was elected by unanimity. He is the 258th Pope.

The rise of the Pontificate of Rome, as a temporal power, dates from the year 755, when Pepin, king of the Franks, granted to Pope Stefano III. the exarchate of Ravenna, to which Charlemagne added the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. Kaiser Heinrich III., in 1053, increased these possessions of the head of the Church by the city of Benevento, with the surrounding territory; and not long after, in 1102, the Marchioness Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the provinces known as the 'Patrimony of St. Peter.' In 1297, Forlì and

the rest of the Romagna, and, in 1364, Bologna, became portions of the Papal dominions; and, towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Pontiff acquired full jurisdiction over Rome and Sabina. From the accession of Stefano III., first temporal sovereign, and 95th in the official list of Pontiffs, to Leo XIII., first modern spiritual sovereign, and 258th in the list, there were 164 Popes, as follows:—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
95	Stefano III.	Italian	752	137	Donato II.	Italian	974
96	Paolo I.		757	138	Benedetto VII.		975
97	Stefano IV.		768	139	Giovanni XIV.		983
98	Adriano I.		772	140	Giovanni XV.		995
99	Leo III.		795	141	Gregorio V.	German	996
100	Stefano V.		816	142	Silvestro II.	French	999
101	Pasquale		817	143	Giovanni XVI.	Italian	1003
102	Eugenio II.		824	144	Giovanni XVII.		1003
103	Valentino		827	145	Sergius IV.	"	1009
104	Gregorio IV.		827	146	Benedetto VIII.	"	1012
105	Sergius II.	"	844	147	Giovanni XVIII.	"	1024
106	Leo IV.		847	148	Benedetto IX.	"	1033
107	Benedetto III.		856	149	Gregorio VI.	"	1044
108	Nicola I.		858	150	Clemente II.	German	1046
109	Adriano II.		867	151	Damaso II.	"	1048
110	Giovanni VIII.		872	152	Leo VIII.	"	1049
111	Martino I.		882	153	Vittore II.	"	1055
112	Adriano III.		884	154	Stefano X.	"	1056
113	Stefano VI.		885	155	Nicola II.	French	1058
114	Formosus	"	891	156	Alessandro II.	Italian	1061
115	Stefano VII.		896	157	Gregorio VII.		1073
116	Romano		897	158	Vittore III.	"	1086
117	Teodoro II.		897	159	Urbano II.	French	1088
118	Giovanni IX.		898	160	Pasquale II.	Italian	1099
119	Benedetto IV.		900	161	Gelasius II.		1118
120	Leo V.		903	162	Callisto II.	French	1119
121	Cristofa		903	163	Onorato II.	Italian	1124
122	Sergius III.		904	164	Innocente II.		1130
123	Anastasio III.	"	911	165	Celestino II.	"	1143
124	Lando		913	166	Lucio II.	"	1144
125	Giovanni X.		913	167	Eugenio III.	"	1145
126	Leo VI.		928	168	Anastasio IV.	"	1153
127	Stefano VIII.		928	169	Adriano IV.	English	1154
128	Giovanni XI.		931	170	Alessandro III.		1159
129	Leo VII.		936	171	Lucio III.	Italian	1181
130	Stefano IX.	German	939	172	Urbano III.		1185
131	Martino II.	Italian	943	173	Gregorio VIII.	"	1187
132	Agapito II.		946	174	Clemente III.	"	1187
133	Giovanni XII.	"	956	175	Celestino III.	"	1191
134	Benedetto V.	"	964	176	Innocente III.	"	1198
135	Giovanni XIII.	"	965	177	Onorato III.	"	1216
136	Benedetto VI.	"	972	178	Gregorio IX.	"	1227

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
179	Celestino IV.	Italian	1241	219	Leo X.	Italian	1513
180	Innocente IV.	"	1243	220	Adriano VI.	Dutch	1522
181	Alessandro IV.	"	1254	221	Clemente VII.	Italian	1523
182	Urbano IV.	French	1261	222	Paolo III.	"	1534
183	Clemente IV.	"	1265	223	Giulio III.	"	1550
184	Gregorio X.	Italian	1271	224	Marcello II.	"	1555
185	Innocente V.	French	1276	225	Paolo IV.	"	1555
186	Adriano V.	Italian	1276	226	Pio IV.	"	1559
187	Giovanni XIX.	Portuguese	1276	227	Pio V.	"	1566
188	Nicola III.	Italian	1277	228	Gregorio XIII.	"	1572
189	Martino IV.	"	1281	229	Sisto V.	"	1585
190	Onorato IV.	"	1285	230	Urbano VII.	"	1590
191	Nicola IV.	"	1292	231	Gregorio XIV.	"	1590
192	Celestino V.	"	1294	232	Innocente IX.	"	1591
193	Bonifacio VIII.	"	1294	233	Clemente VIII.	"	1592
194	Benedetto X.	"	1303	234	Leo XI.	"	1605
195	Clemente V.	French	1305	235	Paolo V.	"	1605
196	Giovanni XX.	"	1316	236	Gregorio XV.	"	1621
197	Benedetto XI.	"	1334	237	Urbano VIII.	"	1623
198	Clemente VI.	"	1342	238	Innocente X.	"	1644
199	Innocente VI.	"	1352	239	Alessandro VII.	"	1655
200	Urbano V.	"	1362	240	Clemente IX.	"	1667
201	Gregorio XI.	"	1370	241	Clemente X.	"	1670
202	Urbano VI.	Italian	1378	242	Innocente XI.	"	1676
203	Bonifacio IX.	"	1389	243	Alessandro VIII.	"	1689
204	Innocente VII.	"	1404	244	Innocente XII.	"	1691
205	Gregorio XII.	"	1406	245	Clemente XI.	"	1700
206	Alessandro V.	Greek	1409	246	Innocente XIII.	"	1721
207	Giovanni XXI.	Italian	1410	247	Benedetto XIII.	"	1724
208	Martino V.	"	1417	248	Clemente XII.	"	1730
209	Eugenio IV.	"	1431	249	Benedetto XIV.	"	1740
210	Nicola V.	"	1447	250	Clemente XIII.	"	1758
211	Callisto III.	Spaniard	1455	251	Clemente XIV.	"	1769
212	Pio II.	Italian	1458	252	Pio VI.	"	1775
213	Paolo II.	"	1464	253	Pio VII.	"	1800
214	Sisto IV.	"	1471	254	Leo XII.	"	1823
215	Innocente VIII.	"	1484	255	Pio VIII.	"	1829
216	Alessandro VI.	Spaniard	1492	256	Gregorio XVI.	"	1831
217	Pio III.	Italian	1503	257	Pio IX.	"	1846
218	Giulio II.	"	1503	258	Leo XIII.	"	1878

The Supreme Pontiff is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His judgments are held to be infallible, and there is no appeal against his decrees. The Pontiff may seek advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but not often comprising the full number. In December, 1881, the Sacred College consisted of six cardinal-bishops, forty-eight cardinal-priests, and

nine cardinal-deacons. The following list gives the names of these sixty-three cardinals, together with their office, or dignity, if any, their nationality, year of birth, and year of nomination :—

Names	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of birth	Year of Nomination
Cardinal-Bishops :—				
Camillo di Pietro . . .	Dean of Sacred College	Italian	1806	1853
Carlo Sacconi . . .	Bp. of Porto	"	1808	1861
Luigi Bilio . . .	" Sabina	"	1826	1866
Antonino de Luca . . .	Pref. of Congregation	"	1805	1863
Giambattista Pitra . . .	Bp. of Frascati	"	1812	1863
Gustav von Hohenlohe . . .	" Albano . . .	German	1823	1866
Cardinal-Priests :—				
F. von Schwarzenberg . . .	Archbp. of Prague	German	1809	1842
François Donnet . . .	Archbp. of Bordeaux	French	1795	1852
Antonio Panebianco . . .	Grand Penitentiary	Italian	1808	1861
Gaston de Bonnechese . . .	Archbp. of Rouen	French	1800	1863
Lucien Bonaparte . . .	—	Italian	1828	1868
Innocente Ferreira . . .	—	"	1810	1868
Juan Moreno . . .	Archbp. of Valladolid	Spanish	1817	1868
Edoardo Borromeo . . .	Prft. of Congregation	Italian	1822	1868
Ra. Monaco La Valletta . . .	Vicar General . . .	"	1827	1868
Flavio Chigi . . .	Grand Prior . . .	"	1810	1873
René François Regnier . . .	Archbp. of Cambrai . . .	French	1807	1873
Johann Simor . . .	Primate of Hungary . . .	Hungarian	1813	1873
Jos. Hippolyte Guibert . . .	" Paris . . .	French	1802	1873
Luigi O. di Santo Stefano . . .	Pref. of Congregation	Italian	1828	1873
I. de N. Moraes Cardoso . . .	Primate of Portugal . . .	Portgese.	1811	1873
Tommaso Martinelli . . .	Monk of St. Augustin . . .	Italian	1827	1873
Henry Edw. Manning . . .	Archbp. of Westminster . . .	English	1808	1875
John M'Closkey . . .	" New York . . .	American	1801	1875
Mieasslaw Ledochowsky . . .	" Posen . . .	German	1822	1875
Victor A. J. Dechamps . . .	" Malines . . .	Belgian	1810	1875
Pietro Giannelli . . .	" Sardis . . .	Italian	1807	1875
R. Luigi E. Antici-Mattei . . .	—	"	1811	1875
Giovanni Simeoni . . .	Prefect of Propaganda . . .	"	1816	1875
Dominico Bartolini . . .	Pref. of Congregation . . .	"	1813	1875
Bartolomeo d'Avanzo . . .	Bp. of Calvi . . .	"	1811	1876
Giambattista Franzelin . . .	Society of Jesus . . .	"	1816	1876
Joseph Mihalovitz . . .	Archbp. of Agram . . .	Hungarian	1814	1877
Lucido Parocchi . . .	" Bologna . . .	Italian	1833	1877
Miguel Payá y Rico . . .	" Compostella . . .	Spanish	1811	1877
Louis M. Caverot . . .	Archbp. of Lyons . . .	French	1806	1877
Francesco Apuzzo . . .	" Capua . . .	Italian	1807	1877
Edward Howard . . .	" Neocesarea . . .	English	1829	1877
Emman. Garcia Gil . . .	Archbp. of Saragossa . . .	Spanish	1802	1877
Benavides y Navarrete . . .	Patr. of the Indies . . .	"	1810	1877
Luigi di Canossa . . .	Bp. of Verona . . .	Italian	1809	1877
Luigi Serafini . . .	" Viterbo . . .	"	1808	1877

Name	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Nomination
Vincenzo Moretti .	Archbp. of Ravenna	Italian	1820	1878
Lorenzo Nina	—	"	1822	1877
Fried. von Fürstenberg .	Archbp. of Olmütz	German	1813	1879
Jules F. Desprez .	" Toulouse	French	1807	1879
Lud. von Haynald .	" Kolocza	Hungarian	1816	1879
Ferriera dos Santos Silva	Bp. of Oporto	Spanish	1829	1879
Gaetan Alimonda	—	Italian	1818	1879
Joaquim Cattani .	Archbp. of Ravenna	"	1823	1879
Pier Francesco Meglia .	—	"	1810	1879
Ludovico Jacobini .	Pontif. Secr. of State	"	1830	1879
Domenico Sanguigni .	Nuncio to Portugal	"	1809	1879
A. Peter Hassoun .	Patriarch of Cilicia	Armenian	1825	1880
Cardinal-Deacons:—				
Teodulo Mertel .	Pres. Council of Pontiff	Italian	1806	1868
Domenico Consolini .	Pref. of Propaganda	"	1807	1866
Lorenzo Randi .	Ap. Vice Chamberlain	"	1818	1875
Frédéric de Falloux .	Reg. Cancellaria Apost.	French	1815	1877
Aeneas Sbarretti .	Secr. of Congregations	Italian	1808	1877
Antonio Pellegrini .	Auditor of Sacra Rota	"	1818	1878
John Henry Newman .	—	English	1801	1879
Jos. Hergenröther .	—	German	1824	1879
Tommaso Zigliara .	Order of Preachers	Italian	1837	1879

Of these Cardinals, one was nominated by Pope Gregorio XVI., 47 by Pío IX., and 15 by Leo XIII.

The cardinals are Princes of the Church, with an annual allowance of 30,000 lire, or 1,200*l.*, besides the income from their respective offices, or dignities. In the early ages the cardinals were the principal priests of the churches in Rome, or deacons of districts. In the eleventh century they numbered but twenty-eight; and it was in modern times that the number was raised to seventy. When assembled the cardinals form the Sacred College, compose the Council of the Pope, preside at special and general congregations, and govern the Church so long as the Pontifical throne is vacant. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocent III., during the Council of Lyons, in 1245; and the purple from Bonifacio VIII., in 1294. The great Catholic Powers are allowed to propose a certain number of prelates to be named by the Pope, and these are known as Cardinals of the Crown.

The upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprises 7 Patriarchs of the Latin Rite, and 5 of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction; 139 Archbishops of the Latin Rite, and

26 of the Oriental Rite; and 666 Bishops of the Latin and 50 of the Oriental Rite. The list is as follows:—

I. PATRIARCHATES.

Of the Latin Rite:—1. Constantinople, 2. Alexandria, 3. Antioch, 4. Jerusalem, 5. Venice, 6. West Indies, 7. Lisbon.

Of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction:—1. Antioch, of the Melchite Greeks (*Antiochen, Melchitarum*); 2. Antioch, of the Maronites (*Antiochen, Maronitarum*); 3. Antioch, of the Syrians (*Antiochen, Syrorum*); 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans (*Babylonen, Chaldæorum*); 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians (*Cilicia, Armenorum*).

II. ARCHBISHOPRICS.

Latin Rite:—

Immediately subject to the Holy See 12
With Ecclesiastical Provinces 127

Oriental Rite:—

With Ecclesiastical Provinces:

Armenian 1
Greco-Roumaic 1
Greco-Ruthenian 1

Under Oriental Patriarchs:

Armenian 5
Greco-Melchite 4
Syriac, Syro-Maronite, and Syro-Chaldaic 14

165

III. BISHOPRICS.

Latin Rite:—

Suburban Sees 6
Immediately subject to the Holy See 84
Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical Provinces 572

Oriental Rite:—

Armenian 12
Greco-Melchite 9
Greco-Roumaic 3
Greco-Ruthenian 7
Greco-Bulgarian 1
Syriac 8
Syro-Chaldaic 7
Syro-Maronite 3

Total 712

Besides the above, there are a number of titular dignitaries occupying sees 'in Partibus Infidelium,' as follows:—

Archbishoprics 36
Bishoprics 128

164

The summary stands as follows:—

Patriarchates 12
Archbishoprics 165
Bishoprics and Sees 'in Partibus Infidelium.' 876

Total 1,053

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent ecclesiastical committees called Sacred Congregations, presided over by cardinals. There were eighteen regular or fixed Congregations at the end of December 1878, and besides three special Congregations. At the head of all the Congregations, embracing large and varied functions, is a department bearing the title of 'Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition,' also called 'The Holy Office,' under the immediate presidency of the Supreme Pontiff.

The apostolical vicariates, the delegations, and prefectures in all parts of the world stand under the 'Congregatio de Propagandâ Fide' at Rome. The number of vicariates is one hundred and seven, of delegations five, and of apostolic prefectures twenty-nine. At the end of 1878, there were thirteen vicariates in Europe, namely, two in Germany; one at Gibraltar; one in Sweden; three in Scotland; two in Roumania; and four in European Turkey.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and more especially since the suppression of the temporal government of the Supreme Pontiff, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy entirely to the authority of the civil government, and secured perfect religious freedom to the adherents of all creeds without exception. However, scarcely any other creeds as yet exist but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1871, the total population of the kingdom of Italy amounted to 26,801,154. Of this number, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were returned as Catholics, while the small remainder was made up chiefly of Protestants and Jews, the former representing but 0·15, and the latter 0·11 per cent. of the total population.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy in Italy consists of 45 archbishops and 198 bishops. All these dignitaries of the Church are appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of Cardinals, the congregation 'De Propagandâ Fide.' But the royal consent is necessary to the installation of a bishop or archbishop, and this having been frequently withheld of late years, there was constantly a large number of vacant sees. On the death or removal of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. In case of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead. His recommendation is almost invariably attended to by the Pope, and the bishop-coadjutor is appointed and consecrated, and takes his title from some oriental diocese not actually existing,

which he relinquishes on succeeding to a bishopric. As long as he retains the oriental title, he is styled a bishop '*in partibus infidelium*,' or, as usually abridged, a bishop '*in partibus*.' Each diocese has its own independent administration, consisting of the bishop, as president, and two canons, who are elected by the chapter of the diocese.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has been greatly reduced since the year 1850, when the bill of Siccardi, annihilating ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy, passed the Sardinian chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole of the kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy. But it was stated in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in May 1869, that at that period the proportion of priests to the general population was still as high as seven per thousand, 'the average proportion in all the rest of the Catholic world being four and a half per thousand.'

It appears from an official return laid before the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1865, that there were in that year 2,382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1,506 were for men, and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men, and 14,184 women. The Mendicant order numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above-mentioned total. A project of law, brought in by the Government, for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the kingdom, was adopted by the Chamber of Representatives in the session of 1866. Art. 1 of this law provides that all religious corporations shall cease to exist from the moment of the promulgation of the law, and their property devolve to the State. Art. 2 grants civil and political rights to all the members of the corporations thus dissolved. By Art. 3, all monks and nuns having taken regular vows before the 18th of January 1864, are entitled to a pension of 500 lire, or 20*l.*, each; lay brethren and sisters, to 250 lire, or 10*l.*, each; and servants 60 years old and upwards, having served at least 10 years in a monastery, may receive a pension of 120 lire, or a little less than 5*l.* By Art. 5, several monasteries are set aside for the reception of such monks or nuns as may wish to continue their monastic life; but there must not be fewer than six in one monastery. Mendicant friars may continue to ask alms under certain restrictions. By Art. 6, all chapters of collegiate churches, abbeys, ecclesiastical benefices not attached to parishes, lay benefices, and all brotherhoods and foundations to which an ecclesiastical service is annexed, are suppressed. Arts. 7 and 8 regulate the interests of present holders of such benefices. Art. 9 regulates the transfer of ecclesiastical property to the State. Art. 10 excepts from this transfer all property liable to reversion to third parties; also that of lay or ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of lay patrons, the property of which reverts to the patron on condition of his paying the holder of the benefice the annual

revenue of the property, leaving one-third of the same for the execution of the ecclesiastical duties attached to the benefice.

Under the new Italian Government, a great part of the property confiscated from the monastic establishments has been devoted to the cause of public education. Since the commencement of the year 1860, there were opened, throughout the kingdom, thirty-three great model schools, of which ten in the Sardinian states, six in Lombardy, four in the Emilia, six in the Marches and Umbria, two in Tuscany, and five in the Southern Provinces. There have been other recent improvements; the new law on primary schools has been applied to 7,583 communes out of 8,276. According to a return published in 1882 the number of teachers in these schools is 41,000—one-half of whom are females; of the pupils 1,048,000 are males and 853,479 females. The annual grant to these schools is 31,000,000 lire. There are besides 7,422 private primary schools, with 7,422 male and 4,444 female teachers, and 63,000 male and 92,228 female pupils. There are also 11,161 evening schools for males and 492 for females, the former with 439,624 pupils and the latter 16,063.

An official return issued by the Italian Government March, 1870, furnishes detailed tabular information regarding the amount of education received by the conscripts born in 1847, and called up for military service in 1868. According to this return, the percentage of 'analfabeti,' or totally illiterate men, of the age of twenty-one was as follows, in progressive ratio, in the various provinces of the kingdom:—Vicenza, 20.37; Sondrio, 25.17; Turin, 26.18; Novara, 29.39; Bergamo, 33.13; Leghorn, 35.40; Cuneo, 35.99; Como, 37.23; Alessandria, 39.61; Pavia, 41.04; Brescia, 41.18; Porto Maurizio, 43.27; Cremona, 44.25; Milan, 49.93; Belluno, 50.92; Verona, 53.54; Genoa, 54.61; Lucca, 55.34; Treviso, 55.34; Pisa, 56.72; Mantua, 58.06; Udine, 59.96; Reggio (Emilia), 61.34; Padua, 62.66; Venice, 63.84; Florence, 64.13; Rovigo, 64.90; Grosseto, 66.16; Modena, 66.61; Massa Carrara, 66.67; Bologna, 67.03; Piacenza, 68.24; Ferrara, 68.80; Abruzzo Ulteriore II., 70.43; Parma, 70.66; Siena, 70.91; Macerata, 71.19; Molise, 71.36; Capitanata, 71.86; Principato Citeriore, 72.25; Naples, 73.58; Arezzo, 76.45; Terra d'Otranto, 76.67; Ravenna, 77.49; Forlì, 77.69; Ancona, 77.71; Sassari, 77.91; Umbria, 78.19; Terra di Bari, 78.56; Abruzzo Citeriore, 78.80; Syracuse, 78.91; Messina, 79.12; Abruzzo Ult. I., 79.60; Cagliari, 79.74; Terra di Lavoro, 80.00; Calabria Ult. II., 80.04; Caltanissetta, 80.34; Principato Ult., 80.55; Pesaro, 81.41; Catania, 81.59; Palermo, 81.91; Calabria Cit., 82.16; Basilicata, 82.23; Benevento, 82.36; Ascoli Piceno, 82.49; Calabria Cit., 82.99; Trapani, 83.58; Girgenti, 85.82. These statistics show a

general average of 64.27 persons without the rudiments of education in every hundred members of the adult male population.

There are twenty-two universities in Italy, many of them of ancient foundation. The oldest are Bologna, founded in the year 1119; Naples, founded in 1244; Padua, in 1228; Rome, in 1244; Perugia, in 1320; Pisa, in 1329; Siena, in 1349; Pavia, in 1390; Turin, in 1412; Parma, in 1422; and Florence, in 1443. The other universities are, in alphabetical order, Cagliari, Camerino, Catanea, Ferrara, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Palermo, Sassari, and Urbino. The number of students at all the universities was returned at 12,580 in 1878; sixteen years previous, in 1862, the number given was 15,688, of whom 9,459 were reported to be at the university of Naples; 1,173 at Pavia; and 889 at Turin. By a decree of the Minister of Public Instruction, issued in 1871, six high schools—Naples, Pavia, Turin, Bologna, Florence, and Parma—were declared first-class universities of the kingdom.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Since the establishment of the kingdom, in 1861, there have been annual deficits, rising in one year to the amount of 617 millions lire, or 24,680,000*l.* During the same time, the public revenue nearly trebled, but the expenditure did not increase to the same amount, and, during the latter half of the period, the annual deficits showed a tendency to decrease. The following table exhibits the total revenue and expenditure of the kingdom, together with the annual deficits, in each of the sixteen years from 1864 to 1879, the first fifteen years, up to 1878 inclusive, representing actual receipts and disbursements, and the following last year, 1879, the budget estimates:—

Years	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Deficits
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1864	565,310,610	1,083,139,152	467,828,542
1865	637,176,089	1,066,459,235	429,283,196
1866	639,612,269	1,256,822,008	617,209,739
1867	784,250,797	1,117,588,023	333,337,226
1868	726,486,545	1,187,351,948	460,865,403
1869	901,573,731	1,151,480,294	249,906,563
1870	800,649,014	1,021,925,930	221,276,916
1871	1,046,003,551	1,277,780,785	231,777,234
1872	1,295,336,212	1,548,335,022	252,998,810
1873	1,317,286,731	1,552,060,918	234,774,187
1874	1,314,147,325	1,540,862,261	226,714,936
1875	1,336,307,886	1,494,152,530	157,844,644
1876	1,344,710,190	1,472,941,860	128,231,670
1877	1,389,109,906	1,422,877,431	38,767,525
1878	1,425,583,965	1,412,683,266	+ 12,900,699
1879	1,435,828,569	1,468,212,943	32,384,374

In the financial estimates of recent years the total revenue calculated upon almost invariably showed a deficiency in the actual receipts, while the estimated expenditure was exceeded by the actual disbursements, the latter caused mainly by the comparatively large expenditure for the army.

The following table gives an abstract of the official budget accounts for the year 1881, showing the principal sources of revenue and chief branches of expenditure :—

Sources of Revenue	Lire
1. Ordinary revenue :—	
Direct taxes, including house duty	367,188,646
Indirect taxes and monopolies	627,318,438
State lottery	70,500,000
Post, state railways, and telegraphs	99,898,577
Ecclesiastical and State domains	31,811,910
Miscellaneous receipts	20,634,192
Total, ordinary revenue	1,188,540,371
2. Extraordinary revenue	7,982,271
3. Special revenue, including loans	199,975,775
Total revenue	1,434,522,357
	£57,380,894

Branches of Expenditure	Lire
Consolidated fund	736,259,237
Ministry of finance	131,525,489
„ justice and worship	28,244,822
„ foreign affairs	6,343,761
„ public instruction	28,581,923
„ the interior	58,744,465
„ public works	166,465,912
„ war	214,736,427
„ the navy	46,134,661
„ agriculture	9,675,291
Total expenditure	1,426,711,988
	£57,068,479

According to these financial accounts, there was a surplus of 7,810,369 lire, or 312,414*l.*, in the year 1881, but supplementary, or 'extraordinary' expenses, incurred afterwards, showed a deficit, as in former financial periods, the amount of which, however, was not made public.

The interest of the national debt, and its management, as well as the civil list, and pensions, are summarised under the heading of Consolidated Fund, administered by the 'Governo del tesoro.' Included in this great branch of expenditure is likewise the annual dotation of the Supreme Pontiff, amounting to 3,225,000 lire, or

129,000*l.* The late and present Pontiff have not consented, however, to accept this annual allowance, which is therefore paid over to the 'Asse Ecclesiastica.'

The ever-recurring deficits of recent years necessitated large loans, foreign and internal, in consequence of which the public debt of Italy, which stood at 2,439 millions of lire, or 97,480,000*l.*, in 1860, the year before the establishment of the kingdom, had increased to 9,750 millions of lire, or 390,000,000*l.*, at the end of 1878. The debt was made up of the following liabilities:—

	Lire	£
Funded debt inscribed in the 'Libro Grande'		
Redeemable debt in the 'Rentes' of 3 and 5 per cent.	7,091,829,661	283,673,186
Treasury Bonds	1,642,773,107	65,710,924
Paper Currency	183,010,500	7,320,420
	840,000,000	33,600,000
Total	9,757,613,268	390,304,530

As a guarantee for the issued Treasury Bonds and of paper currency, which has a forced circulation, the Government has deposits of certificates of the funded debt, bearing no interest, in the National Bank of Italy. The total amount of these deposits was calculated at 1,150,000,000 lire, or 46,000,000*l.*, at the end of 1878.

Nearly all the cities and communes of Italy have their own budgets and debts, the latter, like the national liabilities, tending to constant increase. The total revenue of the communes of Italy in 1877 amounted, according to official reports, to 466,100,000 lire, or 18,644,000*l.*, exclusive of those of the provinces of Rome. The amount was 316,800,000 lire, or 12,672,000*l.*, in 1867, the first year in which Venice appeared as in Italy. There was thus an increase of 149,300,000 lire, or 5,972,000*l.*, in the revenue during the ten years. The burden of the revenue per head of the population rose during the time in question from 12 lire, or 10*s.*, to 18 lire, or 15*s.* In the urban communes—that is, in towns containing over 5,000 inhabitants—and the chief towns of provinces, the burden per head of the population was 34 lire, or 1*l.* 8*s.*, against 10 lire 80*c.*, or 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the rural communes. The revenue of the province of Rome amounted to 36,000,000 lire, or 1,440,000*l.*, in 1877, against 13,200,000 lire, or 528,000*l.*, in 1871. In 1871 the deficit was considerable, but in 1877 the revenue and expenditure of the capital were very nearly balanced. The burden per head of the urban population of Italy was in 1877 in the province of Rome 71 lire 62*c.*, or 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and of the rural population of the kingdom, 19 lire 25*c.*, or 15*s.* 6*d.*

Army and Navy.

The German law of universal liability to arms forms the basis of the present military organisation of the Kingdom of Italy. According to it, a certain portion of all the young men of the age of twenty-one, the number varying from 65,000 to 75,000, is levied annually for the standing army, while the rest are entered in the army of reserve, in which they have to practise annually for forty days, and are then sent on unlimited furlough, but can be called permanently under arms at the outbreak of a war.

By the law of military organisation passed September 30, 1873, the standing army of Italy is divided into seven general commands, or corps d'armée, each consisting of three divisions, and each division of two brigades; four or six battalions of 'bersaglieri,' or riflemen, two regiments of cavalry, and from six to nine companies of artillery. The actual strength of the rank and file of the army, at the end of December 1878, was as follows, according to official returns:—

Description of Troops	Number of Men under arms (Peace-footing)	Number of Men on illimited furlough	Total (War-footing)
Infantry of the Line	118,850	184,272	303,122
Bersaglieri	14,727	21,448	36,175
Cavalry	16,165	9,604	25,769
Artillery	17,202	18,162	35,364
Corp of Engineers	3,104	563	3,667
Military Train	2,454	7,151	9,605
Carabinieri	19,628	—	19,628
Administrative troops . . .	4,463	3,752	8,215
Military Instruction . . .	2,964	—	2,964
Total	199,557	244,952	444,509

The army was commanded, in 1878, by 15,110 officers, not included in the above returns. Of these, 870 formed the staff, while 11,015 were attached to the Infantry of the Line, 995 to the Bersaglieri, 1,080 to the Cavalry, and 1,150 to the Artillery.

The organisation of the Italian army, under the law of 1873, which came into operation in 1874, prescribes the division of the kingdom into sixteen territorial military districts, each under the command of a general. The formation of the standing army comprises, besides infantry, cavalry, and artillery, sanitary, commissariat, and educational departments, the latter organised to raise the educational standard of the armed forces of the kingdom higher than that of the general population. The national militia is composed of 232 battalions of infantry, each of four companies; of fifteen battalions of 'bersaglieri' cavalry; of sixty batteries of artillery; and of ten companies of engineers.

The nominal organisation of the standing army is as follows under the law of 1873 :—

	Peace Footing		War Footing	
	Men	Horses	Men	Horses
Infantry of the line (80 regiments, 8 of which are grenadiers)	128,020		245,680	
Bersaglieri (40 battalions)	16,165	—	26,495	—
Cavalry (4 regiments of the line, 7 of lancers, 7 light horse, and 1 of guides = 115 squadrons)	18,167	13,569	19,000	14,102
Artillery (1 regiment of pontonniers, 3 foot, 5 mounted, with 80 batteries)	9,646	4,260	16,086	11,234
Six artisan companies, also attached to the artillery	1,174	—	1,589	—
Two regiments of sappers of the engineers (36 companies)	4,132	48	6,793	396
Three regiments of train corps (24 companies)	2,460	960	9,240	11,340
One administrative corps (7 companies)	3,173		—	
Total	182,937	18,837	324,883	37,072

The time of service in the standing army is three years in the infantry and five years in the cavalry. A certain number, distinguished as 'soldati d'ordinanza,' to which class belong the Carabinieri and some of the Administrative troops, have the option to serve eight years complete, and are then liberated without further liability to arms. In the army of reserve, the time of service is nine years. Every native of the kingdom is liable to the military service, to be enrolled either in the standing army or the reserve. An exemption in favour of young men able to pass an examination is allowed, they having to remain only one year in the service, the same as in Germany. (See page 124.)

The distribution of the standing army over the kingdom was as follows in the middle of 1878 :—There were 8 battalions of infantry at and near the capital, 5 at Genoa, 5 at Turin, 9 at Alessandria, 12 in Tuscany, and 120 in the valley of the Po, from Milan to Ancona. At Naples there were 18 battalions of the line, 2 of marines, and 3 of bersaglieri; in the Neapolitan provinces, 39 battalions of the line, 20 of bersaglieri, and 32 squadrons of cavalry. There were, finally, 32 battalions of the line in Sicily.

The navy of the kingdom of Italy consisted, at the end of December 1881, of 88 steamers, afloat or building, armed with 684 guns. They were classed as follows :—

	Ironclads		Screw steamers		Paddle steamers	
	Number	Guns	Number	Guns	Number	Guns
<i>Steamers:—</i>						
Ironclad ships	18	128	—	—	—	—
Frigates	—	—	9	280	—	—
Corvettes of the 1st class	—	—	5	74	3	30
Corvettes of the 2nd class	—	—	3	18	5	30
Corvettes of the 3rd class	—	—	—	—	4	15
Gunboats	—	—	12	47	—	—
Transports	—	—	9	20	20	38
Total	18	128	38	439	32	113
Total horse-power	46,150		12,256		6,810	

The following is a tabular list of the 18 armour-clad ships of the Italian navy. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. The ironclads marked with an asterisk (*) before their name were not completed at the end of 1881:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class:—</i>	Inches				Tons
*Italia	36	4	100-ton	12,000	14,000
*Lepanto	36	4	100-ton	12,000	14,000
Duilio	22	4	100-ton	7,500	10,650
Dandolo	22	4	100-ton	7,500	10,650
<i>Second-class:—</i>					
Venezia	9½	{ 1 6	{ 25-ton 18-ton	1,800	6,500
Palestro	9½	{ 1 6	{ 25-ton 18-ton	1,800	6,500
Principe Amedeo	9½	{ 1 6	{ 25-ton 18-ton	1,800	6,500
Roma	9½	{ 1 6	{ 25-ton 18-ton	1,800	6,500
<i>Third-class:—</i>					
Affondatore	6	2	12-ton	1,500	4,070
Varese	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Terribile	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Formidabile	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Conte Verde	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Castelfidardo	5	14	6½-ton	950	2,500
Ancona	5	14	6½-ton	950	2,500
Maria Pia	5	14	6½-ton	950	2,500
Messina	5	10	6½-ton	900	2,000
San Martino	5	10	6½-ton	900	2,000

The two most remarkable completed ironclads of the Italian navy—reputed also to be the most powerful types of men-of-war yet constructed—are the double-turret ships, the *Duilio*, launched at Castellamare on the 8th of May 1876, and the sister ship, the *Dandolo*, launched at La Spezia towards the end of 1877. The length of the *Duilio* is 339 feet, the breadth 65 feet, and the displacement 10,600. The armour of the *Duilio* is of the immense thickness of 22 inches throughout, of plates rolled by C. Cammell & Co., Sheffield. As unsurpassed in size as the armour, is the armament of the *Duilio*, which consists of four 100-ton Armstrong guns, 33 feet long, firing projectiles 2,500 lbs. in weight, with powder charges of 350 lbs. The hull of the *Duilio* is altogether of iron and steel. It consists of a central ironclad compartment, 167 feet in length and 54 feet in breadth, which descends to 5 feet under the water-line, encloses the machinery and boilers, the powder magazines, and a portion of the mechanism used in working the turrets and the cannon. At the bow and stern of this compartment the deck passage, which lies about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the water-line, is defended by horizontal armour, so that neither a projectile nor water can enter it. The part of the hull above this ironclad deck is constructed in a peculiar way, in consideration of the probability of its being seriously damaged in a fight. A second central ironclad compartment is built over the first, and encloses the bases of the turrets and the remaining portion of the mechanism employed in loading and working the cannon. Above this second compartment rise the two turrets, which have each two 100-ton Armstrong guns, and are arranged with their centres at the distance of 8 feet from the longitudinal plane of the vessel, which renders it possible to discharge three cannon contemporaneously in a parallel direction with the keel. Besides its gigantic armament, the *Duilio* has a powerful ram, and at the stern, in a tunnel closed by a grated door, a very rapid torpedo boat, which can be launched forth from its resting-place to carry its torpedoes. As means of propulsion, the *Duilio* has two screws, driven by engines of 7,500 horse-power, and is calculated to run 14 miles an hour. The ship will carry 1,200 tons of coal, being sufficient for a run of 1,000 miles with full force, and 4,000 miles at a moderate rate. The *Dandolo* is absolutely similar in construction to the *Duilio*, and the two nominally represent the strength of whole navies, though different opinions are entertained as to their actual power in naval warfare.

The two ironclads still larger than the *Duilio* and the *Dandolo*, named the *Italia* and the *Lepanto*, each of 14,000 tons, and covered throughout with armour of the enormous thickness of 36 inches, or three feet, were little advanced in construction at the end of 1881.

The other ironclads of the Italian navy are of old construction,

and much less power. The Venezia was built in England, in 1871, and the Palestro, Principe Amedeo, and Roma, sister ships, at the dockyard of Castellamare, near Naples, where they were launched in the years 1872 to 1874. All four carry armour $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, and are armed each with six cannons of 18 tons and one of 25 tons. The remaining ironclads are similar in design and construction.

The navy was manned, in 1880, by 11,200 sailors, and 660 engineers and working men, with 1,271 officers, the chief of them one admiral, one vice-admiral, 10 rear-admirals, and 83 captains. The marines consisted of two regiments, comprising 205 officers and 2,700 soldiers.

Area and Population.

The first general census of the kingdom of Italy, inclusive of the Pontifical States, annexed by Royal decree of October 9, 1870, was taken by the Government on the 31st December 1871. On this date, the population numbered 26,792,354 souls—13,472,262 males and 13,328,892 females—living on an area of 296,013 square miles, or 114,296 English square miles, being 235 per square mile.

The kingdom of Italy is administratively divided into sixty-nine provinces, the names of which, in alphabetical order, with area in English square miles, and number of population on the 31st December, 1871, are given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area : Eng. square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1871
Alessandria	1,952	683,361
Ancona	740	262,349
Aquila (Abruzzo Ulteriore II.)	2,509	332,784
Arezzo	1,276	234,645
Ascoli Piceno	809	203,004
Avellino (Principato Ulteriore)	1,409	375,691
Bari (Terra di Bari)	2,293	604,540
Belluno	1,263	175,282
Benevento	676	232,008
Bergamo	1,027	368,152
Bologna	1,392	439,232
Brescia	1,784	456,023
Cagliari	5,224	393,208
Caltanissetta	1,455	230,066
Campobasso (Molise)	1,778	364,208
Caserta (Terra di Lavoro)	2,307	697,403
Catania	1,970	495,415
Catanzaro (Calabria Ulteriore II.)	2,307	412,226
Chieti (Abruzzo Citeriore)	1,105	339,986
Como	1,049	477,642
Cosenza (Calabria Citeriore)	2,341	440,468
Cremona	670	300,595

Provinces	Area: Eng. square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1871
Cuneo		
Ferrara	2,756	618,232
Firenze	1,010	215,369
Foggia (Capitanata)	2,263	766,824
Forlì	2,955	322,758
Genova	716	234,090
Girgenti	1,588	716,759
Grosseto	1,491	289,018
Lecce (Terra d'Otranto)	1,712	107,457
Livorno (including Elba)	3,293	493,594
Lucca	126	118,851
Macerata	577	280,399
Mantua	1,057	236,994
Massa Carrara	856	288,942
Messina	680	161,944
Milano	1,768	420,649
Modena	1,155	1,009,794
Napoli	966	273,231
Novara	429	907,752
Padova	2,527	624,985
Palermo	805	364,430
Parma	1,964	617,678
Pavia	1,251	264,381
Perugia	1,286	448,435
Pesaro Urbino	3,719	549,601
Pisa	1,145	213,072
Piacenza	1,180	265,959
Porto Maurizio	965	225,775
Potenza	467	127,053
Ravenna	4,122	501,543
Reggio Calabria (Calabria Ult. I.)	742	221,115
Reggio Emilia	1,515	353,608
Roma (Latia)	884	240,635
Rovigo	4,553	836,704
Salerno (Principato Citeriore)	652	200,835
Sassari	2,116	541,738
Siena	4,139	243,452
Siracusa	1,465	206,446
Sondrio	1,428	294,885
Teramo (Abruzzo Ulteriore I.)	1,259	111,241
Trapani	1,284	246,004
Treviso	1,214	236,388
Torino	939	352,538
Udine	3,965	972,986
Venezia	2,483	481,786
Verona	850	337,538
Vicenza	1,102	367,437
	1,041	363,161
Total	114,296	26,792,354

It was calculated, on the returns of births and deaths, that the population of the kingdom had increased to 28,437,091 on the 1st January 1879.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1875 to 1879:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1873	985,138	813,973	214,906	171,215
1874	951,658	827,253	207,997	124,405
1875	1,035,377	843,161	230,486	192,216
1876	1,083,721	796,420	225,453	287,301
1877	1,029,037	787,817	214,972	241,220
1878	1,043,780	844,855	199,885	198,925
1879	1,097,778	870,307	213,096	227,471

The great mass of the people of Italy are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the town population is comparatively small. The number of inhabitants of the principal cities and towns was as follows, at the census of December 1871:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Naples . . .	448,743	Genoa . . .	130,269
Milan . . .	261,976	Venice . . .	128,901
Rome . . .	244,484	Bologna . . .	115,957
Palermo . . .	219,938	Messina . . .	111,854
Turin . . .	207,770	Leghorn . . .	97,096
Florence . . .	167,093	Catania . . .	84,397

The capital, the city of Rome, had a population of 300,292 at the census of Dec. 31, 1881.

The number of emigrants from Italy, very small previous to the establishment of the kingdom, has been assuming some proportions in recent years. In 1869, the number amounted to 23,040, to 81,500 in 1870, to 100,170 in 1871, to 115,272 in 1872, in 1873 to 80,716, to 51,200 in 1874, to 26,872 in 1875, to 108,807 in 1876, to 99,213 in 1877, to 95,768 in 1878, to 126,273 in 1879, and 119,901 in 1880. The emigration is mainly directed to the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, and other South American states.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Italy is chiefly with four countries, France, the United Kingdom, Austria, and Switzerland. The imports from France average eight millions sterling per annum, and the exports very nearly the same. Next in order of importance are the commercial transactions with the United Kingdom, and after that, but far below, those of Austria and Switzerland.

The following table shows the total imports and exports of the kingdom in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Lire	£	Lire	£
1871	880,126,810	35,205,072	756,614,822	30,264,592
1872	1,139,233,528	45,569,340	1,108,834,842	44,353,392
1873	1,287,829,774	51,513,188	1,133,543,863	45,341,752
1874	1,304,994,328	52,199,772	985,458,532	39,418,340
1875	1,215,051,015	48,602,040	1,057,161,050	42,286,440
1876	1,330,147,820	53,205,913	1,216,921,205	48,676,848
1877	1,154,303,039	46,172,121	966,523,543	38,660,941
1878	1,070,802,615	42,832,104	1,040,789,434	41,631,577
1879	1,262,044,668	50,480,786	1,100,961,109	44,038,444
1880	1,224,812,701	48,992,508	1,130,659,312	45,226,642

It will be seen that there has been a marked increase in the value of both imports and exports in the course of the ten years. The large falling off in the exports of 1874 and of 1877 was caused by a deficiency in the harvest produce.

Corn and cotton manufactures form the chief imports into Italy. The principal exports are silk, raw and manufactured, and spirits and oils, the first of which averages 7,000,000*l.* and the second 4,000,000*l.* sterling per annum. The commercial intercourse is chiefly with France, and next to it with Austria.

The value of the commercial intercourse of Italy with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the exports from Italy to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Italy, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Italy to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Italy
	£	£
1871	4,624,278	6,294,737
1872	4,159,161	6,557,538
1873	3,831,091	7,444,195
1874	3,634,360	6,369,609
1875	4,632,619	6,766,698
1876	4,152,201	6,689,402
1877	4,100,812	6,218,612
1878	3,252,459	5,363,838
1879	3,233,594	4,983,676
1880	3,385,109	5,432,908

The two principal articles of export from Italy to Great Britain in

the year 1880 were olive oil, of the value of 688,437*l.*, and hemp, of the value of 336,357*l.* The next important articles shipped to Great Britain were oranges and lemons, of the value of 242,283*l.*; brimstone, of the value of 236,528*l.*; chemical products, of the value of 254,150*l.*; shumac, of the value of 133,249*l.*; and wine, of the value of 112,403*l.* No other articles exported to Great Britain in 1880 reached the value of 100,000*l.* The staple articles of British produce imported into Italy are cotton fabrics, iron, coals, and woollen manufactures. The value of the most important article, cotton manufactures, imported from Great Britain in the year 1880, amounted to 1,354,769*l.* Next in importance to cotton manufactures stood iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 772,009*l.*; coals, of the value of 628,477*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 526,818*l.*, imported in the year 1880 from the United Kingdom.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels belonging to the kingdom, on January 1, 1879, was as follows:—

Tonnage of Vessels	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
From 1,000 to 1,500 tons . . .	19	21,297	16	19,134
" 800 „ 1,000 „ . . .	95	83,499	15	13,495
" 500 „ 800 „ . . .	532	327,485	16	9,883
" 300 „ 500 „ . . .	698	286,405	26	9,789
" 100 „ 300 „ . . .	702	132,183	22	3,660
" 50 „ 100 „ . . .	1,774	93,156	22	1,561
Under 50 tons . . .	6,922	66,105	34	797
Total . . .	10,742	1,010,130	151	58,319

On the 1st of January 1879, the total number of sailing vessels and steamers making long voyages was 10,893, of 1,068,449 tons, the tonnage of steamers alone being 58,319 tons. There were, at the same date, 150,938 men engaged as sailors on board ships of the mercantile navy, while 58,086 men were employed in 'marine arts and industries.' According to an official return, the kingdom of Italy had a registered seafaring population, that is individuals whose names were inserted in the 'Inscription Maritime,' of 209,024 at the commencement of 1879.

The total length of railways opened for traffic on the 1st of January 1879, was 8,210 chilometri, or 5,098 English miles, of which 2,126 chilometri, or 1,321 English miles, belonged to the State, and 6,084 chilometri, or 3,778 English miles, to private companies. The whole of the lines are divided into five systems, of the following extent in January 1878:—

Railways	Length	
	Chilometri	English miles
Alta Italia	3,379	2,099
Roman (Romane)	1,673	1,039
Southern (Meridionali)	1,454	903
Sardinian (Sarde)	198	123
Sicilian (Calabro-Sicule)	949	589
Various lines	557	345
Total	8,210	5,098

The first line of railway was opened in 1839, and the progress of construction was slow till 1861, from the beginning of which year till the end of 1866 the length opened for traffic rose to 2,902 chilometri, or 1,803 English miles. In the following six years, till the end of 1872, the length opened for traffic was 1,663 chilometri, or 1,033 English miles, and in the next three years, till the end of 1875, it was 932 chilometri, or 579 English miles. The construction of railways by the State was begun in recent years, in order to extend, more rapidly than private enterprise was willing to do, the existing network of lines. In October 1875, the government purchased from the South-Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian railway company the Italian portion of the system, or the 'Alta Italia' lines, of a length of 1,444 chilometri, or 897 English miles.

In the sessions of 1878 and 1879 the Italian Parliament passed bills for the construction of additional 6,020 chilometri, of 3,739 miles of railway, to complete the existing system. The new lines are to be built within a period of fifteen years, at a total cost of 1,000,000,000 lire, or 40,000,000*l.*, with a State contribution of 650,000,000 lire, or 26,000,000*l.*, paid in annual instalments of 50,000,000 lire, or 2,000,000*l.*

The number of post-offices in the kingdom at the commencement of 1880, was 3,272. In the year 1879 the post conveyed 163,477,173 letters and postcards, 67,831,955 parcels, and 143,729,598 newspapers. The revenue in 1879 did not cover the expenditure.

The length of telegraph lines, at the commencement of 1880, was 23,738 chilometri, or 14,742 English miles, nearly two-thirds of the whole belonging to the Government. There were, at the same date, 1,795 telegraph offices. The number of telegrams forwarded in the year 1879 throughout the kingdom was 5,095,200, including 305,422 official telegrams. The revenue in 1879 amounted to 10,593,797 lire, or 423,749*l.*, and the expenditure to 6,924,805 lire, or 276,992*l.*

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Italy in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Lieut.-General Count Menabrea, Marquis of Val-Dora, accredited May 8, 1876.

Councillor of Embassy.—Chevalier C. Ressmann.

Secretaries.—Chevalier Tomaso Catalani; Jo. Silvestrelli; Count Menabrea.

Military Attaché.—Major Leitniky.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Labrano.

2. Of Great Britain in Italy.

Ambassador.—Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, born in 1821; envoy to the Netherlands, 1854-56; to Portugal, 1857-58; to Prussia, 1858-59; to Denmark, 1859-66; and to Portugal, 1866-67. Appointed envoy and minister to Italy, July 6, 1867; raised to the rank of ambassador March 24, 1876.

Secretaries.—Hugh Guion Macdonell; Frank Lascelles; John G. Kennedy; W. G. S. Compton.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Nicholson.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered, the Franc changing into the Lira, divided into 100 centesimi, the Kilogramme into the Chilogramma, the Mètre into the Metro, the Hectare into the Ettaro, and so on. The British equivalents are:—

MONEY.

The *Lira*, of 100 *Centesimi* = Average rate of exchange (gold), 25 to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Gramma</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	15.434 grains troy.
" <i>Chilogramma</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2.20 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Quintal Metrici</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	220 "
" <i>Tonnelata</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2200 "
" <i>Litro</i> , Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	.	=	0.22 Imperial "gallon.
" <i>Ettolitro</i> { Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	.	=	22 "
" { Dry Measure	.	.	.	.	.	=	2.75 Imperial "bushels.
" <i>Metro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	3.28 feet or 39.37 inches.
" <i>Chilometro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1093 yards.
" <i>Metro Cube</i> }	.	.	.	.	.	=	35.31 cubic feet.
" <i>Stero</i> }	.	.	.	.	.	=	2.47 acres.
" <i>Ettaro</i> , or <i>Hectare</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	0.386 square mile.
" <i>Square Chilometro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	(2.59 sq. chilo—1 sq. mile)

The common currency of the kingdom in recent years has been paper money of various denomination, gold standing at a premium of from 10 to 12 per cent.

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MONTENEGRO.

(TCHERNAGORA—KARA-DAGH.)

Reigning Prince.

Nicholas I., Petrovic Njegos, born September 13 (September 25), 1841; educated at Paris; proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 13, 1860. Married, November 8, 1860, to *Milena Petrovna Vucoticova*, born April 22, 1847, daughter of Peter Vucotic, senator, and commander of the lifeguard. Offspring of the union are five daughters and one son, *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 30, 1871.

The reigning prince is descended from Petrovic Njegos, proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro, in 1697, who liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrovic, October 31, 1851, last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Hospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency from Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the investiture and formal sanction of his new title from Russia. Danilo I., assassinated August 13, 1860, was succeeded by his nephew, second Hospodar of Montenegro.

Former rulers of Montenegro possessed the whole of the revenues of the country, but a general assembly of representatives of the inhabitants of the principality, which met April 10, 1868, decided to separate from the public the private income of the Hospodar, granting him an annual civil list of 2,000 ducats, or 350*l.* To this small allowance the Emperor of Russia added 8,000 ducats, or 1,400*l.*, and the Austrian Government 20,000 florins, or 2,000*l.*, raising the annual income of the Hospodar to 3,750*l.*

Government and Population.

The constitution of the country, dating from 1852, with changes effected in 1855 and 1879, is that of a limited monarchy, resting on patriarchal foundation. The executive authority rests with the reigning Prince, while the legislative power is vested, according to an 'Administrative Statute' proclaimed March 21, 1879, in a State

Council of eight members, one-half of them nominated by the Prince, and the other elected by the male inhabitants who are bearing, or have borne, arms. The inhabitants are divided into 40 tribes, each governed by elected 'elders,' and a chief called Knjas, who acts as magistrate in peace and as commander in war. By the 'Administrative Statute' of 1879, the country was divided into 80 districts and four military commands.

No official returns are published regarding the public revenue and expenditure. Reliable estimates state the former at 300,000 Austrian florins, or 30,000*l.*, and the latter at 180,000 florins, or 18,000*l.* per annum, leaving a yearly surplus of 12,000 florins, or 1,200*l.* There exists no public debt at present, a loan raised in 1876 having been paid off by the Russian Government.

The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,550 English square miles, inclusive of the annexations effected by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, including the town and district of Dulcigno on the Adriatic. The latter, however, was not actually surrendered by Turkey to Montenegro till the end of November 1880, under pressure of the great European Powers. The total population was stated in official returns to number 250,000 in 1879.

The number of men capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 20 and 50, is calculated at 21,850. There exists no standing army, except a lifeguard of the Hospodar, numbering 100 men; but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and liable to be called under arms. The Montenegrins belong entirely to the Servian branch of the Slavonian race, and in religion adhere to the Greek Church, governed, since 1852, by a bishop nominated by the Holy Synod of Russia.

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NETHERLANDS.

(KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning King.

Willem III., born February 19, 1817, the eldest son of King Willem II., and of Princess Anna Paulowna, daughter of Emperor Paul I. of Russia; educated by private tutors, and at the University of Leyden; succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, March 17, 1849. Married, June 18, 1839, to Princess *Sophie*, born June 17, 1818, the second daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg; widower June 3, 1877. Married, in second nuptials, Jan. 7, 1879, to Queen *Emma*, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. (See page 167.)

Son and daughter of the King.

I. *Alexander*, Prince of Orange, heir-apparent, offspring of the first marriage, born August 25, 1851; admiral in the navy of the Netherlands, and major-general in the army.

II. Princess *Wilhelmina*, offspring of the second marriage, born August 31, 1880.

Sister of the King.

Princess *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824; married, Oct. 8, 1842, to Grand-Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, born June 24, 1818.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Marianne*, born May 9, 1810, sister of the preceding; married, September 14, 1830, to the late Prince Albert of Prussia; divorced March 28, 1849.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descend from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto of Walram, with Joan of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Chalon, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., transferred the crown of Great Britain

for a time to the family. Previous to this period, the members had acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands, and, under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors, became the sovereign rulers of the State. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom with the son of the last Stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the powers of Europe. The established union between the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, making over the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, the present sovereign of the Netherlands.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, or 83,333*l.*; but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders, or 50,000*l.*, at the commencement of the reign of the present king. There is in addition an allowance of 150,000 guilders, or 12,500*l.*, for the members of the royal family and the maintenance of the Court. The latter sum is divided at present in the manner that the heir-apparent has 100,000 guilders, or 8,333*l.*; and the remaining 50,000 guilders, or 4,166*l.*, are given as a subsidy for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange are, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired, in greater part by King Willem I., in the prosecution of vast enterprises, tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands, since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna:—

Willem I.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1815
Willem II.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1840
Willem III.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1849

The average reign of the three Sovereigns, inclusive of that of the present king, amounted to 19 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution—grondwet—of the Netherlands received the royal sanction October 14, 1848, and was solemnly proclaimed Nov. 3, 1848. It vests the whole legislative authority in a Parliament composed of two Chambers, called the States-General. The Upper House, or first Chamber, consists of 39 members, elected by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the various counties. The second Chamber of the States-General, elected by ballot, at the rate of one deputy to every 45,000 souls, numbered 86 members in 1878. All citizens, natives of the Netherlands, not deprived of civil rights, and paying assessed taxes to the amount of not less than 20 guilders, or 1*l.* 13*s.*, are voters. Clergymen, judges of the Hooge Raad, or High Court of Justice, and Governors of Provinces are debarred from being elected. The members of the second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders, or 166*l.*, besides travelling expenses. Every two years one-half of the members of the second Chamber, and every three years one-third of the members of the Upper House, retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the right to dissolve either of the Chambers separately, or both together, at any time, but new elections must take place within forty days. The second Chamber alone has the initiative of new laws, together with the government, and the functions of the Upper House are restricted to either approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. The constitutional advisers of the King, having a seat in the Cabinet, must attend at the meetings of both Houses, and have a deliberative voice, but they cannot take an active part in the debate. The King has full veto power, but it is seldom, if ever, brought into practice. Alterations in the Constitution can only be made by the vote of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, followed by a general election, and a second confirmation, by two-third vote, of the new States-General.

The executive authority is, under the Sovereign, exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are eight heads of departments in the Ministerial Council, namely:—

1. The Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Baron W. F. van Rochussen; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers, June 19, 1881.
2. The Minister of Finance.—Baron Dr. C. T. de Lynden de Sandenburg, formerly Professor of Jurisprudence; appointed August 1881.
3. The Minister of Justice.—Dr. J. Modderman, formerly Professor of Criminal Law; appointed August 19, 1879.
4. The Minister of the Colonies.—Baron Willem van Goltstein; appointed August 19, 1879.

5. The Minister of the Interior.—M. Pynacker Hordyk, Professor of Law at Utrecht; appointed Feb. 9, 1882.

6. The Minister of Marine.—Jonker H. van Taalman-Kip; appointed August 19, 1879.

7. The Minister of War.—General A. E. Reuter, R.A.; appointed August 19, 1879.

8. The Ministry of Public Works and Commerce (Waterstaat).—Dr. N. van Klerck; appointed August 19, 1879.

Each of the above ministers has a salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l.* per annum. Whenever the sovereign presides over the deliberations of the ministry, the meeting is called a Cabinet Council, and the privilege to be present at it is given to princes of the royal family nominated for the purpose. There is also a State Council—Raad van State—of 14 members, which the sovereign may consult on extraordinary occasions.

Church and Education.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family, and a majority of the inhabitants, belong to the Reformed Church; but the Roman Catholics are not far inferior in numbers. In the last census returns the number of Protestants is given at 2,469,814; of Roman Catholics, 1,489,187; of divers other Christian denominations, 22,049; and of Jews, 81,693. The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian; while the Roman Catholics are under an archbishop, of Utrecht, and four bishops, of Haarlem, Breda, Roermond, and Hertogenbosch. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds.

Education is spreading throughout the kingdom, though as yet it has not reached the lower classes of the population. Official returns state that in 25,137 marriages that took place in North Holland—province containing the capital—between the years 1868–72, there were 609 in which the man, 2,021 in which the woman, and 503 in which neither the man nor the woman could write. It is calculated that among the strictly rural population of the kingdom, one-fourth of the grown-up men, and one-third of the women, can neither read nor write. However, the education of the rising generation is provided for by a non-denominational Primary Instruction Law, passed in 1857, supplemented, with important alterations, tending to make education absolutely compulsory, by another law, passed August 18, 1878. Under the regulations of the latter Act, the cost of primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the com-

munes, the State being responsible for 30 per cent., and the communes for 70 per cent. of the total expenditure. According to recent government returns, there are 2,608 public schools, with 6,538 schoolmasters, and 477 schoolmistresses, and 1,119 private schools, with 2,332 schoolmasters, and 1,565 schoolmistresses. At the same date, the pupils in the public schools numbered 390,129, among them 217,827 boys, and the pupils in the private schools 111,762, among them 50,388 boys. A fuller education than the schools for primary instruction impart 81 schools of middle instruction, with 7,047 pupils, and 55 additional 'Latin schools,' with 1,128 pupils in 1871. There are four universities at Leyden, Groningen, Amsterdam, and Utrecht, with 1,800 students in the summer of 1878, and a polytechnical institution at Delft, with 180 pupils. The ecclesiastical training schools comprise five Roman Catholic and three Protestant seminaries. The proportion of attendance in the schools for primary instruction is one in eight of the entire population of the kingdom.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national revenue is derived mainly from excise duties, chief among them those on spirits, from direct taxes, on land and assessed, and from stamps. Interest upon the public debt forms the principal branch of expenditure. The following tables exhibit the actual revenue and expenditure of the kingdom in each of the five years 1873 to 1877, and the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years 1878 and 1879 :—

Years	Revenue	
	Guilders	£
1873	109,507,189	9,125,599
1874	105,269,637	8,772,470
1875	119,837,573	9,986,464
1876	109,680,253	9,140,021
1877	106,392,323	8,866,027
1878	102,474,363	8,539,530
1879	115,822,697	9,651,892

Years	Expenditure	
	Guilders	£
1873	108,033,523	9,002,794
1874	99,352,355	8,279,363
1875	118,911,247	9,909,270
1876	113,396,805	9,449,734
1877	117,927,685	9,827,307
1878	118,199,296	9,849,941
1879	115,811,801	9,650,983

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1881 were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	1881
	Guilders
Direct taxes	24,755,185
Excise duties	38,925,000
Indirect taxes, including stamps	23,460,000
Customs duties on imports	4,611,040
Tax on gold and silver wares	301,100
State domains	1,550,000
Post Office	4,000,000
Telegraph service	935,800
State lottery	430,000
Shooting and fishing licenses	149,000
Pilot dues	924,000
Dues on mines.	2,875
State railways	2,200,000
Miscellaneous receipts.	2,866,605
Total revenue	105,110,605
	£8,759,217

Branches of Expenditure	1881
	Guilders
Civil list	750,000
Legislative body and council of state	618,518
Department for foreign affairs	660,399
Department of justice	4,591,879
Department of the interior	10,180,735
Department of marine	12,124,440
Public debt	23,167,812
Department of finance	18,687,620
Department of war	20,167,812
Department for the colonies	1,371,736
Public Works and Commerce	20,271,296
Contingencies	50,000
Total expenditure	124,446,935
	£10,372,244

In the budget estimates for the year 1880, the revenue was calculated at 108,000,000 guilders, or 9,000,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 114,000,000 guilders, or 9,500,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 6,000,000 guilders, or 500,000*l.* In the budget estimates for the year 1881 there was a deficit of 19,356,330 guilders, or 1,613,027*l.*

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies,' entered in

the budget estimates, only refers to the West Indies and Surinam. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1881 calculated the total revenue at 142,602,554 guilders, or 11,883,346*l.*, with an expenditure of 144,671,160 guilders or 12,055,930*l.* The expenditure of 1881 was distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions:—

Administrative and other expenses in the colonies.	Guilders
Home government expenditure	119,784,288
	24,886,872
Total expenditure	144,671,160
	£12,055,930

Particulars of the revenue and expenditure, together with the budget of the East India possessions, are given under *Java*, in Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

It will be seen from the preceding budget estimates for the kingdom of the Netherlands, that the largest branch of expenditure is that for the national debt. At the commencement of the year 1879, the national debt was represented by a capital of 954,571,852 guilders, or 79,547,654*l.*, bearing an annual interest of 28,435,920 guilders, or 2,369,660*l.* The following table gives the divisions of the debt, with the annual interest:—

Funded Debt.	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent. Debt	632,099,402	15,802,485
3 per cent. ditto	91,322,950	2,739,688
3½ per cent. Redeemable ditto	11,250,000	391,125
Old 4 per cent.	176,899,500	7,075,980
4 per cent. Debt of 1878	43,000,000	2,426,642
Total	954,571,852	28,435,920
	£79,547,654	£2,369,660

In the session of 1873, the States-General passed an Act to increase the annual sum set aside as a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt, namely, 1,900,000 florins, by 7,000,000 florins, and thus redeem a total amount of 8,900,000 florins, or 741,666*l.* Another Act, passed in the session of 1875 by the States General, increased the sum to 10,000,000 guilders, or 833,333*l.*, to be set aside for the redemption of the national debt.—(Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The army of the Netherlands is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, in such a manner that the volunteers form the

stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription, at the age of twenty, have to serve, nominally, five years; but practically, all that is required of them is to drill for twelve months, and, returning home on furlough, meet for six weeks annually for practice, during a period of four years. Besides the regular army, there exists a militia—'schutterij'—divided into two classes. To the first, the 'active militia,' belong all men from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fourth year of age; and to the second, the 'resting (rustende) militia,' all persons from thirty-five to fifty-five. The first class, numbering about 40,000 men, is again subdivided into two distinct parts, the one comprising the unmarried men and widowers without children, and the other the remaining married soldiers. The 'resting militia,' to the number of 71,000 men, is organised in fifty-four full and nine half battalions. About one-third of the militia is made up of men who have previously served in the regular army.

The regular army stationed in the Netherlands was composed as follows on the 1st January 1879:—

	Officers	Rank and File
General Staff and Military Administration .	172	—
Infantry :—		
Staff	38	—
1 regiment of guards	108	4,232
8 regiments of the line	848	38,504
1 battalion of instruction	31	625
Depôt of discipline	12	44
Hospital corps	2	240
Cavalry :—		
Staff	7	—
4 regiments of hussars	94	4,318
Engineers :—		
Staff	77	40
1 battalion of sappers and miners .	26	1,013
Artillery :—		
Staff	63	54
1 regiment of field artillery, with train .	58	2,030
3 regiments of heavy (fortress) artillery .	221	6,378
1 regiment of light-horse artillery . .	32	636
2 companies of pontonniers	12	317
Total	1,801	58,431

The colonial army of the Netherlands on the 1st January 1879 numbered 39,413 men, composed of the following rank and file :—

Colonial Army	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Staffs and special services	522	2,187	2,709
Infantry . . .	831	30,188	31,019
Cavalry . . .	34	1,095	1,129
Artillery . . .	89	3,588	3,677
Sappers and miners .	6	873	879
Total . . .	1,482	37,931	39,413

Of the rank and file 15,513 were Europeans, 398 Africans, and 22,120 natives.

The navy of the Netherlands was composed, at the end of 1881, of 103 steamers, including 17 ironclads, and 17 sailing vessels.

The following is a tabular list of the seventeen armourclad ships, the columns of the table exhibiting, after the name of each ship, first, the armour thickness at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk (*) before their names were not completed at the end of 1881:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class:—</i>	Inches				Tons
Koning der Nederlanden	8½	4	35-ton	2,200	3,500
*Schorpioen . . .	8	2	18-ton	1,800	2,113
*Guinea . . .	8	2	18-ton	1,800	2,113
Buffel . . .	6	{ 2 4	{ 12-ton 32-pdrs. }	1,800	2,113
Stier . . .	6	{ 2 4	{ 12-ton 32-pdrs. }	1,800	2,113
De Ruyter . . .	6	4	12-ton	1,750	2,300
Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden .	5½	4	12-ton	2,426	2,800
<i>Second-class:—</i>					
Adder . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Bloedhond . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Cerberus . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Haak . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Heiligenlee . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Hyena . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Krokodill . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Panther . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Tijger . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Wesp . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650

The largest ironclad of the navy, the *Koning der Nederlanden*, was built at the Government dockyard at Amsterdam, and launched in August 1876. It is a double-turret ship, 245 feet in length, and 48 feet in breadth, and armed with four 35-ton Armstrong guns. The next armour-clad vessel in the preceding list, the *Schorpioen*, constructed by the 'Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée,' at Marseilles, France, is 194 feet long, and 36 feet in extreme breadth, and has its armament of two 18-ton guns in a single turret. The *Guinea* is a sister-ship of the *Schorpioen*, and also built on the same plan are the *Buffel* and the *Stier*, all of them with single turrets and ram bows. The *De Ruyter*, built at the dockyard of Flushing, has its fourteen guns in a central battery; while the *Prince Hendrik der Nederlanden*, constructed at Birkenhead, is a double-turret ship, designed for great speed.

The ten iron armour-clad ships of the second class are all constructed on the same model, six of them at Amsterdam, two at Birkenhead, and two at Glasgow. They are each 187 feet in length, and 44 feet in breadth, with their two 12-ton guns in a single turret. They are intended only for coast defence, their maximum not being greater than seven knots per hour.

The unarmoured ships of the navy of the Netherlands comprise 7 frigates and 9 corvettes, while the rest are avisos and gunboats, all of them screw steamers. There are also seven paddle steamers, used as despatch boats. The whole of the sailing vessels, as well as many of the smaller steamers, are employed in the colonial service.

The navy was officered, at the commencement of January 1881, by 1 admiral, 1 'admiral-lieutenant,' 3 vice-admirals, 3 rear-admirals ('schouten-bij-nacht'), 20 captains, 40 commanders, 300 first and second lieutenants, 43 midshipmen ('adelborsten'), 76 administrative and 51 medical officers. The marine infantry, at the same date, consisted of 45 officers and 2,140 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both sailors and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The Netherlands, since the separation of Belgium, consists of eleven provinces. Connected with the kingdom in the person of the sovereign, though possessed of a separate administration, is the Grand-duchy of Luxemburg, included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation.

A census of the Netherlands is taken every ten years. The last decennial census of December 31, 1879, gave the area at 32,972 square kilometer, or 12,678 English square miles, with a population of 4,012,693, comprising 1,983,164 males and 2,029,529 females.

The following table shows the area and population of each of the eleven provinces of the kingdom at the census of December 1, 1869, and the census of December 31, 1879.

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1869.	Dec. 31, 1879
North Brabant . . .	1,980	428,872	466,497
Guelderland . . .	1,965	432,693	466,805
South Holland . . .	1,166	688,204	803,530
North Holland . . .	1,070	577,436	679,990
Zealand . . .	690	177,569	188,635
Utrecht . . .	534	173,556	191,679
Friesland . . .	1,282	292,354	329,877
Overijssel . . .	1,291	254,051	274,136
Groningen . . .	790	225,336	253,246
Drenthe . . .	1,030	105,637	118,845
Limburg . . .	850	223,821	239,453
Total . . .	12,648	3,579,529	4,012,603

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the eight years from 1874 to 1880 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1874	136,072	85,069	31,353	51,003
1875	138,469	96,834	31,553	41,635
1876	142,209	90,186	31,699	52,023
1877	142,618	82,289	31,470	60,329
1878	150,493	98,486	30,710	52,007
1879	155,134	98,099	30,655	57,035
1880	151,380	102,806	30,349	48,574

The total population on December 31, 1880, was 4,060,580.

The Netherlands possess a comparatively large town population. On December 31, 1880, there were eight towns in the kingdom with a population of above 30,000 inhabitants, namely :—

Amsterdam . . .	326,196	Groningen . . .	47,160
Rotterdam . . .	152,517	Arnhem . . .	41,793
The Hague ('s Gravenhage) . . .	117,856	Leiden . . .	41,241
Utrecht . . .	69,221	Haarlem . . .	38,152

In the provinces of North and South Holland the population of the towns is considerably larger than that of the country districts.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of the Netherlands, classified, like that of Belgium and France, into 'general and special,' is chiefly carried on with two countries, Germany and Great Britain, the former standing first in the list as export, and the latter first as import market. No official returns are kept of the value of the general commerce, but only of the weight of the goods, but there are annual estimates published by the customs authorities of the approximate value of the total general imports and exports. These estimates were as follows for each of the three years from 1876 to 1878:—

Years	Total Imports		Total Exports	
	Guilders	£	Guilders	£
1876	713,440,549	59,453,379	533,084,813	44,423,734
1877	750,934,425	62,577,869	541,387,066	45,115,539
1878	713,440,549	59,453,379	533,084,813	44,423,734

To the imports for home consumption of 1878, Great Britain contributed 35, and Germany 23 per cent. From Java came 12, from Belgium 10, from Russia 5, from America 4, and from France 3 per cent. of the imports of the same year. Of the exports of home produce of 1878, there went 44 per cent. to Germany, and 26 per cent. to Great Britain, while Belgium had 10, Java 6, France 2, and Russia 1 per cent. The trade with both Germany and Great Britain has largely increased in recent years.

The total value of the exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into the Netherlands, in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Netherlands
	£	£
1871	13,970,036	14,104,157
1872	13,108,473	16,211,775
1873	13,272,444	16,745,850
1874	14,464,158	14,427,113
1875	14,836,336	13,118,691
1876	16,602,154	11,777,192
1877	19,861,254	9,614,387
1878	21,465,591	9,303,090
1879	21,959,384	9,353,151
1880	25,909,373	9,246,682

The principal articles of export from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom in the year 1880 were butter, of the value of 4,076,399*l.*;

live animals, principally cows and sheep, of the value of 1,231,116*l.*; and cheese, of the value of 810,597*l.* Enumerated also as exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, in the official returns, are silk manufactures of various kinds, chiefly stuffs and ribbons, of the value of 3,380,276*l.*, in 1880, but these must be considered as principally goods in transit, coming from the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, seat of the German silk industry. (See p. 182.) The principal articles of British home produce imported into the Netherlands in the year 1880 were cotton goods, including yarn, of the value of 2,479,895*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,009,748*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 1,601,322*l.* A considerable amount of these British imports are not for consumption in the Netherlands, but pass in transit to Germany.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels belonging to the mercantile navy on the 1st of January 1878:—

Description of Vessels	Number	Tons
Ships (Fregatten)	179	152,497
Barques (Barken)	206	119,509
Brigs (Brikken)	79	22,997
Schooner-brigs (Schoener-Brikken)	170	27,010
Schooners (Schoeners)	310	50,915
Galliot (Galjoeten)	203	23,265
Koff boats (Koffen)	275	32,272
Flogs (Fjalken)	221	14,044
Smacks (Smakken)	8	627
All other vessels (andere Zeilschepen)	158	6,561
Steamboats (Stoomschepen)	86	76,827
Total	1,895	526,524

At the close of 1858 the aggregate tonnage of the trading fleet amounted to 310,653 lasts, or 528,420 tons, and after a lapse of seven years, at the end of 1865, the total had fallen to 269,338 lasts, or 457,674 tons. At the end of 1870 there were 1,985 vessels of 264,289 lasts, or 449,291 tons; and at the end of 1874 the mercantile navy numbered 1,827 vessels, of 511,982 tons. In the year 1878, as will be seen from the preceding table, there was a considerable increase.

On the 1st of January 1881, there were railways of a total length of 1,901 kilometers, or 1,180 English miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. The State owned 1,009 kilometers, or 626 English miles, and private companies 892 kilometers, or 554 English miles. The following table gives total length of railways opened for traffic at the commencement of 1877, and the amount of capital spent in the construction of some of the private lines, and of the whole of the State railways:—

Railways	Length	Capital
Private companies:—	Kilometers	Guilders
Dutch-Rhenisch	210	33,687,596
Rotterdam-Antwerp	118	—
Maestricht-Aachen	37	—
Amsterdam-Rotterdam	102	—
Utrecht-Kampen	101	—
Maestricht-Lüttich	29	4,413,580
Almelo-Salzbergen	55	—
Eindhoven-Hasselt	57	—
Tilburg-Turnhout	31	—
Nijmegen-Kleef	27	—
Neuzen-Gent and Mechelen	86	—
Total, private companies	853	—
State railways	815	113,710,161
Total	1,668	—
English miles	1,035	—

The following table gives the number of letters, inland and foreign,—exclusive of post cards and newspapers—conveyed by the Post-office in each of the five years, from 1874 to 1878:—

Years	Inland letters	Foreign letters	Total
1874	34,607,250	9,789,080	44,396,330
1875	35,881,594	10,345,846	46,227,440
1876	37,904,459	10,630,120	48,534,579
1877	39,457,097	10,624,842	50,081,939
1878	40,704,846	11,698,212	52,403,058

The total number of letters in 1880 was 71,541,463, including 15,814,191 post cards.

The number of Post-offices at the commencement of 1881 was 1,316. The total income of the Post-office in the year 1880 amounted to 4,002,763 guilders, or 333,564*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,910,948 guilders, or 242,579*l.*

The length of telegraph lines on the 1st January 1880 was 3,821 kilometers, or 2,368 English miles, the length of wires 13,817 kilometers, or 8,566 English miles, and the number of offices 396. In the year 1880 there were 3,109,230 telegrams carried.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands embrace an area of 31,752 geographical square miles, or 666,700 English square miles.

The total population, according to the last returns, was 24,386,900 or more than six times as large as that of the mother country.

The following table gives the area and population of the various colonial possessions, divided into three groups; first, the possessions in Asia or the East Indies; secondly, the West India islands; and thirdly, the colony of Surinam, in South America.

Colonial Possessions	Area: English Square Miles	Population
1. East Indies:—		
Java and Madura	51,324	18,125,269
Sumatra, West Coast	46,200	961,187
Benkulen	9,576	135,482
Lampongs	9,975	117,370
Palembang	61,152	508,668
Riau	17,325	61,060
Banca	4,977	64,257
Billiton	2,500	27,297
Borneo, West Coast	58,926	365,630
Borneo, South and East Districts	137,928	898,875
Celebes	45,150	360,627
Menado	26,600	217,377
Molucca Islands	42,420	198,011
Timor and Sumba	21,840	900,000
Bali and Lombok	3,990	69,148
New Guinea	67,410	200,000
Total, East Indies	607,293	23,210,258
2. West India Islands:—		
Curaçao	160	23,972
Aruba	69	5,670
St. Martin	13	3,101
Bonaire	95	4,470
St. Eustache	12	1,809
Saba	7	2,002
Total, West Indies	356	41,024
3. Surinam	59,051	69,329
Total Possessions	666,700	* 23,320,611

The population of the West India Islands is after a census taken at the end of 1874, and that of the other colonial possessions—with the exception of Timor and Sumba, Bali and Lombok, and New Guinea, which are only estimates—after enumerations of 1872–75. Of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, the East Indian island of Java, with the adjoining Madura, is by far the most im-

portant. Administered as dependencies of Java, are the whole of the other possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies.

The kingdom derives a considerable revenue from its colonial possessions, arising from the sale of colonial produce, chiefly coffee and tin. The sales are effected on what is called the Consignation system, carried out through the medium of the 'Netherlands Trading Company,' acting as agents of the Government. (See *Java*, p. 715.)

Slavery ceased in the West Indian colonies on July 1, 1863. There were at this period 44,645 slaves, for all of whom the owners received compensation, the same amounting to 300 guilders, or 25*l.*, per individual, in Surinam, and to 200 guilders, or 16*l.* 13*s.*, in the rest of the colonies.

For a detailed account of the principal colonial possession, Java with Madura, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Count C. M. E. George de Bylandt, accredited June 23, 1871.

Councillor of Legation.—Jonkheer van Tets.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. William Stuart, C.B., born in 1885; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1861–71; Envoy to Greece, 1872–77; appointed Envoy and Minister to the Netherlands October 31, 1877.

Secretaries.—Henry Philip Fenton; Hon. Hugh Gough; Francis Henry Carew.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Netherlands, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin*, of 100 *Cents* = 1*s.* 8*d.*, or 12 guilders to £1 sterling.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875, ordered an unrestricted coinage of ten guilder pieces in gold.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Netherlands adopted the French metric system of weights and measures in 1820, retaining, however, old designations for the same. Much confusion having arisen therefrom, an Act was passed April 7, 1869, establishing from January 1, 1870, a series of new international names of weights and measures, with facultative use, during

the first ten years, of the old denominations. The principal new names, together with the old designations, are :—

The Kilogram (Pond)	. . . . .	=	2.205 lbs. avoirdupois.
" Meter (El)	. . . . .	=	3.281 imperial feet.
" Kilometer (Myl)	. . . . .	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
" Are (Vierkante Roede)	. . . . .	=	119.6 sq. yards, or 0.246 sq. acre.
" Hektare (Bunder)	. . . . .	=	2.47 acres.
" Stere (Wisse)	. . . . .	=	35.31 cubic feet.
" Liter (Kan)	. . . . .	=	1.76 imperial pints.
" Hektoliter (Vat)	. . . . .	=	22 imperial gallons.

All the other French metric denominations are adopted with trifling changes in the new code of names.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Netherlands.

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Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Cohen on the trade of Surinam, dated Surinam, December 3, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

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PORTUGAL.

(REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)

Reigning King.

Luis I., born Oct. 31, 1838, the son of Queen Maria II. and of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., Nov. 11, 1861; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to Queen *Pia*, born Oct. 16, 1847, the youngest daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy.

Children of the King.

- I. Prince *Carlos*, Duke of Braganza, born September 28, 1863.
- II. Prince *Afonso*, Duke of Oporto, born July 31, 1865.

Sisters and Brother of the King.

- I. Princess *Maria*, born July 21, 1843; married, May 11, 1859, to Prince Georg, son of the King of Saxony. (See p. 143.)
- II. Princess *Antonia*, born Feb. 17, 1845; married, Sept. 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born Sept. 22, 1835. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Prince *Wilhelm*, born March 7, 1864. 2. Prince *Ferdinand*, born Aug. 24, 1865. 3. Prince *Karl*, born September 1, 1868.
- III. Prince *Augustus*, born November 4, 1847.

Father of the King.

Prince *Ferdinand* of Saxe-Coburg, titular King of Portugal, born Oct. 29, 1816, the eldest son of the late Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; married, April 9, 1836, to Queen Maria II. of Portugal; widower, Nov. 15, 1853; Regent of Portugal during the minority of his son, the late King Pedro V., Nov. 15, 1853, to Sept. 16, 1855; married, June 10, 1869, to Elise, Countess Edla.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Adelaide*, born April 3, 1831; married Sept. 24, 1851, to Don Miguel, son of King João VI. of Portugal and of Princess Charlotte of Spain; widow, Nov. 14, 1866. Offspring of the union are six daughters and one son, Prince Miguel, born Sept. 19, 1853; married, Oct. 17, 1877, to Princess Elisabeth of Thurn und Taxis, born May 28, 1860.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the commencement of the fifteenth century, at which period Afonso, an illegitimate son of King João or John I., was created by his father Duke of Braganza and Lord of Guimaraens. When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his

nominal successor, Henrique 'the Cardinal,' Philip II. of Spain took possession of the country, claiming it in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess; but in disregard of the fundamental law of the kingdom, passed by the Cortes of Lamego in 1139, which excluded all foreign princes from the succession. After bearing the Spanish rule for more than half a century, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Don João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their king, he being the nearest heir to the throne, though of an illegitimate issue. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title 'the Fortunate.' From this João, through many vicissitudes of family, the present rulers of Portugal are descended. For two centuries the members of the line of Braganza kept up the ancient blood alliances with the reigning house of Spain; but the custom was broken through by the late Queen Maria II., who, by a union with a Prince of Coburg, entered the great family of Teutonic Sovereigns. Luis I. is the second Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.

Luis I. has a civil list of 365,000 milreis, or about 82,000*l.*; while his consort, Queen Pia, has a grant of 60,000 milreis, or 13,300*l.*, and King Ferdinand 100,000 milreis, or 22,200*l.* The whole grants to the royal family—*dotação da familia real*—amount to 591,000 milreis, or nearly 132,000*l.*

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors:—

I. House of Burgundy.		A.D.
Henri of Burgundy		1095
Affonso I. 'the Conqueror'		1112
Sancho I. 'the Dexterous'		1185
Affonso II., 'the Fat'		1211
Sancho II., 'Capel'		1223
Affonso III.		1248
Diniz, 'the Farmer'		1279
Affonso IV. 'the Brave'		1325
Pedro, 'the Severe'		1357
Ferdinando I. 'the Handsome'		1367
II. House of Avis.		
Joan I., 'the Great'		1385
Eduardo		1433
Affonso V., 'the African'		1438
Joan II., 'the Perfect'		1481
Manoel		1495
Joan III.		1521
Sebastian 'the Desired'		1557
Henrique 'the Cardinal'		1578
III. Interval of Submission to Spain.		
Philip II.		1580
IV. House of Braganza.		
Philip III.		A.D. 1590
Philip IV.		1623
Joan IV., 'the Fortunate'		1640
Affonso VI.		1656
Pedro II.		1683
Joan V.		1706
José		1750
Maria I. and Pedro III.		1777
Maria I.		1786
Joan José, Regent		1796
Joan VI.		1816
Pedro IV.		1826
Maria II.		1826
Miguel I.		1828
Maria II., restored		1834
V. HOUSE OF BRAGANZA-COBURG.		
Pedro V.		1853
Luis I.		1861

The average reign of the thirty-five sovereigns of Portugal, from the ascension of the House of Burgundy, was twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the kingdom is the 'Carta constitutional' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, and altered by an additional act, dated July 5, 1852. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Câmara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Câmara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The peers, unlimited in number, but actually comprising 133, are named for life by the Sovereign, by whom also the president and vice-president of the first Chamber are nominated. The peerage was formerly hereditary in certain families; but on May 27, 1864, the Cortes passed a law partly abolishing hereditary succession, it being made dependent on the possession of an annual income of 500*l.*, together with an academical degree. The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens possessing a clear annual income of 133 milreis, or 22*l.* The deputies must have an income of at least 390 milreis, or 89*l.*, per annum; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. Continental Portugal is divided into ninety-four electoral districts, returning as many deputies, to which Madeira and the Azores add five. Each deputy has a remuneration of about 10*s.* a day during the session. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution, a new Parliament must be called together immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses. All laws relating to the army and general taxation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments, namely:—

1. Presidency of the Council.—Don Antonio Rodrigues *Sampaio*; member of the Privy Council since 1865. Appointed President of the Council, March 25, 1881.
2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Don Antonio Rodrigues *Sampaio*. Appointed Minister of the Interior, *ad interim*, May 10, 1881.
3. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Don Adriano de Barros *a Sá*. Appointed March 25, 1881.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—Dr. E. R. Hintz *Ribeiro*. Appointed April 5, 1881.

5. The Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies.—Dr. J. Marynes *de Vilhena*. Appointed March 25, 1881.

6. The Ministry of Finance.—Don L. V. *de Sampaio e Mello*. Appointed March 25, 1881.

7. The Ministry of War.—Colonel *Sanches de Castro*. Appointed March 25, 1881.

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council, which in 1879 numbered twelve members.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a 'Patriarch,' with extensive powers, two archbishops, and fourteen bishops. The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some extent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. Under the Patriarch are five continental and five colonial bishops; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six; and under the Archbishop of Evora three bishops. The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis, or 66,666*l*. There are 3,769 parishes, each under the charge of a presbitero, or incumbent. All the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. A few religious establishments are still permitted to exist; but their inmates are in a state of great poverty, and the buildings are gradually falling to ruin. The lower ranks of the priesthood are poorly educated, and their income scarcely removes them from the social sphere of the peasants and labouring classes. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

The superintendence of public instruction is under the management of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the Church. By a law enacted in 1844,

it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. In 1854 there were 1,136 schools devoted to primary instruction, attended by 33,500 pupils of both sexes, of whom, however, only 1,570 were females. From the year 1854 to 1862 the Government founded 588 new schools, of which for boys 452, for girls 136. Portugal had in 1854, 1,200 public schools, with 55,192 scholars. At the close of 1861 there were 1,788 public schools, with 79,172 scholars, showing an increase of 23,980 scholars. In 1862, there was one scholar to every 36 inhabitants. Within the last few years there has been great progress in primary education. There is only one university in the kingdom, that of Coimbra, founded in 1290. It has five faculties, and 46 professors and lecturers, who are attended by between 800 and 900 students. The lyceums, which impart secondary instruction, number 182, with, on the average, 3,000 scholars. The clergy are educated in six seminaries and eight training schools, where most of them receive gratuitous instruction. In the building of the extinct monastery at Belem, about 900 orphan and abandoned children of both sexes are supported, educated, and taught various useful trades.

The expenditure on public education by the government averaged 9,000 milreis, or 2,000*l.*, in the years 1875-79.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of Portugal amounted, on the average of the last ten years, to nearly 5,000,000*l.* sterling, while the average expenditure during the same period was about 750,000*l.* more. The budget estimates of revenue for the year 1880-81 amounted to 6,366,000*l.*, and the estimates of expenditure for the same period to 7,511,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,145,000*l.*

The following were the estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the budget, approved by the General Cortes, for the financial year ending June 30, 1881:—

Branches of Revenue, 1880-81		£
Direct taxes		
Stamp and Register duties	. . . . .	1,360,000
Indirect taxes and customs	. . . . .	503,000
National domains and miscellaneous receipts	. . . . .	3,160,000
Repayments and sundries	. . . . .	516,000
		285,000
Extraordinary receipts (loans)	. . . . .	5,824,000
		542,000
Total revenue.	. . . . .	6,366,000

Branches of Expenditure, 1880-81	£
Public debt	2,622,000
Treasury	1,406,000
Home Office	490,000
Justice	140,000
War	963,000
Marine and Colonies	359,000
Foreign affairs	63,000
Public works, ordinary	543,000
„ „ extraordinary	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div> 383,000 542,000 </div> </div> </div>
	925,000
Total expenditure	7,511,000

The estimated deficit was consequently 1,145,000*l*. The unsatisfactory state of the finances the minister of finance ascribed in the budget speech of 1880, to the following causes: "That no effective control over the public purse can be exercised by the Cortes, in the absence of any authoritative statement of the actual as compared with the estimated expenditure of each completed financial year; that for the last six years the balances, as represented in the Budget, have been fictitious, the sums voted at the beginning of each Session having always been exceeded, sometimes even without the authorisation of a special law; that from 1874-79, inclusive, over 9,000,000*l*. had been obtained from loans."

There has been no budget for the last thirty years without a deficit. The deficit for the year 1867-68 amounted to 5,811,560 milreis, or 1,291,457*l*., and it rose to 6,133,627 milreis, or 1,363,028*l*. in 1868-69, but fell to 1,156,000 milreis, or 256,888*l*., in the estimates of 1879-80. The revenue of the kingdom during the thirty years 1850-80 increased by about sixty per cent.

The public debt of Portugal dates from the year 1796, when the first loan of 4,000,000 milreis, or about 900,000*l*., was raised. Increasing very slowly at first, it was not till the year 1826 that another large sum was raised, namely, 35 millions of milreis, or 7,777,777*l*. The total debt rose gradually in the next thirty years, and at the end of 1856 had come to amount to 20,974,000*l*., requiring an annual interest of 629,000*l*. The debt more than doubled in the next ten years, and at the end of 1866 amounted to 43,255,000*l*., the annual interest being 1,297,000*l*. At the end of 1871 the debt had risen to 64,333,000*l*., the annual interest amounting to 1,927,000*l*.; and at the end of 1880 the debt was 78,833,000*l*., the annual interest being 2,216,000*l*.

According to a report of the Minister of Finance, laid before the Cortes in the session of 1879, the total funded debt of Portugal amounted to 374,122 contos of reis, or 83,137,702*l.*, on the 30th of June 1878. Of this total, the home debt was represented by 220,264 contos of reis, or 48,947,248*l.*, and the foreign debt by 153,858 contos of reis, or 34,190,452*l.* The funded debt of Portugal, per head of population, is, by this statement, nearly as large as that of the United Kingdom, the quota of debt for each inhabitant amounting to 22*l.* 10*s.*, and the annual share of interest, at 3 per cent., to 13*s.* 6*d.* Besides the funded debt there is a large floating debt, estimated variously at from 2,500,000*l.* to 4,000,000*l.* sterling.

The largest portion of the foreign debt of Portugal consists of three loans raised in 1877, in 1878, and in 1880. The first of these, a foreign loan of 6,500,000*l.* nominal, at three per cent., was issued at 50. Only 3,000,000*l.* of this loan was subscribed at the time. This was followed by the issue of another foreign loan of 2,500,000*l.*, on the same terms, in July 1878, and, finally, by a foreign loan of 4,000,000*l.*, issued in December 1880.

The floating debt of Portugal has been increasing in recent years, although its gradual extinction was decreed in 1873, when the Government raised a loan for this special object. This loan, issued in September 1873, was in bonds for the nominal amount of 8,500,000*l.* at 3 per cent., the issue-price being 43½ per cent.

The interest on the public debt has remained frequently unpaid. Portions of the national debt have also been repudiated at various periods; among others the loan contracted by Don Miguel in 1832. At times, as in the year 1837, the interest on the home debt has been paid, but not that on the foreign debt. By a royal decree of Dec. 18, 1852, the interest on the whole funded debt, internal and foreign, was reduced to 3 per cent. Many of the creditors protested against this act, but without effect. On the 19th of June 1867, the Chamber of Deputies approved a bill presented by the government for raising 37,000,000 milreis to fund the floating debt and to negotiate 3 per Cent. External Bonds at such a price that the interest shall not exceed ¾ per cent. above the rate of the actual stock.

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom is formed partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. Freedom from conscription may be purchased by a fixed sum, amounting to about 80*l.*, payable to the Government. The time of service is eight years, of which five have to be spent in the regular army, and three in the militia. More

than one-half of the standing army consists of men procured by enlistment, or who have made the military service their profession.

By a law of military organisation passed June 23, 1864, the strength of the army was fixed at 30,128 men on the peace-footing, and 68,450 on the war-footing. The state of the finances of the kingdom, however, has hitherto prevented the carrying out of the plan of organisation, and scarcely more than half the number of men fixed by law are kept under arms. The actual strength of the army in 1879 was reported to consist of 18,185 rank and file, chiefly infantry, the cavalry numbering 2,497, and the artillery 1,385 officers and men.

The number of troops in the Portuguese colonies amount to 8,500 infantry and artillery, besides a reserve of 9,500 men.

The navy of Portugal was composed, at the end of 1879, of 24 steamers and 18 sailing vessels, most of the latter laid up in harbour. The steamers comprise—

9 corvettes, with a total of 114 guns and of 3,606 horse-power.	
8 sloops, " " 35 " " 960 "	
7 gun-boats, " " 21 " " 340 "	

Total 24 steamers, . . . with 170 guns and of 4,906 horse-power.

The largest war-ship of the Portuguese navy is the ironclad corvette *Vasco do Gama*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched in January 1876. The *Vasco do Gama* has an unusually sharp prow for 'ramming,' with engines of 450 horse-power, although her burden is only 1,497 tons. The ship is plated with armour to the depth of 10 inches, and carries two 18-ton guns, one 6½-ton, and two 40-pounder guns. The length of the *Vasco do Gama* is 200 feet, the depth 25 feet, and the breadth, 40 feet. The only other two notable vessels of the navy are the screw-corvettes *Rainha de Portugal* and *Mindello*, both built at Blackwall, and launched in October 1875. They are sister vessels, 170 feet long, and 36 feet in breadth, with engines of 900 horse-power, each having an armament of 8 guns, two of 90 cwt. and six 40-pound Armstrong cannon.

The navy is officered by 1 vice-admiral, 5 rear-admirals, and 31 captains; and manned by 3,493 sailors and marines.

Area and Population.

Portugal is divided into six provinces, the area of which and population, according to the two last censuses, taken in December 1868, and on the 1st of January, 1878, is given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1869	Jan 1, 1878
Minho	2,671	988,995	1,015,394
Tras-os-Montes	4,065	370,144	410,461
Beira	8,586	1,288,994	1,390,747
Estremadura	8,834	837,451	951,545
Alemtejo	10,255	333,237	374,503
Algarve	2,099	177,342	205,901
Total	36,510	3,996,163	4,348,551

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the three years from 1873 to 1875 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1873	147,933	116,061		
1874	152,715	117,431	32,146	31,872
1875	153,597	106,673	33,323	35,284
			33,095	46,924

To the kingdom belong likewise the Azores, or Western Islands, containing an area of 966 Engl. square miles, with a population of 264,352 inhabitants ; and Madeira and Porto Santo, with 317 square miles and a population of 123,222.

Portugal had in 1878 two towns with a population of above 50,000—Oporto, with 89,321; and Lisbon, with 253,496 inhabitants.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial relations of Portugal are chiefly with Great Britain, and there is very little trade, either by land or sea, with other countries. The subjoined table gives the total value of the exports from Portugal to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Portugal in the ten years 1871 to 1880 :—

Years	Exports from Portugal to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Portugal
	£	£
1871	3,340,869	1,750,555
1872	4,119,363	2,310,202
1873	4,329,806	2,934,393
1874	4,265,032	2,706,990
1875	4,444,071	2,563,067
1876	3,361,071	2,231,191
1877	3,776,795	2,253,352
1878	3,319,968	2,116,094
1879	3,025,228	1,899,039
1880	3,762,504	2,105,674

Wine is the staple article of export from Portugal to the United Kingdom, the average annual value amounting to over 1,000,000*l.* (see below). The imports of British home produce into Portugal embrace cotton goods, of the value of 841,533*l.* in 1880; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 200,677*l.*; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 111,841*l.* in 1880.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine exported from Portugal to the United Kingdom in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years.	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1871	3,645,385	1,296,746
1872	4,043,195	1,429,642
1873	4,037,594	1,358,241
1874	3,747,815	1,258,508
1875	4,478,097	1,487,518
1876	3,978,615	1,273,971
1877	4,069,555	1,338,552
1878	2,920,285	931,011
1879	2,888,288	904,479
1880	3,144,927	1,035,397

The total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom, amounted to 19,660,127 gallons in 1872, to 21,682,356 gallons in 1873, to 18,234,972 gallons in 1874, to 18,429,305 gallons in 1875, to 19,950,723 gallons in 1876, to 19,568,807 gallons in 1877, to 16,452,538 gallons in 1878, to 15,162,857 gallons in 1879, and to 17,885,496 gallons in 1880. Consequently, the average amount contributed by Portugal was about one-fifth of the total quantity. It was about one-sixth of the average value of the total imports, which latter amounted to 7,718,848*l.* in 1872, to 8,267,326*l.* in 1873, to 6,863,465*l.* in 1874, to 6,801,015*l.* in 1875, to 6,993,399*l.* in 1876, to 7,138,966*l.* in 1877, to 5,988,685*l.* in 1878, to 5,365,250*l.* in 1879, and to 6,465,944*l.* in 1880. (See *Spain*, page 417.)

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted, on the 1st of January 1878, of 810 vessels, including 39 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 88,200 tons.

The total length of railways open for traffic in September 1880 was 1,248 kilometres, or 772 English miles, with 450 kilometres, or 279 English miles more, in course of construction. The two principal lines are from Lisbon to Badajoz, and from Lisbon to Oporto. All the railways receive subventions from the state.

The number of post-offices in the kingdom in September 1880 was 816. There were 13,076,820 letters and postcards, and 6,972,300 packets and newspapers carried in the year 1878. The number of

telegraph offices, at the end of 1878, was 185. There were, at the same date, 3,580 kilometres, or 2,192 English miles of telegraph lines and 7,656 kilometres or 4,754 English miles, of telegraph wires. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1878 was 662,708, comprising 335,098 inland despatches, and 244,217 on international service.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, embrace a total area of 709,469 English square miles. The total population, according to the last official returns, referring to 1871-79, numbered 3,306,247. These returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows:—

Colonial Possessions.	Area : English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in Africa :		
Cape Verde Islands (1879)	1,650	99,317
In Senegambia, Bissao, &c. (1873)	26	9,282
Prince's and St. Thomas' Islands (1878)	454	20,931
Ajuda (1873)	13	4,500
Angola, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mos- samedes	312,509	2,000,000
Mozambique and dependency	382,683	350,000
Total, Africa	697,335	2,484,030
2. Possessions in Asia :		
In India—Goa, Salsette, Bardes, &c. (1877)	1,447	392,604
Daman, Diu (1877)	158	52,383
Indian Archipelago	5,527	300,000
China: Macao, &c. (1871)	28	77,230
Total, Asia	7,160	822,217
Total Colonies	709,495	3,306,247

The statements of the area and population of the possessions in Angola, &c., in Mozambique, and in the Indian Archipelago, are drawn from estimates.

Although of small extent, the Cape Verde Islands are estimated the most important colonial possession of Portugal, politically and commercially. There are nine principal or inhabited islands that form the Archipelago of the Cape de Verdes. Five of these islands, viz., St. Nicholas, Bona Vista, San Antonio, St. Vincent, and Sal, compose the windward, and the four remaining islands, St. Jago, Fogo, Brava, and Maio, the leeward group. Placed as these islands are, in the direct route of steamers bound to the coast of Brazil, the River Plate, and the west coast of South America, they are of great value as affording a convenient resting-place for coaling and renew-

ing provisions and water. The island of St. Vincent, 70 English square miles in extent, but with not more than 1,700 inhabitants, is possessed of a deep and excellent harbour, affording a secure anchorage at all seasons for vessels of the largest size.

By the terms of a law passed by the Cortes Geraes of Portugal in 1858, domestic slavery came to an end in all the Portuguese colonies and settlements on the 29th of April 1878.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister—Don Antonio d'Aguilar, accredited Envoy and Minister to Great Britain, June 30, 1880.

Secretaries—H. Teixeira de Sampayo; Luiz de Quillinan.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

Envoy and Minister—Hon. Robert Burnett David Morier, C.B., born in 1830; British Chargé d'Affaires in Württemberg, 1871–72; and in Bavaria, 1872–76. Appointed Envoy and Minister to Portugal, March 1, 1876.

Secretaries—Dudley Edward Saurin; Hon. W. J. G. Napier.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Portugal, with the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* { Average rate of exchange, 4s. 5d., or about
4½ milreis to £1 sterling.

Large sums are calculated in *Contos of Reis*, or 1,000,000 *Reis*, value £222 4s. 5d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Portugal between the years 1860 and 1863, measures of length being first adopted, and weights afterwards, and it became compulsory from the 1st of October 1868. The chief old measures still in use are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almude</i>	{	of Lisbon	=	3·7 imperial gallons.	
„ „		„ Oporto	=	5·6 „ „	
„ <i>Alquiere</i>	.	.	.	=	0·36 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	2·78 imperial quarters.

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ROUMANIA.

Reigning King.

Karl I., King of Roumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; accepted his election as Prince of Roumania, May 10, 1866; assumed the government at Bucharest, May 21, 1866. Proclaimed King of Roumania, March 27, 1881. Married, November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von *Neuwied*, born December 29, 1843.

The King has an annual allowance of 900,000 lei, or 36,000*l*.

The succession to the throne of Roumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled upon Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, by vote of the Senate of October 10, 1880.

The union of the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy, on December 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Couza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexander John I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866, forced Prince Alexander John to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Karl I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Roumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878.

Constitution and Government

The constitution now in force in Roumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. The charter vests the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, a Senate, and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 76 members, and the other house of 157 deputies, of whom 82 are for Wallachia and 75 for Moldavia. The members of both houses are chosen by indirect election, the first voters nominating electors, and these, in their turn, the deputies. Voters are all citizens, aged twenty-five years, who can read and write; and eligible as deputies are all Roumans aged thirty, possessing a small yearly income. The Prince has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of seven ministers.

Wallachia is divided into eighteen, and Moldavia into thirteen

districts, each of which has a prefect or governor, a receiver-general of taxes, and a civil tribunal, consisting of a president and two other judges. Nearly the whole population belongs to the Greek Church, and every village has a small church or chapel, with one or more priests, who act as curates. The government of the Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Roumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, six bishops of the Greek Church, and one Roman Catholic bishop.

Revenue and Army.

The chief source of revenue of the government is a capitation-tax of nine lei, or francs, being about seven shillings per head on the rural population, with a higher scale for tradesmen and merchants. Some other direct taxes, the profit from State property, and the tobacco monopoly, produce nearly the whole of the national income. The financial accounts for the year 1877 gave the total revenue as 80,437,172 lei, or 3,217,487*l.*, and the total expenditure as 86,291,617 lei, or 3,451,664*l.*, leaving a deficit of 5,854,445 lei, or 234,177*l.* In the budget for the year 1878, the revenue was calculated at 121,372,451 lei, or 4,854,898*l.*, and the expenditure at 93,372,451 lei, or 3,734,898*l.*, leaving a surplus of 28,000,000 lei, or 1,120,000*l.* But this surplus was created by the emission of 'billets hypothécaires' to the same amount, under a law passed June 10, 1877. In the budget estimates for the year 1880, the receipts were given at 117,545,944 lei, or 4,701,838*l.*, and the expenses at 117,245,944 lei, or 4,689,838*l.*, leaving a surplus of 300,000 lei, or 12,000*l.* In the budget for 1881 the revenue and expenditure balanced at 120,766,204 lei, or 4,830,648*l.* In that for 1882 the receipts are set down at 121,501,447 lei, or 4,860,057*l.*, and the expenditure at 121,190,585 lei, or 4,847,623*l.*, showing a surplus of 310,862 lei, or 12,434*l.* Among the items of expenditure are 45,000,000 lei for the Public Debt, 26,500,000 for the Ministry of War, 9,000,000 for Public Works, and 10,300,000 for the Ministry of Public Instruction. More than two-thirds of the expenditure is for two branches, the first the payment of interest of the public debt, and the second the maintenance of the army.

The public debt of Roumania amounted, according to an official report of the minister of finance, to 609,959,500 lei, or 24,398,380*l.*, on the 1st of January 1879. The debt consists mainly of three foreign loans contracted in 1864, in 1866, and in 1868. The loan of 1864 was contracted with the Imperial Ottoman Bank and Messrs. Stern Brothers of London; and the loan of 1866 with Messrs. Oppenheim and Co. The loan of 1868 consists of annuities due for the construction of the Bucharest and Giurgevo State Rail-

way to Messrs. Staniforth and Barkley of London. Other liabilities are due for the construction of twenty-three iron bridges contracted for by Messrs. Staniforth and Barkley in 1864, and of Bonds issued in London for the balance by Messrs. Devaux and Co. bearing 7 per cent. interest. All the loans have sinking funds attached, providing for their extinction at periods from 1880 to 1961.

The military forces of Roumania are divided into four classes, namely, the permanent army with its reserves; the territorial army and its reserves; the militia; and the national guard in the towns, and the masses in the rural districts. The permanent army consists of 8 regiments of infantry, 4 battalions of riflemen, 1 battalion of pompiers for the capital, 2 companies of pompiers for Jassy, 2 companies of foot gendarmes, and 1 company of discipline. The cavalry includes 2 regiments of hussars, 1 squadron of instruction, and 5 squadrons of horse gendarmes. The artillery consists of 2 regiments of 7 batteries, 1 company of pontonniers, 1 company of armourers, and 1 section of transport service. The territorial army consists of 8 regiments of infantry, called 'Dorobanzi,' 8 regiments of cavalry, called 'Calarashi,' and 1 battery of artillery for each of the 33 districts into which the Principalities are divided. The effective force of the territorial army in 1879 was 22,463 infantry, and 12,184 cavalry with 12,192 horses. The conscription for the standing army and the territorial army takes place simultaneously, the smaller numbers drawn being taken for the permanent army, but those who are willing to find their own horses pass into the 'Calarashi,' whatever number they may have drawn. The territorial is subject to be mobilised, and concentrated for manœuvres or other service. The militia is composed of two classes. The first class consists of all those from 21 to 29 years of age who have not been drawn for the permanent or territorial armies; and the second class consists of all those from 29 to 37 years of age who have served in either the permanent or territorial armies.

Area and Population.

The area and population of Roumania are only known by estimates. According to official returns made in 1876 and 1877, the total area embraced 45,642 English square miles, of which 27,500 square miles came to the former Wallachia, and 18,142 to Moldavia, including the new Bessarabian provinces annexed to the Principality by the treaty of Paris. The total population of Roumania was estimated in the same returns at 5,073,000, comprising 2,618,136 males, and 2,454,864 females.

By articles 42 and 43 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, the area of Roumania underwent considerable alterations,

defined as follows:—‘The Principality of Roumania gives back to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia that portion of the territory of Bessarabia taken from Russia under the Treaty of Paris of 1856, bounded on the west by the Thalweg of the Pruth, and on the south by the Thalweg of the Kilia branch and the mouth of the Stary Stamboul. The islands forming the Delta of the Danube, as well as the Island of Serpents, the Sandjak of Tultcha, comprising the Cazas districts of Kilia, Sulina, Mahmoudie, Isatcha, Tultcha, Matchin, Babadah, Hirsovo, Kustendje, Medjidie are re-united with Roumania. The Principality receives in addition the territory situate to the south of the Dobrudja, as far as a line, having its starting point to the east of Silistria and joining the Black Sea to the south of Mangolia.

The alterations thus effected may be described in their results as follows, according to the latest estimates:—

	Area: Eng. sq. m.	Population
Roumania before the Treaty of Berlin	45,642	5,073,000
Addition made by " " "	5,935	357,000
Total	51,577	5,430,000
Deduct cession	3,270	140,000
Total actual	48,307	5,290,000

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus, or otherwise, of births over deaths, was as follows in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus or deficit (—) of births over deaths
1876	166,337	127,647		
1877	154,785	131,376	31,565	38,690
1878	139,254	139,567	29,312	25,409
1879	166,058	127,273	35,558	— 583
1880	166,448	158,585	46,484	38,785
			39,117	7,863

There were five towns with over 30,000 inhabitants at the end of 1876. The capital and seat of the Government, Bucharest, had 221,805 inhabitants; Jassy, 90,125; Galatz, 80,763; Botachani, 39,941; and Ploesti, 33,170 inhabitants.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse between Roumania and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined statement, which gives the value of the exports from Roumania to Great Britain and of the British imports into Roumania, in the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Roumania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Roumania
	£	£
1876	1,238,091	707,568
1877	247,317	197,273
1878	970,555	887,488
1879	1,373,002	997,078
1880	1,461,836	1,112,761

The staple article of Roumanian exports to the United Kingdom is corn, the value of which was 1,435,074*l.* in 1880, comprising 64,216*l.* for wheat; 796,808*l.* for barley; and 574,850*l.* for maize and other corn. The British imports into Roumania consist of miscellaneous articles of British manufacture, chief among them cotton goods, including yarn, of the value of 674,608*l.* in 1880.

The commerce and industry of Roumania largely profited by the construction, in recent years, of several lines of railway. In 1869, the first line, 42 English miles in length, was opened from Bucharest to Giurgevo on the Danube, and at the end of June 1878 the completed network had risen to 775 English miles. To this was added, by the acquisition of the Dobrudja, in 1878, the railway from Tchernavoda to Kustendje, 39 miles long, bringing the length of lines open for traffic to 814 miles. There were 560 miles of railway lines in course of construction in 1878. The whole of the railways of Roumania are State property.

The postal establishment of Roumania carried 9,658,671 letters, 460,659 postcards, and 5,166,740 packets and newspapers in the year 1878. There were 246 post-offices at the end of 1878.

The telegraphs of the Principality were of a length of 5,209 kilometres, or 3,232 English miles, at the end of 1880, the length of wires being 8,280 kilometres, or 5,133 English miles. The number of telegrams carried in the year 1880 was 950,072, comprising 685,642 inland despatches, and 252,563 on international service, the rest being in transit.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ROUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Callainaki Catardj, accredited July 31, 1880.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ROUMANIA.

Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General.—William Arthur White; Vice-Consul and Acting Consul-General at Warsaw, 1857–63; Consul at Danzig, 1864–75; Diplomatic Agent for Servia, 1875–78. Appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for Roumania, May 2, 1878.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French decimal system of money, weights, and measures was introduced into Roumania in 1876. Unit of the monetary system is the lei, equivalent to the franc, divided into 100 bani, or centimes.

Russian and Austrian coins and Turkish weights and measures are largely in use by the people.

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Cretulesio (E.), La Roumanie considérée sous le rapport physique, administratif, et économique. 8. Bucarest, 1876.

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RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

Reigning Emperor.

Alexander III., Emperor of all the Russias, born February 26 (March 10 new style), 1845, the eldest son of Emperor Alexander II. and of Princess Maria, daughter of the late Grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt; educated at Russian universities; ascended the throne at the death of his father (by assassination) March 1 (March 13, new style), 1881; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark.

Children of the Emperor.

- I. Grand-duke *Nicholas*, heir apparent, born May 6 (May 18), 1868.
- II. Grand-duke *George*, born April 28 (May 10), 1871.
- III. Grand-duchess *Xenia*, born April 6. (April 18), 1875.
- IV. Grand-duke *Michael*, born Nov. 23 (Dec. 5), 1878.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

- I. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847; married August 16 (August 28), 1874, to Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Cyrille, born September 30 (October 12), 1876. 2. Boris, born November 12 (Nov. 24), 1877. 3. Andreas, born May 2 (May 14), 1879.
- II. Grand-duke *Alexis*, born January 2 (January 14), 1850.
- III. Grand-duchess *Marie*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853; married January 21, 1874, to the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria of Great Britain. (See p. 189.)
- IV. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857.
- V. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860.

Uncles and Aunts of the Emperor.

- I. Grand-duchess *Olga*, sister of the late Emperor Alexander II.; born August 30 (September 11), 1822; married July 1 (July 13), 1846, to Prince Karl, then heir-apparent, now king, of Württemberg. (See page 187.)
- II. Grand-duke *Constantine*, brother of the preceding, born September 9 (September 21), 1827; high-admiral of the Russian navy; married, August 30 (September 11), 1848, to Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue five children:—1. Nicholas, born February 2 (February 14), 1850. 2. Olga, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, and married October 27, 1867, to Georgios I., King of the Hellenes (see page 281). 3. Vera (Wjera), born February 4 (February 16), 1854, and

married May 8, 1874, to Prince Eugene of Württemberg; widow, January 27, 1877. 4. Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; aide-de-camp of the Emperor. 5. Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860; captain in the Russian army.

III. Grand-Duke *Nicholas*, brother of the preceding, born July 27 (August 8), 1831; field-marshal in the Russian army, and inspector-general of cavalry and the corps of engineers; married, January 25 (February 6), 1856, to Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, of which marriage there are two sons—1. Nicholas, born November 6 (November 18), 1856; colonel in the Russian army. 2. Peter, born January 10 (January 22), 1864; captain in the Russian army.

IV. Grand-duke *Michael*, born October 13 (October 25), 1832, field-marshal in the Russian army; married, August 16 (Aug. 28), 1857, to Princess Cecilia of Baden, of which union there are issue seven children:—1. Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859. 2. Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860, and married Jan. 12 (January 24), 1879, to Prince Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; offspring a daughter, Alexandrine, born December 24, 1879. 3. Michael, born October 4 (Oct. 16), 1861; general in the Russian army. 4. George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863. 5. Alexander, born April 1 (April 13), 1866; colonel in the Russian army. 6. Sergius, born September 25 (Oct. 7), 1869; colonel in the Russian army. 7. Alexis, born December 16 (December 28), 1875; lieutenant in the Russian army.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., destined to bring Russia into closer contact with the western states of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by the grandson of Peter's elder brother, with whom the male line of the Romanofs terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan III., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and successor of Peter III., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, the present Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses of the Protestant

faith, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family. The sum total of the income of the imperial family is estimated, in a British Consular report of 1867, at 2,450,000*l.* sterling, it being added that 'about 450,000*l.* are spent in charities, schools, theatres, &c.,' leaving a net revenue of 2,000,000*l.*

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

<i>House of Romanof—Male Line.</i>			
Michael	1613	Ivan III. . . .	1740
Alexei	1645	Elizabeth	1741
Feodor	1676	<i>House of Romanof-Holstein.</i>	
Ivan and Peter I. . . .	1682	Peter III. . . .	1762
Peter I. . . .	1689	Catherine II. . . .	1762
Catherine I. . . .	1725	Paul	1796
Peter II. . . .	1727	Alexander I. . . .	1801
<i>House of Romanof—Female Line.</i>		Nicholas	1825
Anne	1730	Alexander II. . . .	1855
		Alexander III. . . .	1881

The above list shows that, notwithstanding many vicissitudes in the succession of the crown, the average reign of the sovereigns of Russia, for two centuries and a half, has been sixteen years.

Constitution and Government.

The Government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I., is that every

sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed eighteenth year.

The administration of the empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions, but centring in the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.' The first of these boards is the *Council of the Empire*, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. On July 1, 1875, the council consisted of forty-two members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and of the princes of the Imperial House, who can claim the right to be present at the deliberations. The Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own President, and a separate sphere of duties; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of superintending the action of the general administration, of watching over the due execution of the laws of the realm, and of proposing alterations and modifications of the same whenever necessary. The Council stands in direct communication with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.'

The second of the great colleges, or boards of government, is the *Directing Senate* or 'Prawitelstwujuschtschi Senat,' established by Peter I., in the year 1711. The functions of the senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. It is the high court of justice for the empire, controlling all the inferior tribunals. The senate is divided into eight committees or sections, of which five sit at Petersburg and three at Moscow. Each committee is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases, brought either immediately before it, or by appeal from the inferior courts. In a few cases, however, parties dissatisfied with its decisions may petition the emperor. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of the sections, the minister of justice takes the chair, as high procurator for his majesty. Besides its superintendence over the court of law, the senate examines into the state of the public revenue and expenditure, and has power to appoint to a great variety of offices, and to make remonstrances to the emperor.

The third college, established by Peter I., in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the empire. It is composed of the principal dignitaries of the Church. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg.

The fourth board of government is the *Council of Ministers*. It is divided into eleven departments. They are—

1. The Ministry of the Imperial House.—General Count Wontzow-Dachkow, aide-de-camp of the emperor: appointed Minister of the Imperial House, in succession to Count Alexander Adlerberg, March 29, 1871.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Prince Alexander Michael Gortschakoff, born 1798; entered the diplomatic service, 1818; Secretary of Embassy at London, 1824; Minister at Florence, 1830; Plenipotentiary at Vienna, 1832; Ambassador Extraordinary at Stuttgart, 1841; Ambassador at Vienna, 1854; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, April 17, 1856.

3. The Ministry of War.—General Count Vannoski, aide-de-camp of the emperor; appointed minister of war, March 29, 1881.

4. The Ministry of the Navy.—Rear-Admiral Petchourow, appointed July 30, 1880.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—General Count Ignatiev, appointed March 29, 1881.

6. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Count Tolstoy, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, appointed April 27, 1866.

7. The Ministry of Finance.—Count Abaza, appointed November 3, 1880.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Count Nabokoff, appointed June 14, 1878.

9. The Ministry of the Imperial Domains.—Privy Councillor P. A. Valouiew, appointed Aug. 25, 1872.

10. The Ministry of Public Works and Railways.—Vice-Admiral Possiet, appointed July 23, 1874.

11. The Department of General Comptrol.—Privy Councillor Solzki, appointed Comptroller-General, October 1879.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers, who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign, or with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor,' in which body centres the whole executive authority of the empire. The Private Cabinet is divided into four sections, the first of which has the presidency and superintendence of the other two.

and is in immediate communication with the emperor. The second is the legislative department; the third is specially devoted to the control of the army and secret police; and the fourth to public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs.

The local administration of the empire differs in different provinces; Government having always allowed conquered or annexed countries to preserve their own laws and institutions, except in so far as they were hostile to the general constitution of the empire. The Grand-duchy of Finland has a special and partially independent form of government; and the provinces wrested from Sweden by Peter the Great, Courland, and those formerly belonging to Poland, have peculiar institutions and privileges, which, however, have latterly been much modified.

The empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are, at present, 14 of the first, 51 of the second, and above 320 of the last. There are, besides, extensive districts which from the thinness of the population are not organised into regular governments, which are called provinces, or '*oblasts*.' At the head of each general government is a viceroy, or general-governor, the representative of the emperor, who as such commands the forces, and has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. All the functionaries within their jurisdiction are subordinate to, and make their reports to the general-governors. They sanction or suspend the judgments of the courts, and exercise the right of pardon in a limited degree. A civil-governor, representing the general-governor, assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government or province. In case of dissent, the opinion of the governor is provisionally adopted till the pleasure of the emperor with respect to the matter be ascertained. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil-governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of finance under the presidency of the vice-governor.

The government of the parish, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people, to the extent of leaving them free in matters of social interest. For this purpose, the whole country is divided into communes denominated '*Mir*'—which means both 'the village' and 'the world'—and these again are united into districts or '*Voloste*,' embracing a population of about two thousand souls. Each of the latter divisions is presided over by an Elder, or '*Starshina*,' who, in case the district consists of several villages, has above him a '*Starosta*,' or head of a commune, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected by ballot at annual assemblies by the peasants, and from among themselves. The offices are more or less honorary,

the emoluments connected with some of them being so small as to be scarcely more than nominal. The annual assemblies for electing these local representatives are constituted in a very peculiar manner. Every five houses have the election of one deputy for the communal assembly, and these again choose a delegate for the district assemblies, in the proportion of one man to every ten houses. These representatives elect their own parish officers and discuss and decide all parish affairs, such as the division of the fields, the arrangement of the tenancies, the proper distribution of the taxes, the audit of accounts, the supervision of the recruiting business, the admittance of new members into the commune, petitions and complaints to the Tsar and the ministry, and similar matters. As a rule, these communal assemblies take place regularly three times a year; but they may be called more frequently if business of importance require it. In conjunction with these assemblies are village tribunals, consisting of two elected members of the commune called 'conscience people.' Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property, not involving more than five roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals.

The grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederickshamm, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. (renewed by the decrees of the Emperor Nicholas, of December 24, 1825, and of Alexander II., of March 3, 1855), its ancient constitution, dating from the year 1772, and reformed in 1789. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants. The right of legislation and of general taxation is nominally in the hands of this assembly, though in reality it is exercised by a senate appointed by the 'Emperor Grand-duke.' This senate was created by an ordinance of Alexander I., of October 25, 1811, and consisted first of three members, called the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland.' Another ukase, of February 12, 1812, created a Governor-general of Finland, in whom was vested the whole executive power, as representative of the sovereign. In 1816, a consultative body, called the 'Imperial Senate of Finland,' was placed at the side of the ministerial council, as the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland,' and denominated, after a while, 'the Senate.' The 'Imperial Senate,' originally consisting of fourteen members, then of sixteen, and finally, up to the present time, of eighteen, is nominated by the sovereign for three years, and chosen the one-half from the nobility of Finland, and the other half from among the classes of citizens and peasants. The organ of their communication with the emperor is a secretary of state for the grand-duchy of Finland, residing at St. Petersburg.

Poland, which had a constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. By imperial decree of September 1, 1864, following in the wake of the suppression of the great revolt of the two preceding years, the kingdom was placed under the rule of eight military governors depending from a 'Council of State' established at Warsaw; and this form of government again was superseded by a decree of March 22, 1867, which, abolishing the Council of State, transferred the entire administration of the country to a 'Commission for the interior affairs of Poland,' sitting at St. Petersburg. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor dated Feb. 23, 1868, the Commission was dissolved, and the government of Poland absolutely incorporated with that of Russia.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Greco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. The Russian Church separated from the See of Rome in 1054, and from the Byzantine patriarchate in 1589. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The sacred synod, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

There have been three epochs in the government of the Russian Church. At first it had a foreign head, the patriarch in Constantinople, who appointed the Metropolitan of Kief, and afterwards of Moscow; during the second period, commencing in 1589, it was governed by a patriarch appointed by the Tsar, but nearly independent; lastly, the direction of the Church was transferred to the emperor. He is, however, not the head of the Church in the same sense as the Pope of Rome. The emperor exercises the external functions in a still greater degree than the pontiff; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. In the case of any new heresy springing up in Russia, requiring a judgment, the emperor cannot pronounce a decision, but this duty appertains to the synod, and, if the question is critical, the opinion of the four Eastern patriarchs must be consulted, and finally a council has to be convened. The judgment of the Church being once given, the emperor must command

its execution. In official documents the emperor is not called the Head, but the Protector, or Defender, of the Church.

The points in which the Greco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith, are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its prohibiting the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. The prohibition of celibacy is carried to such an extent, that no priest can perform any spiritual function before he is married, nor after he becomes a widower; and as, by the rules of the Church, he is not allowed to remarry, the death of his wife occasions the cessation of his clerical functions. The priests may, however, on the death of their wives, enter into a convent, and enjoy the privilege of becoming eligible to be dignitaries of the Church. There are in Russia nearly 500 cathedrals and about 29,000 churches attached to the established faith, the latter employing about 70,000 secular or parochial clergymen. There are also about 550 convents, of which 480 are for men and 70 for women. The clergy are either secular or regular—the former consisting of the parochial clergy, and the latter of the higher dignitaries, monks, and priests. The hierarchy is composed of bishops, archbishops, and metropolitans. There are in all 38 dioceses.

The Russian Church formerly possessed immense wealth, but it was partly confiscated by Peter I. and partly by Catherine II. The latter sovereign appropriated the whole movable property of the Church for the use of the State, assigning, in compensation, pensions to the chief ecclesiastical dignitaries. But, with the exception of a few benefices in Petersburg, Moscow, and other principal cities, the stipends of the clergy, even when increased by the offerings of the people, and by the fees on occasion of births, marriages, and funerals, are almost inadequate to provide for their subsistence. The total number of established clergy, of all ranks and orders, is stated at 254,000.

With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, who are not allowed to settle in Russia Proper, all religions may be freely professed in the empire. No member of the Russo-Greek Church is, however, permitted to renounce his creed; and when a marriage takes place between one of its members and a person belonging to another faith, the children must all be brought up in the established church. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the formerly Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western frontier districts.

The number of members of the principal religious creeds in European Russia was returned as follows at an enumeration taken in 1867:—

Creeds	Russia, ex-Poland	Poland	Total, European Russia	Total, 1879
Orthodox Greek Catholics	54,061,326	32,484	54,093,810	63,835,000
United Greeks and Armenians	37,136	229,260	266,396	55,000
Roman Catholics	2,882,991	4,326,473	7,209,464	8,300,000
Protestants	2,234,112	331,233	2,565,345	2,950,000
Jews	1,829,100	783,079	2,612,179	3,000,000
Mahometans	2,358,766	606	2,359,372	2,600,000
Pagans	255,503	472	255,975	26,000

The following table shows, after official returns, the number of Educational Establishments in Russia, maintained, either wholly or in part, by the government, and placed under the Minister of Public Instruction, at the end of the year 1870:—

	Number	Pupils
Universities	8	7,275
Lyceums	2	262
Veterinary schools	2	154
Gymnasiums and progymnasiums—		
For males	153	} 58,478
For females	173	
Training schools for teachers	39	1,274
District schools	419	27,508
Primary schools	22,827	831,402
Total	23,623	926,353

In 1876 there were 24,456 primary schools, with 1,019,488 pupils; in 1877 there were 68 normal schools, with 4,596 pupils; while the various secondary establishments had 88,400 pupils. The universities had, in 1878, 6,250 students.

In the budget for the year 1879, a sum of 16,230,116 roubles, or 2,318,586*l.* was set down for public education. Of this total the allowance made to universities and lyceums was 321,739*l.*; to gymnasiums 586,650*l.*; to district, parochial, and primary schools, 349,317*l.*; and to training colleges for teachers, and for building expenses, 177,261*l.* The rest was for the cost of general administration.

The mass of the population of Russia is as yet without education. In 1860 only two out of every hundred recruits levied for the army were able to read and write, but the proportion had largely increased in 1870, when eleven out of every hundred were found to be possessed of these elements of knowledge. In the Grand-duchy of Finland, which has a system of public instruction separate from that of the rest of the empire, education is all but universal, the whole of the inhabitants being able at least to read, if not to write.

The empire, Finland excepted, is divided into educational districts, each of which has a university, with a number of lyceums, at which

the young men intended to fill civil offices are mostly instructed, besides gymnasiums, high schools, and elementary schools, varying according to area and population. The chief districts are those of Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkof, Kasan, Dorpat, Kief, Odessa, Wilna, and Warsaw.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the empire is derived to the extent of two-thirds from direct and indirect taxes, while nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure are for the army and navy, and interest on the public debt. There are annual budget estimates published by the government, and also, since 1866, accounts of the actual receipts and disbursements of the State, which, entering into minute details, cannot be issued till after the lapse of a number of years.

The following table gives the total actual revenue and expenditure of the Imperial Government for each of the three years from 1875 to 1877, and the budget estimates of the total revenue and expenditure for each of the two years 1878 and 1879:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Roubles	£	Roubles	£
1875	532,306,209	76,043,744	529,050,426	75,578,632
1876	534,791,290	76,398,757	534,705,120	76,386,446
1877	537,784,596	76,826,371	537,776,074	76,825,153
1878	600,398,425	85,771,204	600,398,425	85,771,204
1879	628,965,708	89,852,244	628,583,757	89,797,679

The financial estimates of Russia are framed on the model of the former Imperial French budgets. The estimates of revenue are subdivided under the three heads of, first, ordinary receipts; secondly, 'recettes d'ordre;' and thirdly, extraordinary receipts. The estimates of expenditure are subdivided into four heads, namely, first, ordinary, expenditure; secondly, anticipated deficits in receipts ('non valeurs dans les recettes'); thirdly, 'dépenses d'ordre;' and fourthly, temporary disbursements, the latter chiefly incurred for the construction of railways. The ordinary revenue includes all the direct and indirect taxes raised for the purpose of meeting the ordinary cost of the administration, while the 'recettes d'ordre' represent the estimated receipts from the sale of volumes of laws printed by the government, of the produce of State mines, and of other miscellaneous sources. These receipts are balanced by sums of a similar amount placed on the estimates of expenditure under the heading of 'dépenses d'ordre.' The extraordinary receipts consist mainly of sums borrowed for the purpose of subsidising railways and for promoting other works of public utility. They are entered in the same manner as the 'recettes d'ordre' on the expenditure side of the Budgets.

The following two tables show the principal sources of revenue and

the chief branches of expenditure of the Government according to the budget estimates for the year 1881:—

Sources of Revenue		1881
1. Ordinary Revenue:		Roubles
Direct taxes		138,009,750
Indirect taxes		376,592,351
Mint, post, and telegraphs		26,320,677
State domains		33,909,787
Miscellaneous receipts		44,937,321
Revenue of Transcaucasus		8,599,089
Total ordinary revenue		628,368,975
2. 'Recettes d'Ordre'		24,953,551
3. Extraordinary receipts		64,139,083
Total revenue { £		717,461,609
		102,494,515

Branches of Expenditure		1881
1. Ordinary Expenditure:		Roubles
Interest and sinking fund of the national debt		193,338,684
Imperial Chancery		1,656,876
Holy Synod		10,321,265
Ministry of the Imperial House		9,154,658
" " Foreign Affairs		3,645,225
" " War		206,718,302
" " the Navy		28,903,132
" " Finance		83,741,500
" " Imperial Domains		19,152,183
" " the Interior		37,999,917
" " Public Instruction		17,358,296
" " Public Works and Railways		11,586,594
" " Justice		16,554,596
Department of General Control		2,190,788
Posts and Telegraphs		21,612,712
Civil administration of the Transcaucasus		8,158,326
Various		2,642,586
Total ordinary expenditure		674,725,640
2. Anticip. deficits in receipts		4,000,000
3. 'Dépenses d'Ordre'		24,953,551
4. Temporary disbursements		13,782,418
Total expenditure { £		717,461,609
		102,494,515

The direct taxes of the empire consist chiefly of imposts on land — 'impôts redevances foncières'—which produce nine-tenths of the whole poll-tax, levied from the peasantry, and raised at very little expense. Customs and excise duties, the former of a protective nature, and the latter laid principally on spirits, beer, salt, and tobacco, form the bulk of the revenue from indirect taxation.

It will be seen from the table showing the budget of expenditure for 1881 that, next to the disbursements for the army, the largest branch of expenditure is that for the public debt. In the budget estimates for the year 1881, the total amount required for interest and sinking fund was divided as follows:—

Interest, &c., on Public Loans	1881
Foreign loans:	Roubles
Terminable	23,661,504
Perpetual	23,502,815
Internal terminable loans:	
Debt to sundry departments	199,865
Four per cent. bank bills (metallic)	4,500,000
Five per cent. bank bills	7,450,000
1st and 2nd lottery loans	13,289,250
1st and 2nd oriental loans	44,000,000
Treasury bills	9,331,200
Polish obligations	1,890,000
Debt on Polish 'Feuilles de liquidation'	3,184,124
Internal perpetual loans	10,117,646
Anticipated redemption of loans	287,553
Total	141,413,957
Interest and sinking fund on consolidated bills issued for construction of railways, &c.	51,924,727
Grand total	193,338,684
	£27,619,812

The finances of Russia, almost since the beginning of the century, exhibit large annual deficits, caused partly by an enormous expenditure for war, and partly by the construction of reproductive works, such as railways. But the war expenditure was by far the greatest cause of the deficits.

According to official returns, issued in 1881, the total war outlay incurred by Russia during the four years 1876-79 amounted to 1,020,578,490 roubles, or 145,796,927*l.*

To cover a series of annual deficits and, at the same time, to procure the capital for the construction of a network of railways throughout the Empire, a number of foreign loans were raised during the twenty-eight years from 1850 to 1877. The most important of them were, first, a loan of 6,400,000*l.*, issued in 1850, to meet the

expenditure for the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow; secondly, a loan of 12 millions sterling, issued in 1859; thirdly, a loan of 8 millions, issued in 1860; and fourthly, a loan of 15 millions sterling, issued in 1862, the latter three contracted partly for the covering of financial deficits and partly for the construction of railways. The subsequent foreign loans were one for 2,600,000*l.*, issued in 1863, and two for 6,000,000*l.* each, issued respectively in 1864 and 1866. The next was a foreign loan of 12,000,000*l.*, brought out in January 1870; followed by another loan of 12,000,000*l.*, issued in 1871; and by two loans, each of 15,000,000*l.*, the first brought out in September 1872, and the second raised in December 1873. The two foreign loans of 1850 and of 1864 were contracted for by Messrs. Baring; the four foreign loans of 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873 were contracted by Messrs. Rothschild, of London and Paris; and lastly, the foreign loan of 1877 was contracted by Messrs. Mendelssohn, Berlin, in union with the Comptoir d'Escompte, Paris, and other continental banks. Finally, a foreign loan of 23,000,000*l.* was issued in November 1880 direct by the Russian Government, but both Messrs. Rothschild and the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris declining to contract for it, there were but few subscribers.

The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, interest per cent., and price of issue, of the foreign loans of Russia, fifteen in number—including early liabilities dating back to 1822—contracted up to the end of September 1879:—

FOREIGN LOANS OF RUSSIA.

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest per cent.	Price of issue per cent.
1822	£		
1850	6,400,000	5	77
1859	5,500,000	4½	93
1860	12,000,000	3	68
1862	8,000,000	4½	92
1863	15,000,000	5	94
1864	2,600,000	5	85
1866	6,000,000	5	86
1870	6,000,000	4	61
1871	12,000,000	5	80
1872	12,000,000	5	81
1873	15,000,000	5	89½
1874	15,000,000	5	90
1875	1,480,000	5½	87½
1875	15,000,000	5½	87½
1877	15,000,000	5½	85
	146,980,000		

Not included in the above list are several loans for railways, guaranteed by the Imperial Government. The earlier of the foreign

loans of Russia have become largely reduced at present, through the operation of sinking funds. Of the 1822 loan, issued by Messrs. Rothschild, more than one-half had been repaid at the end of 1875; of the 1850 loan, contracted for by Baring Brothers, the outstanding sum was 2,950,000*l.*; of the 1859 loan, issued by Thomson, Bonar, and Co., the amount was 5,100,000*l.*; and of the 1860 loan, issued by Baring Brothers, it was 6,600,000*l.* at the same date. But the repayments, through sinking funds, were comparatively small of the subsequent loans.

The entire public debt of Russia, interior and foreign, was estimated to amount to 2,450,000,000 roubles, or 350,000,000*l.*, on the 1st of September 1878, the total including an internal loan of 210,000,000 roubles, or 30,000,000*l.*, issued in 1877, soon after the commencement of the war against Turkey, and another internal loan, called 'The Second Eastern Loan,' to the amount of 300,000,000 roubles, or 42,857,142*l.* issued in August 1878. On January 1, 1880, the total debt had increased to 2,980,584,546 roubles, or 425,797,792*l.*

Not included in the debt here enumerated is a very large quantity of paper money with forced currency. According to official reports, the total amount of bank notes in circulation on the 1st of January 1876, was 797,313,480 roubles, or 113,901,925*l.* There were new issues of paper money to a very large amount during the years 1876 to 1879. The total debt represented by paper money of forced currency was estimated at 1,134,000,000 roubles, or 162,000,000*l.*, at the end of September 1879.

The destruction of public credit, through an illimited issue of paper money, is of old standing. In the reign of Catherine II., the first attempt, on a large scale, was made to cover the annual deficits by a very liberal supply of paper roubles, the sum total of which at the death of the Empress, 1796, amounted to 200,000,000. During the subsequent wars with France and Turkey, new emissions of paper followed, with the consequence that in 1815 the notes had fallen to 418, that is, one silver rouble was worth four roubles eighteen copecs in paper. Great efforts were now made by the Government to improve this state of things, by withdrawing a portion of the paper from circulation. After ten years of improved financial management, there remained, however, still 600,000,000 of notes, circulating at the rate of three paper roubles to one silver rouble. As a final remedy, the Imperial Government withdrew, in 1843, the whole of the old paper money, introducing, in its stead, a new form of bank notes, with forced currency. By these and other means, particularly the establishment, in 1859, of a State bank, the Bank of Russia, under the control of the Minister of Finance, the nominal value of the paper money was considerably raised, with a prospect of the resumption of specie payments in the course of a number of years.

The Grand-duchy of Finland had a revenue of 32,409,576 marcs, or 1,296,383*l.*, and expenditure of 34,953,379 marcs, or 1,398,135*l.* in 1880. Its total debt on January 1, 1881, amounted to 62,405,538 marcs, or 2,496,221*l.* The special budgets of Poland ceased in 1867, on the final incorporation of the kingdom with Russia.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The armed forces of Russia were drawn, previous to the year 1871, from the classes of peasants and artisans, partly and principally by means of a conscription, partly by the adoption of the sons of soldiers, and partly by voluntary enlistment. In January 1871, a law of military re-organisation was sanctioned by the Emperor, which came into force in 1872. The new law orders an annual conscription, to which all men who have completed their twenty-first year, and are not physically incapacitated, are liable. Immunity from service by the purchase of substitutes is prohibited under the new regulations. They fix the period of service in the army at fifteen years, six of them in active service, and nine years in the reserve. The men remain with the colours only as long as will be required to keep up the force at its full complement, and during the remaining period they are sent on furlough. After acquitting themselves of their six years' service, the soldiers pass over into the reserve for another period of nine years, during which they are liable to serve only in time of war. If called out during these nine years, the younger men of the reserve are employed in active operations, the older ones being set apart to form a reserve to reinforce the garrisons of fortresses. In time of peace, the men of the reserve are called out only for short periods of drill, undergone near their ordinary places of residence. To enable the educated classes to free themselves from compulsory conscription, and also to provide the requisite number of officers, and persons fit to serve in the supplementary branches, young men possessed of a certain degree of education are permitted to enter from their 17th year as volunteers for a short period of service. After acquitting themselves of service in the line, the volunteers either undergo a military examination of an inferior degree, and pass over to the reserve, or they may pass an officer's examination and become either army officers or reserve officers. Volunteers passing into the reserve, as officers or as privates, remain in the reserve till their 36th year. All other officers leaving the regular army before their 36th year are likewise liable to serve in the reserve to that age. Soldiers belonging to the reserve are

exempt from service only in case of illness, or if serving in some other public capacity. All able-bodied men not entering the army, or navy, can in time of war be called out to serve in a militia, to be organised in accordance with the rules announced in an Imperial manifesto. It is enacted by the law of 1871, that 'now as formerly, military service will be performed under special laws by the Cossacks, the non-Russian inhabitants of certain portions of the Empire, and the population of the Grand Duchy of Finland.' The levies furnished by the Cossacks are regulated by particular treaties; and many half-savage tribes are excused, partly on account of their diminutive size, and partly because of their great aversion to a military life. Generally, it is found that a levy of two on every 500 males produces a supply of about 90,000 or 100,000 men.

Under the new law of army organisation the land forces of Russia consist in time of peace of field troops and garrison troops. In addition to these, reserve forces are organised during the continuance of peace, and independently of the army being placed on a war footing. A militia is also formed for extraordinary contingencies, if the safety of the country require it. The garrison troops are organised to answer the following purposes. Firstly, in time of peace they are employed to do ordinary garrison service, and, secondly, they instruct recruits, and, in the cavalry, break-in horses; they also drill the men on furlough and in the reserve called out for exercise. In time of war, the garrison troops continue the garrison duty, drill recruits, and supply the 'cadres' for the formation of the infantry and foot artillery reserves, as also for the formation of 'troupes de marche' of all arms of the service. The reserve forces are only formed in time of war. The 'cadres' are supplied by the local garrisons and filled up by the reserves. The reserve forces have a double destination, namely, first to act as a field force in separate infantry regiments and divisions with their own foot artillery and train, and, secondly, to garrison fortresses and supply fortress artillery. One company of the garrison troops is regarded as a sufficient 'cadre' for a battalion of reserve, and one garrison gun as a 'cadre' for a reserve battery. The 'troupes de marche' are formed upon 'cadres' supplied by the garrison troops of all arms. They consist of all men on furlough and in reserve, in excess of the numbers required for raising the field forces to the war standard. They are also employed to fill up the gaps occasioned by losses in the field forces. To keep the Guards always at their full complement, special reserve forces are attached to them, at the rate of one battalion per regiment of infantry and rifle brigade, and one battery per artillery brigade. The reserve and garrison battalions are stationed in the districts whence they draw their reserves at the rate of two reserve battalions per garrison

battalion. The organisation of the reserve forces is not at first to be fully carried out under the new law in any but those provinces of European Russia densely enough inhabited to admit of it. In those outlying or little inhabited portions in which the formation of reserve troops would be inexpedient, the reserve men are to be formed into 'troupes de marche' and despatched to the seat of war to reinforce the reserve corps; or they are to be sent to garrison neighbouring fortresses, or do garrison duty in the interior. Subsequent laws have in some important points altered the organisation of the Russian army.

The following was the composition of the Russian army in 1880 :—

<i>Peace Footing.</i>		<i>War Footing.</i>	
Battalions	1,033	Battalions	1,722
Squadrons	405	Squadrons	412
Guns	1,514	Guns	3,772
Horses	129,532	Horses	398,306

The nominal strength of the various divisions of the Russian army, according to the returns of the ministry of war, was as follows in 1880 :—

		On the peace footing	On the war footing
1. Regular army.			
Infantry		625,617	1,915,703
Cavalry		85,860	94,466
Artillery		108,610	210,772
Engineers		20,624	43,352
Total		840,711	2,264,293
2. Irregular army.			
Infantry		6,500	8,510
Cavalry		34,196	142,400
Artillery		2,912	12,650
Total		43,608	163,560
General total		884,319	2,427,853

To this has to be added the staff, gendarmerie, militia (raised only in time of war), &c., which would raise the war forces to a total of 2,733,305 men.

By the law of December 18, 1878, which came into force on January 1, 1881, personal military service is declared obligatory in

Finland. The Finnish troops form nine battalions of riflemen, each with 18 officers and 505 men, and number in all 4,833.

Among the irregular troops of Russia, the most important are the Cossacks. The country of the Don Cossacks contains from 600,000 to 700,000 inhabitants. By Imperial decree, dated April 29, 1875, every Cossack of the Don, from fifteen to sixty years of age, is bound to render military service. No substitution is allowed, nor payment of money in lieu of service. Exemption from military service is granted, however, at all times, to the Christian clergy, and, in times of peace, to physicians and veterinary surgeons, apothecaries, and teachers in public schools. The regular military force consists of fifty-four cavalry regiments, each numbering 1,044 men, making a total of 56,376. The number of Cossacks is computed as follows:—

	Heads	In military service
On the Black Sea	125,000	18,000
Great Russian Cossacks on the Caucasian Line	150,000	18,000
Don Cossacks	440,000	66,000
Ural Cossacks	50,000	8,000
Orenburg Cossacks	60,000	10,000
Siberian Cossacks	50,000	9,000
Total	875,000	129,000

The military organisation of the Cossacks is in eight districts, called *Woisskos*. Each *Woissko* furnishes a certain number of regiments, fully armed and equipped, and undergoing constant military exercise, so as to be prepared to enter the field, on being summoned, in the course of ten days. The two larger districts are the *Woissko* of Kuban, which has the privilege of furnishing a squadron of picked men for an Imperial escort in time of war, and the second the *Woissko* of Terak, which furnishes a like escort in time of peace.

The Cossacks are a race of free men; neither serfage nor any other dependence upon the land has existed among them. The entire territory belongs to the Cossack commune, and every individual has an equal right to the use of the land, together with the pastures, hunting-grounds, and fisheries. The Cossacks pay no taxes to the Government, but in lieu of this they are bound to perform military service. They are divided into three classes, viz., first, the minors or '*Maloletniye*,' up to their sixteenth year; secondly, those on actual service, the '*Sluzhiliye*,' for a period of twenty-five years, therefore until their forty-second year; thirdly, those released from service, the '*Otstavniye*,' who remain for five years, or until their forty-seventh year, in the reserve, after which period they are regarded as

wholly released from service and invalided. Every Cossack is obliged to equip, clothe, and arm himself at his own expense, and to keep his horse. Whilst on service beyond the frontiers of his own country, he receives rations of food and provender, and a small amount of pay. The artillery and train are at the charge of the Government. Instead of imposing taxes on the Don Cossacks, the Russian Government pays them an annual tribute, varying in peace and war, together with grants to be distributed among the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle. Besides the regular Cossacks, there are, on the Orenburg and Siberian lines, the Bashkir Cossacks, numbering some 200,000 men.

2. Navy.

The Russian navy consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic, and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and two in or near the Black Sea. The divisions, like the English, carry the white, blue, and red flag—an arrangement originating with the Dutch—but without the rank of the admirals being connected with the colour of the flag.

At the end of the year 1880, the strength of the various divisions of the Russian navy was returned officially as follows:—1, the Baltic Fleet, consisting of 137 men-of-war, comprising 27 armour-clad ships, 44 unarmoured steamers, and 66 transports; 2, the Black Sea Fleet, consisting of 31 men-of-war, comprising 3 armour-clad ships, 25 unarmoured steamers, and 3 transports; 3, the Caspian Sea Fleet, consisting of 11 unarmoured steamers and 8 transports; 4, the Siberian Fleet, consisting of 15 unarmoured steamers and 21 transports. The total comprises 223 men-of-war, all steamers, armed with 561 guns, with engines of aggregate 188,120 horse-power.

The ironclad fleet of war of Russia, comprising 30 ships—28 in the Baltic, and 2 in the Black Sea—was made up, at the end of 1880, of the following classes of ships:—

	Armour thickness Inches
1st Class: Three mastless turret-ships	12 and 14
2nd Class: Nine sea-going cruisers	4 to 6
3rd Class: Sixteen vessels for coast defence	4 to 4½
4th Class: Two circular monitors	11 and 18

The following table gives the list of the thirty ironclad vessels of the Russian navy under their four classes. The columns of the table show, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, or displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked by an asterisk before their names were not completed at the end of 1881:—

Names of ironclads	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class:—</i>	Inches				Tons
Peter the Great	14	4	35-ton	2,200	9,510
*Minin	12	4	35-ton	2,600	5,650
*Malakoff	10	4	35-ton	2,500	5,000
<i>Second-class:—</i>					
*Duke of Edinburgh	6	{ 4 2	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	2,000	4,438
General-Admiral	6	{ 4 2	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	2,000	4,438
Admiral Tchitchagoff	5½	4	35-ton	1,800	3,396
Admiral Spiridoff	5½	4	35-ton	1,800	3,396
Admiral Greig	5	6	25-ton	1,800	3,450
Admiral Lazareff	5	6	25-ton	1,800	3,450
Knjaz-Pojarski	4½	10	12-ton	1,800	4,291
Sevastopol	4	{ 10 8	{ 12-ton 80-pdrs. }	2,600	5,944
Petropaulovski	4	{ 10 8	{ 12-ton 80-pdrs. }	2,600	5,944
<i>Third-class:—</i>					
*Kreml	4½	{ 6 2	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	1,500	3,260
*Netronmena	4½	{ 6 2	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	1,500	3,260
Pervenets	4½	26	6½-ton	1,500	3,260
Tcharodeika	4½	4	12-ton	800	1,835
Roussalka	4½	4	12-ton	800	1,835
Smertch	4½	2	12-ton	800	1,580
Bromenosetch	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Edinorog	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Koldoun	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Latnik	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Lava	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Ouragan	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Perm	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Streletz	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Tiphon	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Veshtchoun	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
<i>Circular monitors:—</i>					
Admiral Popoff	18	2	40-ton	640	3,550
Novgorod	11	2	28-ton	480	2,490

The two most powerful vessels of the Russian ironclad navy are the mastless turret-ships, Peter the Great and Minin, the latter not quite completed at the end of 1880. The Peter the Great, constructed in the harbour of Kronstadt, and launched in 1874, resembles

in design and construction the three great mastless turret-ships of the British navy, more especially the Dreadnought (see page 234), though of larger size, its length being 321 feet, and its extreme breadth 64 feet. The Peter the Great carries two turrets. The Minin, armed, is smaller in size, being 298 feet long, and 50 feet in extreme breadth.

An ironclad of an entirely novel description is the third on the list, the Malakoff. It is being built in the yard of Messrs. John Elder & Co., Glasgow, after designs of Admiral Popoff. The Malakoff is almost exactly of the form of a tortoise, and lies deep in the water, with a convex shield on the top, presenting but a small surface for shot, which, besides is expected partly to glide off from the thick armour. The Malakoff was contracted for to be launched at the end of 1881.

Next to the Peter the Great and the Minin, the largest of the thirty ironclads of the Russian navy are two new broadside ships, the Duke of Edinburgh and the General-Admiral. The Duke of Edinburgh, original called the Alexander Nevsky, and the General-Admiral, are each 285 feet in length and 48 feet in extreme breadth, built of iron sheathed with wood, and with a six-inch armour-belt on the water line to protect the vital parts. The battery deck of these ironclads is similar to that of the British ships of the Hercules and Invincible classes (see pages 234-5), the guns being so arranged as to fire in all directions. Next in the list of sea-going cruisers stand the four Russian ironclads named after admirals, namely, the Admiral Tchitchagoff, Admiral Spiridoff, Admiral Greig, and Admiral Lazareff. They are turret-ships of the type of the Monarch (see page 235), the turrets being encased in six-inch armour. The next ship in the list, the Kniaz-Pojarski, was built by English engineers at the naval yard of St. Petersburg, and launched in September 1866. The Kniaz-Pojarski is 280 feet long, 49 feet beam, and about 31 feet deep. The last two armour-clad ships in the list of seagoing cruisers, the Sevastopol and Petropaulovski, are of obsolete type, having been built in 1863 and 1864, the former being the first constructed ironclad of the Russian navy.

An entirely new feature in the construction of armour-clad vessels is represented by the two Circular Monitors, also called 'Popoffkas,' after their designer, Admiral Popoff, builder of the Peter the Great. The first of these new ships, named the Novgorod, of 2,000 tons burthen and 480 horse-power, was launched in June 1873, at the docks of Nicholaieff, near Sevastopol; and the second, named Admiral Popoff, was launched in October 1875 from the dockyard of Nicholaieff. The Admiral Popoff is reported to embrace all the latest improvements in this class of vessels, being 120 feet in diameter

against 100 feet of the Novgorod, and of greater speed, with lesser draught of water, namely, $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. However, as the mean speed of the Circular Monitors is not calculated to be more than from eight to nine miles an hour, they must be held to be chiefly fitted for defensive purposes, serving as 'floating fortresses.'

The Imperial navy was commanded, in 1880, by 17 admirals, 32 vice-admirals, 31 rear admirals, 201 first-class captains, 98 second-class captains, 303 captain lieutenants, 443 lieutenants, and 129 midshipmen of the special corps attached to the navy. The navigation detachment contained, at the same date, five generals and 508 staff officers; the naval artillery four generals and 197 staff officers; and the naval engineers six generals and 139 staff officers.

The sailors of the Imperial navy are levied, like the army, by recruitment; many of them, however, are enlisted voluntarily, and the crews furnished by Finland are obtained altogether in this manner. The period of service in the navy is nine years, seven of which must be spent in active service, and two in the reserve.

Area and Population.

The Russian empire comprises one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one-twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. Owing to the vast extent of the Empire, and its social condition, no surveys that can lay claim to accuracy have yet been made, and the area is obtained in greater part from estimates. There has been likewise no general census of the population, but various enumerations, made by the government during the years 1870 to 1873, mainly undertaken for purposes of finance or war, serve to furnish an approximately correct return of the numbers of the people. According to them, the total area of the Empire embraces 8,238,771 English square miles, while the total population numbers 85,426,142, being, on the average, 10 individuals to the square mile. The density of population of European Russia is considerably greater than that of the Asiatic part of the Empire. Russia in Europe, comprising an area of 2,261,244 English square miles, with 78,472,347 inhabitants, has, on the average, 34 individuals to the square mile, while Asiatic Russia, extending over 5,977,127 English square miles, with 6,935,795 inhabitants, has barely more than a single individual to the square mile.

The following table exhibits the details of these official statements,—referring to the year 1870, as regards the whole of European Russia, and to various dates, mostly later, in respect to the Asiatic portion of the Empire—concerning the area and population of the various political and geographical divisions of the Empire of Russia :—

Governments	Area: English square miles	Population
<i>1. Russia in Europe:—</i>		
Archange	331,490	281,112
Jaroslav	13,750	1,000,748
Kaluga	11,939	996,252
Kostroma	32,701	1,176,097
Koursk	17,936	1,945,807
Moscow	12,858	1,772,624
Nijni Novgorod	19,796	1,271,564
Novgorod	47,234	1,011,445
Olonetz	57,437	206,392
Orel	18,041	1,596,881
Pskov	17,069	775,701
Riazan	16,254	1,477,433
Smolensk	21,638	1,140,015
Tambov	25,683	2,150,971
Tula	11,956	1,167,878
Tver	25,223	1,528,881
Vladimir	18,863	1,259,923
Vologda	155,492	1,003,039
Voronej	25,438	2,152,696
Great Russia	880,798	24,005,459
Kharkov	21,040	1,698,015
Kiev	19,689	2,175,132
Poltava	19,265	2,102,614
Tchernigov	20,232	1,659,600
Little Russia	80,226	7,635,361
Astrakhan	86,668	601,514
Kazan	24,600	1,704,624
Orenburg	73,886	900,547
Penza	14,996	1,173,186
Perm	128,245	2,198,666
Samara	60,198	1,837,081
Saratow	32,622	1,751,268
Simbirsk	19,109	1,205,881
Ufa	47,032	1,364,925
Viatka	59,114	2,406,024
Eastern Russia	546,470	15,143,716
Bessarabia	14,046	1,078,932
Cossacks of the Don	61,911	1,086,264
Ekaterinoslaf	26,147	1,352,300
Kherson	27,522	1,596,809

Governments	Area : English square miles	Population
Sea of Azov	14,217	—
Taurida	24,588	704,997
South Russia	168,381	5,819,302
Grodno	14,965	1,008,521
Kovno	15,691	1,156,041
Minsk	35,273	1,182,230
Moghilev	18,158	947,625
Podolia	16,223	1,933,188
Vilna	16,412	1,001,909
Vitebsk	17,439	888,727
Volhynia	27,736	1,704,013
Western Russia	161,897	9,822,259
Courland	10,535	619,154
Esthonia	7,817	323,961
Livonia	18,158	1,000,876
St. Petersburg	20,759	1,325,471
Baltic Provinces	57,269	3,269,462
Total, Russia Proper	1,895,041	65,695,559
Kalisz	4,391	669,261
Kielce	3,897	518,730
Lomsha	4,667	489,699
Lublin	6,500	707,098
Piotrkow	4,729	682,495
Plotzk	4,200	471,938
Radom	4,769	532,466
Siedlee	5,536	504,606
Suwalki	4,846	524,489
Warsaw	5,622	925,639
Poland	49,157	6,026,421
Abo-Bjorneborg	9,332	310,159
Kuopio	16,499	230,692
Nyland	4,584	175,558
St. Michael	8,818	160,694
Tevastehus	8,333	197,140
Uleaborg	63,954	189,044
Viborg	16,623	278,754
Wasa	16,078	314,994
Finland	144,221	1,857,035
Kuban	36,782	672,224
Stavropol	27,020	437,118
Terek	23,267	485,237
Cis-Caucasia	87,069	1,594,579

Governments	Area: English square miles	Population
Baku	15,151	513,560
Daghestan	11,521	448,299
Elizabethpol	17,114	529,412
Erivan	10,670	452,001
Kutais	7,995	605,691
Sukhum	3,331	70,701
Tchernoiemore	2,741	15,703
Tiflis	15,613	606,584
Sakhatali	1,620	56,802
Trans-Caucasia	85,756	3,298,753
Caucasus	172,825	4,893,332
Total, European Russia	2,261,244	78,472,347
<i>2. Russia in Asia:—</i>		
Amoorskaya	173,552	44,400
Irkutsk	309,177	378,244
Primorskaya, or Maritime Region	731,910	45,000
Tobolsk	531,959	1,036,848
Tomsk	329,024	838,756
Trans-Baikal	240,770	430,780
Yakutsk	1,517,063	231,977
Yeniseisk	992,832	372,862
Siberia	4,826,287	3,428,867
Akmolinsk	210,556	381,200
Zarafshan	19,625	271,000
Semipalatinsk	188,291	510,163
Semiretchinsk	155,290	543,094
Syr-Daria	165,996	848,489
Turgai	202,183	289,930
Ural	141,468	346,715
Kuldja	27,457	114,337
Amu-Daria	39,974	220,000
Central Asia	1,150,840	3,524,928
Total, Asiatic Russia	5,977,127	6,953,795
Grand total, Russian Empire	8,238,771	85,426,142

By articles 42 and 59 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, Russia added to its vast territories the province of Bessarabia,

taken from Roumania, together with the districts of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, in Asia Minor, detached from the Turkish Empire. Bessarabia has an estimated area of 3,720 English square miles, with a population of 140,000. According to the most reliable estimates the newly acquired district in Asia Minor, formed, provisionally, into the government of Kars, embraces an area of 5,670 English square miles, with a total population of 600,644, comprising 417,602 Mahometans and 183,042 Christians.

In 1881 most of Kuldja was restored to China, leaving Russia only 5,500 square miles and 26,000 inhabitants. To the above have also to be added the Transcaspian territory, 123,250 square miles, 275,000 inhabitants, and Fergana, 28,040 square miles, 800,000 inhabitants. More recent enumerations give the population of Poland in 1872 as 6,528,017; Finland (1879), 2,028,021; Caucasus (1873-6 inclusive of additions), 5,391,744; Siberia (1873), 3,440,362; and the whole of Central Asia, 4,401,876.

According to official returns of births and deaths for the years 1867-70, the population progresses at an average increase of 781,000 a year—a percentage which, supposing the inhabitants always to multiply at the same rate, would double the population in 58 years.

The vast majority of the population of Russia are devoted to agricultural occupations, and dwell in villages, spread thinly over the vast area of the empire. According to local enumerations made at various periods there are but sixteen towns containing more than 50,000 inhabitants. The list is as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
St. Petersburg (1881)	861,900	Kasan	78,602
Moscow (1871)	611,970	Kieff (1874)	127,251
Warsaw (1878)	336,703	Nicolaieff (1875)	82,805
Odessa (1873)	184,819	Tiflis (1876)	104,024
Kicheneff (Bessarabia)	103,998	Kharkoff (1879)	101,175
Riga (1881)	160,000	Tula	58,150
Saratoff	93,218	Berditcheff	52,786
Tashkend (1879)	81,951	Samara	51,947
Vilna	79,265		

In the larger towns a considerable proportion of the trading and industrial population are either aliens, or of foreign extraction.

The population of Russia Proper is composed of three groups: Great Russians, or Veliko-Russ; Little Russians, or Malo-Russ; and White Russians, or Bélo-Russ. The first, numbering 35,000,000, all belonging to the Slavonian race, occupy the central provinces; the second, numbering about 11,000,000, compose the bulk of the population of Poltava, Kharkof, Chernigof, Kieff, Volhynia, Podolsk,

Ekaterinoslaf, and the Taurida; the White Russians, about 3,000,000, inhabit the provinces of Monilef, Minsk, Vitebsk, and Grodno. Besides these three groups of Russians proper, there is a great variety of national elements in the general population of the Russian Empire.

Previous to the year 1861, the greater portion of the inhabitants of the empire were serfs, belonging either to the Crown or to private individuals. The number of the latter class was estimated in 1861 at 22,000,000, who were the property of 109,340 nobles and other private persons. By an imperial decree of March 3, 1861, coming into final execution on March 3, 1863, serfdom was abolished, under certain conditions, within the whole of Russia. The owners of the serfs were compensated for their land on a scale of payment by which the previous labour of the serf was estimated at a yearly rental of 6 per cent., so that for every six roubles which the labourer earned annually, he had to pay 100 roubles to his master as his capital value to become a freeholder. Of this sum, the serfs had to give immediately 20 per cent., while the remaining 80 per cent. were disbursed as an advance by the Government to the owners, to be repaid, at intervals extending over forty-nine years, by the freed peasants. According to an official report, the whole of these arrangements were completed at the end of July, 1865, so that, from this date, serfdom ceased to exist in Russia.

Besides the 22,000,000 of serfs belonging to private owners, there were, according to a census taken at the time, 22,225,075 Crown peasants—that is, 10,583,638 men, and 11,641,437 women. The emancipation of this class began previous to that of the private serfs, and was all but accomplished on September 1, 1863. By an imperial decree of July 8, 1863, land was granted to the peasants on the private and appanage estates of the Crown, and to the peasants who belonged to the imperial palaces, which they are to pay for in forty-nine years in instalments, each equal in amount to the 'obrok,' or poll-tax formerly yielded by them. The peasants on these Crown estates, about 2,000,000 in number, were thereby elevated to the rank of rent-paying peasants, a situation in which they will remain for forty-nine years, when they become freehold landowners.

Since the Emancipation Act of 1861 the cultivable lands of Russia proper in Europe have been approximately distributed as follows:—

Town lands, about	Per cent.
Crown	0.4
Lands attached to mines	34.6
" held by peasants: 1. Crown peasants 15.6 per cent.	3.5
" 2. Former serfs 5.0	20.6
" landed gentry and nobility	19.7
" other proprietors, or not surveyed	20.4

It will be seen that about one-third of the cultivable land in Russia proper is held by the State; one-fifth by landed proprietors; and one-fifth by the peasantry.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Russia with foreign countries is officially divided into trade with Europe, and trade with Asia; the former being subdivided into trade through the Baltic ports, through the White Sea ports, through the Southern ports, and over the European land frontier. The immense extent of the Empire, and its ever-changing limits eastward, make it difficult to obtain exact returns of the aggregate amount of its foreign commerce, which must be partly estimated. According to official statements, the total value of imports in the five years 1876 to 1880 averaged, in round numbers, 455,000,000 roubles, or 65 millions sterling, while the value of the exports during the same triennial period averaged 476,000,000 roubles, or 68 millions sterling per annum. The four principal articles of import during the period were raw cotton, iron and other unwrought metals, tea, and machinery of all kinds, while the staple article of export was grain and other agricultural produce.

The two principal countries trading with Russia are Germany and Great Britain. Of the imports, about 40 per cent. annually came from Germany, and 20 per cent. from Great Britain; and of the exports 35 per cent. went to Great Britain, and 20 per cent. to Germany, on the average of the five years 1876 to 1880.

The commercial intercourse of Russia with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Russia, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into Russia
	£	£
1871	23,721,375	6,583,948
1872	24,320,333	6,609,224
1873	21,189,231	8,997,721
1874	20,933,391	8,776,468
1875	20,708,901	8,059,524
1876	17,574,488	6,182,838
1877	22,142,422	4,178,641
1878	17,803,852	6,559,482
1879	15,876,585	7,644,629
1880	16,029,695	7,952,226

The commerce between Russia and the United Kingdom was

divided as follows between the Northern and the Southern ports of the empire, in each of the three years 1878 to 1880 :—

Exports from Russia to Great Britain	1878	1879	1880
Northern Ports . .	£ 12,352,193	£ 11,063,115	£ 12,497,004
Southern „ . .	5,451,659	4,813,470	3,532,691
Total . . .	17,803,852	15,876,585	16,029,695

Imports of British home produce into Russia	1878	1879	1880
Northern Ports . .	£ 5,441,347	£ 6,609,251	£ 6,818,982
Southern „ . .	1,118,135	1,035,378	1,133,244
Total . . .	6,559,482	7,644,629	7,952,226

The chief article of export from Russia to the United Kingdom is grain, mainly wheat. The grain and flour exports were of an annual average value of over 8 millions sterling during the five years 1876 to 1880. (See table below.) The principal other articles of export to Great Britain in the year 1880 were flax, exported to the value of 2,412,782*l.*; wood and timber, the exports of which amounted to 2,653,866*l.*; flax seed and linseed, exported to the value of 1,324,691*l.*; and hemp, exported to the value of 595,435*l.* Minor articles of export to Great Britain are tallow and stearine; bristles; wool; cordage and twine; oil-seed cake; and tar. The principal British imports into Russia in the year 1880 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,401,809*l.*; cotton stuffs and yarn, of the value of 1,173,101*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 524,351*l.*

The quantities of grain and flour, exported from Russia to the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1876 to 1880, from both the northern and southern ports of the empire, were as follows :—

Exports	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern Ports .	6,744,531	15,243,594	11,109,783	10,457,892	8,306,082
Southern „ .	9,290,587	4,927,515	10,299,388	7,965,046	4,891,318
Total . .	16,035,118	20,171,109	21,409,171	18,422,938	13,197,400

The declared value of the exports of bread stuff from the northern ports in the year 1880 was 2,882,918*l.*, and from the southern ports it was 2,510,558*l.* Thus, the total value of these exports of Russia to the United Kingdom amounted to 5,393,476*l.* in 1880. The total was 7,154,204*l.* in 1876; 10,085,049*l.* in 1877; 8,334,171*l.* in 1878, and 7,379,235*l.* in 1879.

The commercial navy of Russia consisted, at the end of the year 1879, of 2,568 sea-going vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 261,231 ship last, or 522,462 tons. The total comprised 629 ships engaged in trading to foreign countries, and 1,780 coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks, sailing under the Russian flag. Not included in the return were 389 trading steamers on the rivers and lakes of the empire, very nearly two-thirds of the number on the river Volga and its affluents.

The internal commerce of the empire, as well as its foreign trade, has been greatly extended by the establishment, in recent years, of a comprehensive network of railways. During the latter part of the reign of Nicholas, three lines were constructed by the initiative of the Emperor, being the short line from St. Petersburg to Zarskoje-Selo and Pawlosk, first of Russian railways, opened in 1838, the more important one from Warsaw to the Austrian frontier and Cracow, and finally, the line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, called the Nicholas railway, commenced in 1842, and opened Nov. 1, 1851. Under the successor of Nicholas, the late Emperor, the construction of railways, both directly by the state, and by private companies—the latter, in every case, receiving considerable Government aid—was continued more actively than before, and on the 1st of January 1874, the total length of the railways of Russia open for traffic was returned officially at 15,842 versts, or 10,560 English miles. The latest official returns state that on the 1st of July 1880, the total length of railways in Europe open for traffic had increased to 22,037 versts, or 14,145 English miles. At the same date 1,110 miles more of lines were in course of construction.

The progress of railway construction in Russia is shown succinctly in the following table which gives the length of lines opened at successive periods:—

Years	Versts	English Miles
1838 to 1865	3,578	2,385
1866 „ 1870	6,514	4,343
1871 „ 1875	7,606	5,071
1876 „ 1878	2,719	1,812
Total	20,417	13,611

On the proposition of the Minister of Public Works, the Emperor sanctioned, in June 1875, the extension of the then existing system by 6,500 versts, or 4,333 English miles, which, added to the 2,500 versts, or 1,666 English miles, previously sanctioned, raised the total to 9,000 versts, or 6,000 English miles. The new network is divided into four classes, according to different degrees of urgency, and the first of these classes will include the Siberian Railway and the seven projected lines in the coal basin of the Don; 2,600 versts, or 1,734 English miles, are assigned to this class,

at the head of which has been placed the immense Siberian line, reported as 'most urgent' by a Special Commission on Railways summoned in 1870. It is from a station on this line, probably Tioumen, that the Central Asian line to Tashkend is to take its rise, the continuation of the Orenburg line in that direction having been condemned as impracticable, owing to the inhospitable nature of the country it would have to traverse. The importance of the seven lines about to be sanctioned for the coalfields of the South is great, as the new railways will traverse this field in every direction, and connect it on one side with the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and on the other with the existing trunk lines of the Empire.

In 1880-81 a railway for military purposes was constructed from Mikhailovsk on the S.E. shore of the Caspian to Kiz il Arvat, and a tramway thence to Beurma, near Bami, about 200 miles in all; within 100 miles of Askabad, and 260 of Sarakhs on the N.W. frontier of Afghanistan.

On the 1st of January 1879 there were 45 railway companies existing in the empire. Of this number, 10 had constructed their lines altogether without Government assistance; while the remaining 35 were guaranteed—15 to the full amount of their capital, and the other 20 only to a partial extent. The entire sum guaranteed in 1874 by the State in the shape of interest and repayment of capital amounted to 51,177,627 roubles, or 7,311,089*l*. In the year 1878 the sum of 14,592,172 roubles, or 2,084,596*l*., being 78·52 per cent. of the sum total, was paid out of the exchequer to the railway companies. The charters granted to railway companies are for the most part terminable after between 75 and 85 years; but some small companies have charters only for 37 years.

The following table shows the gross receipts, the working expenses, and the net receipts of the Russian railways during each of the ten years from 1869 to 1878:—

Years	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1869	65,272,518	35,469,953	29,802,565
1870	78,820,633	46,719,992	32,100,642
1871	95,075,742	60,386,666	34,689,076
1872	102,645,916	66,081,549	36,564,367
1873	123,696,908	72,248,948	51,447,960
1874	141,632,640	89,124,000	52,508,640
1875	142,004,655	92,941,455	49,063,200
1876	147,896,236	100,267,449	47,128,787
1877	193,223,874	121,494,777	71,729,097
1878	211,905,758	133,120,261	78,785,497

It appears from official returns referring to the end of the year

1878, that at that date the capital of all the railway companies amounted to 1,450,288,196 roubles, or 207,184,028*l*. The capital consisted of 135,446,153*l*. in bonds and 71,737,875*l*. in shares. No less than 92,101,350*l*. of the bonds and 9,055,750*l*. of the shares were held by the Government themselves; 48 8-10 per cent. of the whole railway property of the country was therefore held by the Government.

The Post-office in the year 1879 conveyed 102,461,031 letters and post cards, 8,303,025 wrappers and parcels, and 78,620,531 newspapers. There were 4,374 post-offices in the empire in 1879. The total receipts of the General Post in the year 1879 did not cover the expenditure.

The length of telegraph lines in Russia, on the 1st of January 1879, was 88,518 versts, or 59,012 English miles, and the length of wire 175,843 versts, or 117,229 English miles. Of the total system, about two-thirds was the property of private companies, inclusive of railways. There were at the same date 2,166 telegraph offices, 935 belonging to the State, and 1,231 to private companies. The total number of telegrams carried in 1878 was 5,761,731, comprising 4,374,508 inland despatches, and the rest on international service. The receipts of the telegraph office—1,124,548*l*., in 1878—showed, in recent years, a small annual surplus, which is, by Imperial decree, always devoted to the extension of the telegraphic system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Prince Lobanoff-Rostoffsky, appointed January 1, 1880.

Counsellor of Embassy.—H. de Bartoloméi.

Secretaries.—A. Bouteneff; Count N. Adlerberg; Prince Dimitri Dolgorouky.

Military Attaché.—General Gorloff.

Naval Attaché.—Vice-Admiral J. Likhatcheff.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA.

Ambassador.—Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., born in 1820; *Chargé d'Affaires* in Uruguay, 1854-59; *Envoy* to the Argentine Confederation, 1859-63, and to Paraguay, 1863-65; *Envoy and Minister* to Brazil, 1865-67; *Envoy and Minister* to the United States, 1867-81. Appointed *Ambassador* to Russia, October 24, 1881.

Secretaries.—M. Kennedy; M. Marchant-Gosselin; Lord William Compton; W. N. Beauclerk.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Gouna.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Russia.

The money, weights, and measures of Russia, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Silver Rouble*, of 100 copecks . = Approximate value 2*s*. 10*d*., or about 7 roubles to the pound sterling.

The silver rouble is the legal unit of money in Russia, and must contain as such 278 grains, or 4 *Zolotnicks* and 21 *Dolis*, of fine silver. In actual circulation there is little else but paper money, discounted at from 10 to 20 per cent. below its nominal value.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Berkowitz</i>		=	360 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Pood</i>		=	36
" <i>Chetvert</i>		=	5.77 " imperial " bushels.
" <i>Orkhust</i>		=	58½ wine gallons.
" <i>Anker</i>		=	9½ "
" <i>Vedro</i>		=	2½ " imperial " gallons.
" <i>Arshecn</i>		=	28 inches.
" <i>Dessiatine</i>		=	2.702 English acres.
" <i>Ship Last</i>		=	2 tons.
1 <i>Pound</i>		=	$\frac{9}{16}$ of a pound English.
1 <i>Pood</i> , or 40lbs. Russian		=	36lbs. English.
63 <i>Poods</i>		=	1 ton.
1 <i>Tchetvert</i>		=	$\frac{7}{10}$ of imperial quarter.
100 <i>Tchetverts</i>		=	70 quarters.
1 <i>Verst</i>		=	3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a mile.

Since 1831, the English foot of 12 inches, each inch of ten parts, has been used as the ordinary standard of length measures.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Russia.

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Odessa, dated Odessa, March 4, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

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Report by Mr. Consul Grignon on the commerce of Riga, dated November 15, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

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SERVIA.

(KNJAŽESTVO SRBIJA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Milan II., Prince of Servia (Knjas Srbski), born 1855, the son of Milos I. Obrenović. Succeeded to the throne, by the election of the Serbian national assembly after the assassination of his uncle.

SERVIA.

At the unanimous invitation of the Skuptschina, the Prince has accepted (March 6, 1882) the Royal dignity, with the style and title of King Milan I. of Servia.

Obrenović was acknowledged Prince of Servia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan, dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family. In consequence of a revolt of the troops, Milos was forced, June 13, 1839, to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, Milan I. The latter died July 8, 1839, whereupon his brother, Michail, was proclaimed prince. Another revolt drove Michail from the country, in 1842, and his family remained banished till 1858, when Milos T. Obrenović was recalled to the throne. He died Sept. 26, 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Michail, former Prince of Servia, who was assassinated June 10, 1868, and replaced by the present ruler.

The independence of Servia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince Milan at his capital, August 21, 1878.

Constitution and Government.

By the constitution of Servia, the executive power is vested in the prince, assisted by a council of seven ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by two independent bodies, the 'Sovjet,' or Senate, and the 'Narodna-Skupština,' or National Assembly. The Senate consists of seventeen members, nominated by the prince, one for each of the seventeen departments into which the country is divided. This body is always sitting. Formerly all vacancies in the Senate were filled up by the rest of the members,

but for some time past the prince has exercised the power of appointing the senators. The National Assembly is composed of deputies chosen by the people, at the rate of one deputy to every 2,000 electors. The electors are the males of the country above the age of twenty-one years, paying direct taxes, and not being either domestic servants or gipsies. Every elector, aged 30, is eligible to become a member of the National Assembly, except holders of Government offices and the clergy.

Revenue and Army.

The revenue of Serbia is derived chiefly from direct imposts, including a general capitation tax, classified as to rank, occupation, and income of each individual, and which is assessed, in the first instance, on the different communes, or parishes. The budget for the year 1881 amounted to 25,926,072 dinars, or 1,037,043*l.*, and the expenditure to 25,714,543 dinars, or 102,858*l.*, leaving a surplus of 211,529 dinars, or 8,462*l.* In the budget for 1882 the revenue and expenditure were balanced at 1,280,000*l.* There existed no public debt previous to the year 1876, when the war with Turkey gave rise to the issue of a small internal loan. To this was added a foreign loan of 1,000,000*l.*, contracted in July 1877, with Paris bankers, under the guarantee of Russia. The total debt in 1881 amounted to about 4,000,000*l.*

The standing army, reorganised in 1867, consists of 6,500 men, actually under arms. The troops comprise a small artillery corps and 200 cavalry; the remainder are infantry. Beyond these there is in existence a militia service, the strength of which is estimated at 70,000 men. The militia furnished by two departments of the country, those of Belgrade and of Kragujewatz, are artillerymen; the rest are infantry. There is also a newly organised volunteer service. According to a law passed by the National Assembly in the session of 1880, the total armed forces are fixed at 150,000 men on the peace footing, and at 200,000 men on the war footing.

Population and Commerce.

The area of Serbia, previously to the year 1878, was computed at 16,600 square miles, with a population, according to the last official returns, of 1,350,000. By the terms of the Treaty of Berlin signed July 13, 1878, there was annexed to Serbia a territory, formerly belonging to Turkey, of 4,250 Eng. square miles, with 316,110 inhabitants, raising the total area of the Principality to 20,850 Eng. square miles, with a population of 1,670,000. On Dec. 31, 1880, the total population was estimated at 1,700,211. The great majority of the inhabitants are Slavonians, but in the district annexed in 1878 there are estimated to be 75,000 Mahometans.

Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, had a population of 26,970, excluding the garrison, at a census taken on the 31st December 1878.

Servia is divided into eighteen districts, the population of which, distinguishing sexes, was as follows, according to the enumeration of December 31, 1880:—

Districts	Males	Females	Total
Town of Belgrade	15,543	12,108	26,651
Alexinatz	32,043	30,199	62,242
Belgrade (district)	39,667	37,453	77,120
Vallévo	45,000	42,987	87,987
Yagodina	35,981	35,204	71,185
Knéjévatz	32,169	30,520	62,689
Kragouyévatz	56,920	54,600	111,520
Kraina	38,483	37,456	75,939
Krouchévatz	39,562	38,504	78,066
Podrigné	28,250	28,053	56,303
Pojarevatz	86,034	83,836	169,870
Roudnik	26,801	26,729	53,530
Smederevo	39,034	37,832	76,866
Choupriya	32,515	31,321	63,836
Oujitzé	60,747	60,619	121,366
Tzernareka	30,076	28,588	58,664
Obachak	31,478	31,026	62,504
Chabatz	41,868	40,597	82,465
Nich	59,693	57,677	117,370
Pirot	38,850	37,542	76,392
Vranza	33,802	32,009	65,811
Toplitza	21,906	19,929	41,835
Total	865,422	834,789	1,700,211

The excess of births over deaths amounted to 13,293 in 1879 and to 15,355 in 1880. The vast majority of the inhabitants are members of the Greek Orthodox Church. At the enumeration of 1874 there were found besides them 4,161 Roman Catholics, 463 Protestants, 2,049 Jews, and 6,306 Mahometans. Almost the whole commerce of the country is in the hands of the Jews.

The chief trade of Servia is with Austria. Besides with this country, commercial intercourse is only carried on with Turkey and Roumania. The trade of the principality is represented by imports from Austria and Turkey of the annual value of 900,000*l.*, and exports, to the same countries, of 1,100,000*l.* The chief article of export is that in live animals, particularly pigs. The latter, which are kept in countless herds, feeding on the acorns which cover the ground for miles, are driven in large quantities into Hungary and adjoining parts of Austria. The commercial resources of Servia are as yet wholly undeveloped, chiefly for want of roads.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SERVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—M. Marinovitch, accredited June 31, 1880.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SERVIA.

Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General.—Gerard Francis Gould, formerly Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, 1863–66; Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres, 1866–68; at Athens, 1868–69; at Stockholm, 1870–72; and at Lisbon, 1874–77. Appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for Serbia, August 7, 1878.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The circulating coin consists chiefly of Austrian and Russian currency.

Servia joined the Latin Monetary Convention (see page 39), by a treaty dated June 20, 1879. The Servian dinar is equal to one franc.

The usual weights and measures adopted by the people in their transactions are those of Turkey (see page 477), and in foreign trade those of Austria.

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SPAIN.

(LAS ESPAÑAS.)

Reigning King.

Alfonso XII., born November 28, 1857, the son of Queen Isabel and of the Infante Francisco; proclaimed King of Spain at Madrid, December 31, 1874; assumed the government, January 9, 1875; married January 23, 1878, to Princess Marie-de-las-Mercedes, born June 24, 1860, youngest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier; widower, June 26, 1878; married, in second nuptials, Nov. 29, 1879, to Archduchess Marie Christina of Austria, born July 21, 1858. Offspring of the second union is a daughter, Marie-de-las-Mercedes, born September 11, 1880.

Sisters of the King.

I. Infanta *Isabel*, Princess of the Asturias, born Dec. 20, 1851; married, May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, Nov. 26, 1871.

II. Infanta Marie della *Paz*, born June 23, 1862.

III. Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864.

Parents of the King.

Queen *Isabel*, born October 10, 1830; the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII.; ascended the throne at the death of her father, Sept. 29, 1833; assumed the government on being declared of age, Nov. 8, 1843; exiled Sept. 30, 1868; abdicated in favour of her son, June 25, 1870. Married, Oct. 10, 1846, to her cousin, Infante *Francisco*, born May 13, 1822.

Aunt of the King.

Infanta *Louise*, born Jan. 30, 1832, the second daughter of King Fernando VII.; married Oct. 10, 1846, to Prince Antoine d'Orléans, duc de Montpensier, sixth son of King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Isabelle, born Sept. 21, 1848; married May 30, 1864, to Prince Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris, born Aug. 24, 1838, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Orléans. 2. Prince Antoine, born Feb. 23, 1866.

Cousin of the King.

Infante Don *Carlos* Marie-de-los-Dolores, born March 30, 1848, the eldest son of Infante Don Carlos Antoine, brother of King Fernando VII. Married, Feb. 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. Offspring of the union are two daughters and a son, Prince Joaquim, born June 27, 1870.

King Alfonso XII. has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes in June 1876, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to

members of the royal family. The annual grant to the Queen was fixed by the Cortes, in December 1879, at 450,000 pesetas, or 18,000*l.*, with a jointure of 250,000 pesetas, or 10,000*l.*, in case of widowhood. The parents of the King, ex-queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or 42,000*l.*, and the four infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or 32,000*l.* The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the King was fixed by the Cortes in 1876 at 10,000,000 pesetas, or 400,000*l.*

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile:—

<i>House of Aragon.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Fernando V., 'The Catholic' .	1512	Fernando VII., restored .	1814
<i>House of Habsburg.</i>		Isabel .	1833
Carlos I.	1516	<i>Republic.</i>	
Felipe II.	1556	Provisional Government .	1868
Felipe III.	1598	Marshal Serrano, Regent .	1869
Felipe IV.	1621	<i>House of Savoy.</i>	
Carlos II.	1665	Amadeo	1870
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>Republic.</i>	
Felipe V.	1700	Executive of the Cortes .	1873
Fernando VI.	1746	Marshal Serrano, President .	1874
Carlos III.	1759	<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Carlos IV.	1788	Alfonso XII.	1875
Fernando VII.	1808		
<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>			
Joseph Bonaparte	1808		

The average reign of the thirteen monarchs of Spain, from King Fernando V. to King Alfonso XII., filling a period of three centuries and a half, was twenty-seven years.

Government and Constitution.

The present constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It consists of 79 articles or clauses. The first of them enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make the laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of Senators—first, Senators by their own right, or *Senadores de derecho propio*; secondly, 100 life Senators nominated by the Crown; and thirdly, 130 Senators elected by the Corporations of State, and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an

annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the patriarch of the Indias and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, and of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino. The elective Senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the King dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. By a royal decree issued August 8, 1878, the Island of Cuba received the privilege of sending deputies to the Cortes, in the proportion of one to every 40,000 *free* inhabitants, paying 125 pesetas, or 5*l.*, annually in taxes. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for five years. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The King has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The King appoints the president and vice-president of the Senate from members of the Senate only. The King and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws.

The constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the King is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of Alfonso XII. become extinct the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to his uncles, the brothers of Ferdinando VII., 'unless they have been excluded.' If all the lines become extinct 'the nation will elect its monarch.'

The executive is vested, under the King, in a Council of Ministers of nine members, as follows:—

President of the Council.—Don Pedro Manuel Sagasta, appointed President of the Council, February 8, 1881.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Don Antonio Aguilar, Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, appointed March 18, 1881.

Minister of Finance.—Don Tomaro F. Camacho, appointed March 18, 1881.

Minister of the Interior.—Don Francisco Victor Gonzalez, appointed February 9, 1879.

Minister of Justice.—Don Alonso Martinez, appointed February 8, 1881.

Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.—Don Francisco Albareda, appointed February 9, 1881.

Minister of War.—General A. Martinez de Campos, appointed February 9, 1881.

Minister of Marine.—Vice-Admiral Don de Pavia y Pavia, appointed February 8, 1881.

Minister of the Colonies.—Don Carlos de Leon y Castillo, appointed February 8, 1881.

The various provinces of Spain, districts and communes, are governed by their own municipal laws, with strongly pronounced local administration. In the Constitution of 1869, the municipal liberties of the people are guaranteed by Section 99—'La organizacion y atribuciones de las Diputaciones provinciales y Ayuntamientos se regirán por sus respectivas leyes.' Every commune of at least sixty members has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from four to twenty-eight Regidores, or Consejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Alcaldes tenientes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, and authority for preserving the public peace, is vested in the Ayuntamientos, re-elected every two years, the members appointing annually the Alcalde, executive functionary, from their own body. From the communal representation flows that of the provinces of Spain, each of which has its own Parliament, the Diputacio provincial, the members of which are elected by the Ayuntamientos. The Diputaciones provinciales, which are invested with large political powers, and in many respects independent of the national government and legislature, meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Consejo provincial, a committee of from three to six members, re-elected every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the Diputaciones provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes—'gobierno y direccion de los intereses peculiares de la provincia ó del pueblo por las respectivas corporaciones.' Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial self-government, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests—'se extralimiten de sus atribuciones en perjuicio de los intereses generales y permanentes.'

Church and Education.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom, with the exception of about 60,000 persons, adhere to the same faith. According to Article 12 of the Constitution of 1876, a restricted liberty of worship is allowed

to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private, all public announcements of the same being strictly forbidden. The Constitution likewise enacts that 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1876, settled that the clergy of the established Church are to be maintained by the State. On the other hand, by two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. These decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome, concluded in August 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

It was found at the general census of 1860, that of the total population of the kingdom there were 2,414,015 men, and 715,906 women, able to read and write; 316,557 men, and 389,211 women, able to read but not to write; and that all the rest, upwards of 5,000,000 men, and 6,800,000 women, could neither read nor write. At the preceding census, of 1846, the total number of persons of both sexes, able to write, was found to be no more than 1,221,001, while the total number able to read was only 1,898,288, or considerably less than one-fifth of the population.

According to official returns laid before the Cortes in July 1876, the number of places of worship and schools of Spanish Protestants were as follows: 53 places of worship; 90 schools, enrolled members 2,500, and 8,000 attendants at service on Sundays at the various chapels; 3,000 children. The poorest receive Protestant education.

Middle-class education is given in fifty-eight public colleges by 757 professors to 13,881 pupils. In first-class education, the most remarkable feature is the large number of law-students, namely, 3,755 in 1859-60, divided among ten faculties. There were, at that date, ten faculties of literature and philosophy, with 224 students; seven faculties of sciences, with 141 students; four faculties of pharmacy, with 544; seven faculties of medicine, with 1,178; and six faculties of theology, with 339 students—in all 6,181 students. The expenditure for public education by the government amounted, on the average of the last years, to rather less than 250,000*l*.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from state property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed pro-

perty, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

There have been no accounts of the actual public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom published since the year 1870-71, but only budget estimates. These differ, as will be seen from the subjoined tabular statement, giving the budgets of three financial periods, to an extent such as to allow not even an approximate judgment of the real receipts and disbursements. According to official returns, the following were the estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial years ending June 30, 1871; June 30, 1875; and June 30, 1878:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

	Year 1870-71 £	Year 1874-75 £	Year 1877-78 £
Direct taxes	7,932,450	6,047,000	11,488,000
Indirect taxes	4,851,210	4,333,000	8,360,000
Sale of national property	9,120,371	2,317,000	515,000
State monopolies	4,312,715	5,308,000	8,777,000
Colonial revenue	1,135,000	119,000	200,000
Exemption from military service	—	2,545,000	—
Miscellaneous receipts	550,000	1,023,000	100,000
Total	27,901,746	21,792,000	29,440,000

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Year 1870-71 £	Year 1874-75 £	Year 1877-78 £
Civil list	312,000	120,000	380,000
Cortes	33,122	—	—
Public debt	10,451,200	1,956,000	9,989,000
Compensations for privileges	223,450	400,000	—
Pensions	1,931,221	1,260,000	1,787,000
Ministry of President of Council	69,834	20,000	50,000
" Foreign Affairs	142,340	12,000	130,000
" Grace and Justice	2,521,713	41,000	1,729,000
" War	4,730,321	9,840,000	4,891,000
" Marine	965,210	1,320,000	1,039,000
" Interior	992,752	739,000	1,632,000
" Public Works	1,721,356	78,500	1,956,000
" Finance	5,782,427	4,100,000	5,320,000
" Colonies	16,240	200,000	527,000
Expenses of sale of national property	2,926,238	721,500	—
Total	32,819,424	20,808,000	29,430,000

The totals of the budgets for the financial years 1878-79, 1879-80, and 1880-81, approved by the Cortes, were as follows:—

Financial years	Revenue		Total Expenditure	
	Pesetas	£	Pesetas	£
1878-79	750,630,202	30,025,208	753,177,865	30,127,114
1879-80	773,478,388	31,139,135	806,590,940	32,263,638
1880-81	791,650,792	31,666,031	836,651,193	33,466,047

The Minister of Finance declared, in presenting the budget for 1871-72, that the State was 'on the verge of bankruptcy,' from which it could be saved only 'by the most strenuous exertions, devoted both to raise the revenue, by the imposition of new taxes and otherwise, and to depress the expenditure to the lowest possible point.' The latter recommendation has in recent years become difficult of execution on account of the large expenditure connected with the civil war. It will be seen from the preceding statement, giving the budgets for 1870-71 and 1874-75, that while in the former financial year the cost of the war department was estimated at 4,730,321*l.*, it was set down in 1874-75 at 9,840,000*l.*, being about one-half of the total revenue which it was expected would be raised. But the army expenditure fell again to under five millions in the budget of 1877-78, and remained the same in the budgets of 1878-82. Although in 1881-82 the budget estimate of the revenue was 31,320,000*l.*, and the expenditure 31,306,000*l.*, still, as in previous years, there was a large deficit, and in October 1881, the Minister of Finance spoke in strong terms of the mismanagement of his predecessors, and proposed a new basis of financial administration, by which to rectify past deficiencies and secure a surplus in the future. He proposed a budget for 1882-83, with a revenue of 782,995,225 pesetas and an expenditure of 782,649,212 pesetas, leaving a balance of 346,013 pesetas, or 13,840*l.*

The large and constantly increasing annual deficits, dating from the reign of Queen Isabel, were covered, partly, by loans, partly by extraordinary taxation—such as that 'exemptions from military service,' figuring in the budget of 1874-75,—and partly by the sale of national property, formerly belonging to churches, convents, and monasteries. The national and church property of Spain was and is still of immense value, but there was a reluctance in some persons to buy the latter on account of religious scruples, till 1858, when a concordat was concluded with the Pope and sanction obtained for the sales, which were then actively continued, the Government giving great facilities to the purchasers. The payments are made one-tenth in cash, and the remainder in promissory notes from 1 to 10, and, in some cases, to 19 years, the property remaining mortgaged to the final instalment, owing to which the biddings at times have been for even more than double the amount of its value. The

Cortes, in 1859, 1861, and 1863, authorised the Government to apply 28,000,000*l.* for extraordinary expenses in constructing roads and railways, and of this sum about 18,000,000*l.* had been spent in 1869, the money being obtained out of the funds placed at interest by capitalists, corporations, and the public in the 'Caja de Depositos,' or Deposit Bank, under the direction of the Government.

The constant and ever-increasing excess of Government expenditure over public revenue created a national debt of very large amount.

According to a report of the British Secretary of Legation at Madrid, dated January 1, 1880, the public debt was then as follows—

State debt	£387,864,660
Special Treasury debt	40,222,580
Floating debt on the 1st December, 1879	2,280,000
Total	430,367,240

On January 1, 1881, it was 500,949,714*l.*

In addition to this total the State has incurred obligations in respect to the Island of Cuba, estimated at over 10,000,000*l.*

The following statement—the last official issued—gives the various items of the debt as existing on the 30th of June 1875, distinguishing the loans contracted previous to June 1868, and those contracted from June 30, 1868, to June 30, 1875.

LOANS CONTRACTED PREVIOUS TO JUNE 1868.

Description	Escudos of 10 reales.
Debt consolidated, viz. :—	
Due to the United States, 5% debt	1,200,000
External, 3 %	200,481,200
Internal "	579,053,337
" "	244,257,800
Bonds inscribed in favour of Civil Corporations	112,324,586
" In favour of the Clergy	133,598,837
Debt external, deferred 3 %	229,823,400
" internal, "	261,801,792
" redeemable, of the 1st class	5,846,737
" external " 2nd "	27,591,200
" internal " 2nd "	21,023,000
Debts redeemable :—	
Bonds of public roads	13,170,300
" for public works	6,454,200
" of railways	141,221,300
Debt for materials	416,236
Arrears of salary due to public employes	43,233,246
Shares of the Canal of Isabel II.	1,048,400
Later issues	74,265,230
Debt not converted	112,820,117
Redemption of Sound dues	1,300,000
Total	{ 2,210,930,917 £221,093,092

Description	Escudos of 10 reales
Loans contracted from June 30, 1868, to June 30, 1875:—	
Loan contracted with the house of Rothschild	40,000,000
National Loan of 1869	200,000,000
Forced Loan of March 1869	100,000,000
" May 1871	63,750,000
" October 1871	358,708,610
Various loans from 1872 to 1875	1,124,140,145
Total Public Debt, June 30, 1875	<div> <div>4,097,529,672</div> <div>£409,752,967</div> </div>

In 1851, on account of the inability of the Government to meet its engagements in full, a portion of the debt of Spain was converted into Passive Stock, that is, a stock not bearing interest, and which was to be liquidated by an annual sinking fund. The law closed the London market, and subsequently that of Paris, against Spanish loans. It was admitted by successive ministers of finance in recent years that Spain was absolutely unable to pay interest on its debt in the existing state of things, ruined both by a costly and wasteful civil war, and desperate and equally costly efforts to suppress the insurrection in Cuba. In a report of the Government of the King Alfonso XII., dated July 1875, it was stated that not any of the national creditors could hope to be satisfied 'without having recourse to credit operations at an enormous rate of interest, which in a short time doubles the original debt.'

Army and Navy.

The army of Spain was re-organised in 1868, after the model of that of France, and by subsequent laws in 1877 and 1878. Under the new military law, the armed forces of the kingdom consist of—1. A permanent army; 2. A first or active reserve; 3. A second or sedentary reserve. All Spaniards past the age of 20 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve four years. The first or active reserve is composed of all young men who, without reckoning four years of active service, have exceeded the number of years fixed by law for the permanent force. The position of these young men is that of soldiers upon six months' furlough without any pay. The second reserve consists of all those men who, proceeding from the recruits, shall have had four years' effective service, only excepting those who at their own request or for the convenience of the service may be allowed to remain on the active list. The government may anticipate the period of passing into the second reserve, even before the completion of the four years of active service, in the case of any number who, between the permanent army and the first reserve, may exceed 100,000 men. Every soldier must be liberated

after having served eight years either in the active or in the reserve army. The nominal strength of the armed forces of Spain, including those serving in the Isle of Cuba, was stated at 180,000 men in 1878.

For military purposes the kingdom is divided into five districts, or 'capitanias generales,' at the head of each of which stands a 'captain-general,' with the rank of field-marshal. Official returns of the year 1878 state the actual strength of the army, including the 'provinciales' or provincial militia, and the 'guardia civil' or national guard, as follows:—

	Staff	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Infantry	278	2,647	57,258	60,183
Artillery	44	369	9,486	9,899
Engineers	8	72	2,288	2,368
Cavalry	107	829	10,904	11,840
'Provinciales'	173	1,510	43,243	44,926
'Carabineros'	43	470	11,549	12,062
'Guardia civil'	24	401	9,965	10,390
Total	677	6,298	144,693	151,668

For the year 1879–80, the strength of the army on the peace footing was fixed at 90,000 men; on the war footing at 450,000.

The general staff of the Spanish army comprises five captains-general on the active list, besides titular dignitaries, 60 lieutenants-general, 131 majors-general, and 238 brigadiers-general.

The navy consisted, according to official returns, of the following vessels afloat and under construction, at the end of 1878:—

1. SCREW STEAMERS:—

10 armour-clad ships, of from 16 to 40 guns	Guns
19 frigates, of from 26 to 51 guns	195
26 corvettes, of from 2 to 5 guns	413
18 gun-boats, each with 1 gun	68
73 steamers	18
	694

2. PADDLE STEAMERS:—

3 frigates, of 14, 16, and 18 guns	48
5 corvettes, of from 2 to 10 guns	40
10 avisos, 2 of 1, and 8 of 2 guns	18
18 paddle steamers	106

3. SAILING VESSELS:—

1 corvette, of 15 guns	15
4 naval-school ships, of from 18 to 30 guns	106
3 coast-guard vessels, of 2 guns each	6
8 sailing vessels	122

The ten armour-clad ships of the Spanish navy were constructed in England and in France. The largest of them, the *Vittoria*, launched early in 1868, was constructed by the Thames Ironworks Company. The dimensions of the ship are, in length, 316 ft.; in breadth, 57 ft.; and in depth, 38 ft.; while the displacement is 7,053 tons. The *Vittoria* carries four 12-ton, three 9-ton, and twelve 7-ton guns, and is armoured from stem to stern with $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. plates and 10-in. teak; the engines, of 5,000-horse power, nominal, are of the same type as those of the *Warrior* and *Minotaur*. Next to the *Vittoria* in size is the *Numancia*, constructed by the company of the 'Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée,' at Marseille, France. The *Numancia* is built entirely of iron, with the exception of the teak backing for the armour plating, and is 316 feet long, and 57 feet broad at the beam, with a draught of water of 27 feet 4 inches. The *Numancia* is encased by 5-in. plates, and has an armament of six 18-ton, three 9-ton, and sixteen 7-ton Armstrong guns, broadside battery. Next in rank after the *Numancia* stands the *Arapiles*, oldest of Spanish ironclads, built at Blackwall, near London, and launched October 17, 1864. The *Arapiles*, constructed after French models, is of wood, covered with plates $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and carries 34 guns in broadside battery. Of similar construction is the *Saragossa*, also with $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch armour, and the *Mendez Nunez*, formerly named the *Resolution*. The other five ironclads, called the *Sagunto*, *Puycerda*, *Duque de Tetuan*, *Aragon*, *Castilla*, and *Navarra*, are smaller vessels, with 4-inch armour, carrying from three to ten guns. The three last-named ironclads were built for coast defence.

For the defence of the colonies, and mainly of Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain maintains a small fleet of gunboats, thirty-five in number, all of the same size, 107ft. long, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. beam, 8ft. depth of hold, and drawing about 5ft. water. They are screw steamers, and each one carries a 100-pounder pivot gun at the bow.

The navy of Spain was manned, in 1878, by 9,750 sailors, and 5,500 marines, and commanded by one 'captain-general of the fleet,' 20 admirals, and 378 commissioned officers of various grades. The navy, like the army; is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population. The number inscribed on these naval conscription lists in the year 1870 amounted to 66,000 men between 18 and 30 years of age, and was reported to be 72,000 at the end of June 1875.

Area and Population.

The last general enumeration of the population took place on the 31st December 1877, the returns showing that at that date the kingdom, including the Balearic and Canary Islands—'Baleáres' and

'Canárias,' each considered a province—and the small strip of territory in North Africa, facing Gibraltar, had a total population of 16,625,860, comprising 8,134,659 males and 8,491,201 females. The following table gives the population, distinguishing males and females, of each of the forty-nine provinces into which the kingdom is divided, arranged in alphabetical order, according to the revised returns, showing the 'poblacion de hecho,' of the census of December 31, 1877:—

Provinces	Males	Females	Total Population
Alava	47,735	45,456	93,191
Albacete	108,914	110,208	219,122
Alicante	199,243	208,911	408,154
Almeria	167,765	182,089	349,854
Avila	90,113	90,344	180,457
Badajoz	219,309	213,500	432,809
Baleares	140,247	148,788	289,035
Barcelona	414,889	420,417	835,306
Burgos	164,337	168,124	332,461
Cáceres	154,475	152,119	306,594
Cadiz	220,481	209,677	430,158
Canárias	130,208	150,180	280,388
Castellon de la Plana	140,367	143,594	283,961
Ciudad-Real	130,880	129,761	260,641
Córdoba	192,477	193,105	385,582
Coruña	262,874	332,711	595,585
Cuenca	117,449	120,048	237,497
Gerona	149,520	149,482	299,002
Granada	236,827	240,892	477,719
Guadalajara	100,618	100,670	201,288
Guipuzcoa	83,437	83,770	167,207
Huelva	106,510	104,131	210,641
Huesca	128,288	123,877	252,165
Jaen	215,710	207,262	422,972
Leon	167,927	182,283	350,210
Lérida	143,161	142,136	285,297
Logroño	85,239	89,186	174,425
Lugo	193,851	216,536	410,387
Madrid	293,599	300,176	593,775
Málaga	245,800	254,431	500,231
Múrcia	224,361	227,250	451,611
Navarra	154,493	149,691	304,184
Orense	183,977	204,858	388,835
Oviedo	259,428	316,924	576,352
Palencia	89,646	91,139	180,785
Pontevedra	193,889	258,057	451,946
Salamanca	141,251	144,249	285,500
Santander	168,947	126,352	295,299
Segovia	74,976	74,985	149,961
Sevilla	253,549	251,742	505,291

Provinces	Males	Females	Total Population
Soria	73,695	79,959	153,654
Tarragona	163,644	166,461	330,103
Teruel	118,544	123,752	242,296
Toledo	169,075	165,669	334,744
Valencia	335,191	343,839	679,030
Valladolid	121,589	125,864	247,453
Vizcaya	93,849	96,105	189,954
Zamora	121,937	128,067	250,004
Zaragoza	198,450	201,816	400,266
North African territory .	1,918	558	2,476
Total	8,134,659	8,491,201	16,625,860

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Spain are natives of the country, the aliens being less numerous than in any other state of Europe. According to the census returns of December 31, 1877, there were at that date only 26,834 resident foreigners—'extrangeros residentes'—the mass of them in four provinces, namely, Barcelona, Cadiz, Gerona, and Madrid. The number in the province of Barcelona was 4,392, comprising 2,490 males and 1,902 females; while in the province of Cadiz the number was 3,321, comprising 1,866 males and 1,445 females.

The progress of population did not amount to more than seventy-five per cent. in the course of the last hundred years. In 1768, the population was calculated to number 9,307,800 souls; in 1789 it had risen to 10,061,480; and in 1797 it exceeded 12,000,000 souls. In 1820 it had fallen to 11,000,000, but in 1823 it had again risen to 12,000,000, and in 1828 to 13,698,029. At a census taken in 1846, the population was found to be 12,168,774, and it was 16,301,851 at the census of 1860. Finally, at the census of 1877, the population amounted, as before shown, to 16,625,860, being an increase of 324,009 in the course of seventeen years, or at the rate of about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The present density of population is considerably less than half that of Italy, and less than one-third that of the Netherlands.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, and the surplus of births over deaths, was as follows in each of the three years, 1868 to 1870:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1868	579,563	548,690	111,687	30,873
1869	602,287	550,560	137,120	51,727
1870	598,347	512,249	103,807	86,098

There were at the census of December 31, 1877, ten towns in Spain with a population of over 50,000. The following is a list of these towns, with the number of their inhabitants:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Madrid . .	384,636	Murcia . .	90,955
Barcelona . .	231,161	Zaragoza . .	80,523
Valencia . .	137,581	Granada . .	74,196
Sevilla . .	129,148	Cadiz . .	60,147
Malaga . .	112,854	Valladolid . .	50,418

Nearly 46 per cent. of the whole surface of the kingdom is still uncultivated. The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property-tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports and exports of Spain were as follows in each of the three years 1877 to 1879:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Pesetas	£	Pesetas	£
1877	408,516,850	16,340,674	454,378,600	18,175,144
1878	392,750,400	15,710,016	431,326,650	17,253,066
1879	385,844,311	15,533,772	436,111,230	17,444,438

Among the importing countries, France stands first, and the United Kingdom second; but in exports, the latter holds the first rank.

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of Spain to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Spain, in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Spain to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Spain
	£	£
1871	7,759,441	3,143,419
1872	9,316,820	3,614,448
1873	10,973,231	3,736,620
1874	8,641,639	4,064,231
1875	8,660,953	3,430,343
1876	8,763,146	3,992,365
1877	10,842,097	3,636,915
1878	9,115,394	3,210,926
1879	8,398,776	2,940,188
1880	10,699,936	3,222,022

The principal article of export from Spain to the United Kingdom is wine. The quantities and value of wine exported to the United Kingdom were as follows in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1871	7,706,908	2,699,433
1872	8,357,193	2,748,599
1873	9,389,367	3,033,113
1874	7,496,590	2,276,783
1875	6,891,738	2,122,127
1876	6,895,116	2,076,538
1877	6,803,794	2,017,112
1878	5,714,948	1,634,669
1879	5,059,819	1,432,484
1880	5,395,164	1,477,777

The total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom amounted to 19,660,127 gallons in 1872; to 21,682,356 gallons in 1873; to 18,234,972 gallons in 1874; to 18,429,305 gallons in 1875; to 19,950,723 gallons in 1876; to 19,568,807 gallons in 1877; to 16,452,538 gallons in 1878; to 15,162,857 gallons in 1879, and to 17,385,496 gallons in 1880. Thus the average amount contributed by Spain was nearly two-fifths of the total quantity. It was also nearly two-fifths of the total value of the wine imports into the United Kingdom, which amounted to 7,718,848*l.* in 1872; to 8,267,326*l.* in 1873; to 6,863,465*l.* in 1874; to 6,801,015*l.* in 1875; to 6,993,399*l.* in 1876; to 7,138,966*l.* in 1877; to 5,988,685*l.* in 1878; to 5,365,250*l.* in 1879; and to 6,465,944*l.* in 1880. (See *Portugal*, page 353.)

Besides wine, the chief articles of export from Spain to the United

Kingdom are fruit, lead, pyrites of iron and copper, copper, both ore and regulus, and live animals. In 1880 the exports of fruit, chiefly oranges, raisins, and nuts, amounted in value to 2,872,487*l.*; of lead, to 1,143,924*l.*; of pyrites to 1,065,103*l.*; of copper to 920,709*l.*; and of live animals, oxen, and bulls to 420,647*l.*

The chief British imports into Spain are linen yarn and linens, of the value of 400,989*l.* in 1880; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 489,235*l.*; coals, of the value of 464,371*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 370,631*l.* in 1880.

The merchant navy of the kingdom consisted, on January 1, 1880, of 2,031 vessels of a total burthen of 596,664 tons, comprising 226 steamers, of 135,814 tons. At the commencement of 1860, there were 6,715 vessels, of 449,436 tons burthen, and at the commencement of 1868 the number of vessels had fallen to 4,840, and the total tonnage to 367,790, showing a decrease in the eight years of 1,975 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 81,696 tons. There was an increase in tonnage, it will be seen from the preceding figures, of 228,874 tons, in the twelve years from 1868 to 1880.

The length of railways in Spain on the 1st January 1880, was 6,550 kilometres, or 4,067 English miles; and 2,000 kilometres, or 1,242 English miles, were in course of construction.

The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees, or subventions, from the Government. All the principal lines have been conceded to private individuals, or companies, with large subventions. The concessions, when a 'subvention' is attached to them, are given by public adjudication. Any one who has made the stipulated deposit of 'caution money' may apply for a concession in sealed tenders, which are opened and read in public on the day of adjudication, and whoever offers to make the railway with the lowest subvention becomes legally entitled to the concession.

The Post-office carried 85,210,000 letters and post cards in the year 1878. There were 2,592 post-offices on the 1st of January 1879.

The length of lines of state telegraphs of Spain on the 1st January 1879 was 15,835 kilometres, or 9,833 English miles, and the length of wire 39,790 kilometres, or 24,710 English miles. In the year 1878, the total number of telegraph messages was 2,103,645, one-tenth of the whole foreign, and one-third of the remaining number administrative despatches.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Spain, formerly embracing nearly the whole of America, are reduced at present to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, with scattered settlements in the Atlantic and Indian archipelago, and a small strip of territory in Northern

Africa. The total area of these possessions is 113,678 English square miles. The total population, according to the returns of the census of December 31, 1877, numbered 6,399,347. These returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area: English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in America :		
Cuba	43,220	1,394,516
Porto Rico	3,550	646,362
Total, America	46,770	2,040,878
2. Possessions in Asia :		
Philippine Islands	65,100	4,319,269
Caroline Island and Palaos	905	28,000
Marian Islands	420	5,610
Total, Asia	66,425	4,352,879
3. Possessions in Africa :		
Fernão do Po and Annabon	483	5,590
Total Possessions	113,678	6,399,347

The population of Cuba at the census of Dec. 31, 1877, was distributed as follows:—Whites, 764,164; free negroes, 344,050; negro slaves, 227,902; and Chinese, 58,400. The number of slaves from 1870 to 1877 decreased by 136,000. But the total number of inhabitants also decreased by 20,500 during the same period.

Spain is the only European state which still permits the existence of slavery in its colonies. A bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was passed by the National Assembly on the 23rd of March, 1873, while a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba was laid before the Cortes in November 1879, supported by the government. The bill provides that on the promulgation of the law embodying it, all slaves from 55 and upwards shall become free. Slaves from 50 to 55 will be liberated on September 17, 1880; from 45 to 50, in September 1882; from 40 to 45, in 1884; from 35 to 40, in 1886; and from 30 to 35, in 1888. Those under 30 will be emancipated in 1890. From 1880 a sum of 100,000 piastres will be annually set apart in the Cuban budget for defraying the expense of the emancipation of the slaves, the price to be paid to the owners being fixed at 350 piastres for each slave.

Cuba is divided into three provinces, the S.E. and central being the richest and most populous, containing 22 cities and towns, and 204 villages and hamlets.

The value of the commercial intercourse between the Spanish West India Islands, that is Cuba and Porto Rico, and the United Kingdom, is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports of the two possessions to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into these of British produce in the five years 1875 to 1879 :—

Years	Exports from Cuba and Porto-Rico to Great Britain	Imports of British produce into Cuba and Porto-Rico
	£	£
1875	3,668,776	2,630,634
1876	2,943,385	2,015,113
1877	1,505,245	2,243,771
1878	1,804,872	1,889,960
1879	2,929,826	1,771,528

The staple article of export from Cuba and Porto-Rico to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value of which was 2,616,416*l.* in 1875; 1,705,123*l.* in 1876; 801,161*l.* in 1877; 922,661*l.* in 1878; and 2,299,764*l.* in 1879. Next to sugar, the most important article of export to the United Kingdom is tobacco and cigars, the value amounting to 495,206*l.* in 1879. The British imports mainly comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 861,770*l.*, and the latter of 264,923*l.* in 1879.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1879 were of the value of 1,480,821*l.*, and the imports of British produce of 599,023*l.* The chief article of exports to Great Britain in 1879 was unrefined sugar, of the value of 983,997*l.* Of the British imports in 1879 the value of 399,122*l.*, or considerably more than two-thirds, was represented by cotton manufactures. The commercial intercourse between the Philippine Islands, as well as the rest of the Colonial Possessions of Spain, and the United Kingdom, has been in a very fluctuating condition for a number of years.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Marquis de Casa Laiglesia, accredited March 31, 1875.

Secretaries.—E. de Ojeda; P. J. de Zulueta; Marquis de Güell.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—R. D. B. Morier, C.B.

Secretaries.—E. D. V. Fane; Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Spain, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The <i>Real</i>	= 100 <i>Centimes</i>	= Average rate of exchange, 100 =	£1 sterling.
" <i>Peseta</i>	= 4 <i>Reales</i>	=	" 25 = £1 "
" <i>Escudo</i>	= 10 <i>Reales</i>	=	" 10 = £1 "

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Since January 1, 1859, the French metric system of weights and measures has been introduced in Spain, with no other change than a slight one of names, the *mètre* becoming the metro, the litre the litro, the gramme the gramo, and the are the area. But, beside these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—

The <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	=	101·4 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Libra</i>	.	.	=	1·014 "
" <i>Arroba</i>	{ for wine	.	=	3½ imperial gallons.
"	" oil	.	=	2¾ "
" <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	=	1·09 Vara = 1 yard.
" <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	=	1½ imperial bushel.

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SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

Reigning King.

Oscar II., born January 21, 1829, the third son of King Oscar I. and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., Sept. 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to Queen *Sophia*, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Gustaf*, Duke of Wernland, born June 16, 1858. Married Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born Aug. 7, 1862, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden.

II. Prince *Oscar*, Duke of Gotland, born Nov. 15, 1859.

III. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861.

IV. Prince *Eugene*, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

Sister of the King.

Princess *Eugenia*, born April 24, 1830.

Niece of the King.

Princess *Lowisa*, only child of King Carl XV., born Oct. 31, 1851; married July 28, 1869, to Prince Frederik, eldest son of the King of Denmark. (See page 41.)

King Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son, Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., distinguished in Swedish literature as a poet of high genius, at whose premature death, without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the present King.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway have a civil list of 1,218,000 kronor, or 67,666*l.*, from Sweden, and 340,000 kronor, or 18,889*l.*, from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,666*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with

the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa :—

<i>House of Vasa.</i>	
Gustaf I.	1523
Eric XIV.	1560
Johan III.	1568
Sigismund	1592
Carl IX.	1604
Gustaf II. Adolf	1611
Christina	1632
<i>House of Pfaltz.</i>	
Carl X.	1654
Carl XI.	1660
Carl XII.	1697
Ulrika Eleonora	1719

<i>House of Hesse.</i>	
Fredrik	1720
<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>	
Adolf Fredrik	1751
Gustaf III.	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf	1792
Carl XIII.	1809
<i>House of Ponte Corvo.</i>	
Carl XIV.	1818
Oscar I.	1844
Carl XV.	1859
Oscar II.	1872

The average reign of the nineteen rulers who occupied the throne of Sweden from the accession of Gustaf I. to that of Oscar II., amounted to eighteen years.

By the Treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and having adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, elected the Danish Prince Christian Fredrik King of Norway. The Swedish troops, however, entered Norway without serious resistance, and the foreign powers refusing to recognise the newly-elected king, the Norwegians were obliged to conclude, August 14, the Convention of Moss, by which the independency of Norway in the union with Sweden was solemnly proclaimed. An extraordinary Storting was then convoked, which adopted the modifications in the constitution made necessary by the union with Sweden, and then elected King Carl XIII., King of Norway, Nov. 4, 1814. The following year was promulgated a Charter, the Riksdag, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Carlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a Regent or Council of Regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

I. SWEDEN.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the kingdom of Sweden are—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-Formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. the amended regulations for the formation of the Diet, of June 22, 1866; 3. the law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 4. the law on the liberty of the press, of July 16, 1812. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, and to grant pardon to condemned criminals. He nominates to all appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king possesses legislative power in matters of political administration, but in all other respects, that power is exercised by the Diet in concert with the sovereign, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 137 members, or one deputy for every 30,000 of the population. The election of the members takes place by the 'landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, and Norrköping. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 80,000 kronor, or 4,441*l.*, or an annual income of 4,000 kronor, or 223*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber consists of 204 members, of whom 64 are elected by the towns and 140 by the rural districts, one representative being returned for every 10,000 of the population of towns, one for every 'domsaga,' or rural district, of under 40,000 inhabitants, and two for rural districts of over 40,000 inhabitants. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 kronor, or 56*l.*, or farming, for a period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value of 6,000 kronor, or 333*l.*, or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 kronor, or 45*l.*, are electors; and all natives aged 25, possessing, and having possessed at least one year previous to the election, the same qualifications, may be elected members of the Second Chamber. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 1,200 kronor, or 67*l.*, for each session of four months,

besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse. The members of both Chambers are elected by ballot, both in town and country.

The executive power is in the hands of the king, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. It consists of ten members, seven of which are ministerial heads of departments and three without department, and is composed as follows:—

1. Count Arvid Rutger Fredriksson *Posse*, Minister of State; appointed April 19, 1880.
2. Baron Carl Fredrik Lotharius *Hochschild*, Minister of Foreign Affairs; appointed April 27, 1880.
3. Nils Henrik Vult von *Steyern*, Minister of Justice; appointed April 19, 1880.
4. Colonel Otto Fredrik *Taube*, Minister of War; appointed April 19, 1880.
5. Baron Carl Gustaf *von Otter*, Minister of Marine; appointed April 19, 1880.
6. Fredrik Ludvig Salomon *Hederstjerna*, Minister of the Interior; appointed April 19, 1880.
7. Otto R. *Themptander*, Minister of Finance; appointed March 8, 1881.
8. Carl Gustaf *Hammarskjöld*, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; appointed August 27, 1880.
9. Johan Henrik *Löven*; appointed June 5, 1874.
10. Johan Christer Emil *Richert*; appointed August 27, 1880.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the king, acts also as counsel for the crown, while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law.

Church and Education.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. At the last census, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 4,162,087, the Protestant dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, and others, numbering 3,999. Of other creeds, there were 573 Roman Catholics, 30 Greek-Catholics, and 1,836 Jews.

The kingdom has two universities, at Upsala and Lund, frequented the former by 1,500 and the latter by 650 students per annum. Education is well advanced in Sweden. Public instruction is gra-

tuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In the year 1878, nearly 98 per cent. of all the children between eight and fifteen years visited the public schools. There were 5,031 male and 5,183 female teachers in the primary schools in 1878.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income is derived to the extent of one-third from direct taxes and national property, including railways, and the rest mainly from indirect taxation, customs and excise duties, and an impost on spirits. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom for the year 1881 were established as follows, in the budget estimates passed in the session of 1880 by the Diet.

Sources of Revenue for 1881.—

	Kronor
Domains, railway, land taxes, &c.	18,760,000
Customs	26,700,000
Post	4,730,000
Stamps	3,000,000
Impost on spirits, &c.	15,020,000
„ „ Income	5,600,000
Net profit of the State Bank	1,185,000

Total revenue { 74,995,000
£4,166,388

Branches of Expenditure for 1881:—

(a) To cover the deficit of the budget for former years . . . 2,372,676

(b) Ordinary:

Royal Household	1,218,000
Justice	3,740,000
Foreign Affairs	613,800
Army	17,251,000
Navy	5,175,000
Interior	4,280,342
Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	9,770,825
Finance	12,681,405
Pensions	2,280,000
	57,010,472

(c) Extraordinary 4,713,528

(d) Expenditure through the Riksgäldskontor:

Paying of loans	10,237,774
Miscellaneous (Diet, &c.)	660,550
	10,898,324

Total expenditure { 74,995,000
£4,166,388

In the budget estimates for 1882 the revenue was estimated at 4,218,777*l.*, and expenditure the same.

Exclusive of the budget, the Diet voted, in 1879, 8,470,000-

kronor, or 470,555*l.*, for the construction of new railways, and 1,820,000 kronor, or 101,111*l.*, to complete the rolling stock of the lines already opened for traffic, while a loan of 4,000,000 kronor, or 222,222*l.*, was granted for the purchase of the lines of a private railway company. These expenses are to be covered by loans.

The expenditure for the army, church, and for certain civil offices, is in part defrayed out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Crown, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. To the expenditure for foreign affairs Norway contributes annually 304,700 kroner, or 16,928*l.*, a sum not entered in the estimates.

To the 'Riksgäldskontor,' the supervision of which is exclusively exercised by the Diet, belongs the administration of the public debt—exclusively incurred for the construction of railways—and the right to contract any loans which the Diet may vote.

On the 1st of January 1880, the public liabilities of the kingdom were as follows, according to reports laid before the Diet:—

Railway loan of	1858	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	per cent.		Kronor.
"	"	1860	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	14,479,200
"	"	1861	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	17,400,400
"	"	1864	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1,869,000
"	"	1866	"	5	"	8,929,272
"	"	1868	"	5	"	25,376,266
"	"	1869	"	5	"	20,141,256
"	"	1870	"	5	"	3,900
"	"	1872	"	4	"	14,332,900
"	"	1875	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	18,137,600
"	"	1876	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	35,827,200
"	"	1878	"	4	"	35,747,900
						25,051,175
Loan, non-consolidated, payable latest Nov. 1, 1885						217,296,159
						3,000,000
Total						{ 220,296,159
						{ £12,238,675

On January 1, 1881, this had been increased to 12,797,568*l.*

The railway loans of 1864, 1868, 1876, and 1878 were negotiated in England, at the respective rates of 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, 90, 86 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 88 per cent. All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds.—(Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The Swedish army is composed of four distinct classes of troops. They are—

1. The *Värfvade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards, one regiment of hussars, the artillery, and the engineers.
2. The *Indelta*, or national militia, the privates of which are paid

and kept by the landowners. Every soldier of the *Indelta* has, besides a small annual pay, his *torp*, or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period of service, often extending over thirty years, or even longer. In time of peace, the infantry of the *Indelta* are called up for a month's annual practice, and the cavalry for thirty-six days. In time of war, an extraordinary *Indelta* has to be raised partly by landowners, who, on this account, enjoy certain privileges, including non-contribution to the cost of the peace establishment.

3. The militia of Gothland, consisting of thirty companies of infantry, and three batteries of artillery. They are not compelled by law to serve beyond the confines of the Isle of Gothland, and have a separate command.

4. The *Bevåring*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy, from the male population between the age of 20 and 25 years. The law of conscription was introduced into Sweden in 1812, but the right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872.

The total strength of the armed forces of Sweden was as follows at the end of September 1880 :—

	Line	Bevåring	Militia	Total
Officers and Staff	1,979	385	109	2,473
Infantry	25,246	116,000	7,880	149,126
Cavalry	4,623	4,000	—	8,623
Artillery (258 guns) . . .	4,242	5,000	228	9,470
Engineers	894	—	—	894
Total	36,984	125,385	8,217	170,586

There are also Volunteers, first organised in the year 1861, by the spontaneous desire of the population of the kingdom. In time of peace the volunteers are individually free, and bound by no other but their own rules and regulations; but in time of war they may be compelled to place themselves under the command of the military authorities. However, they can be required only to serve within the limits of their own districts. At the end of 1880, the volunteers numbered 18,161 men. In 1881 the total army of Sweden, officers and men, numbered 202,783, with 258 guns and 6,646 horses.

In the parliamentary session of 1862, and again in the sessions of 1865, 1869, 1871, and 1875 the Government brought bills before the Diet for a reorganisation of the whole of the army, but neither of these were adopted by the representatives of the people.

The navy of the kingdom is divided into three classes, namely, first, the Royal Navy; secondly, the Royal Naval Reserve, and thirdly, the Naval *Bevåring*. The fleet consisted, at the end of September 1879, of the following vessels :—

	Horse-power	Guns	Number of Crew
<i>Ironclads:—</i>			
4 monitors . . .	1,570	8	330
10 gunboats . . .	1,191	10	411
<i>Unarmoured steamers:—</i>			
1 frigate . . .	1,400	16	316
4 corvettes . . .	3,180	26	724
8 gunboats . . .	5,860	16	568
10 " . . .	1,360	10	390
3 transports, &c. . .	400	—	189
1 torpedo boat . .	960	—	71
<i>Sailing vessels:—</i>			
5 corvettes . . .	—	96	1,188
6 brigs . . .	—	10	449
<i>Galleys:—</i>			
4 mortar boats . .	—	4	—
18 gun vessels . .	—	31	—
47 floating batteries .	—	47	1,037
1 transport (brig) .	—	—	—
Total 121	15,921	274	5,673

The largest ironclad of the Swedish navy is the monitor *Loke*, of 1,500 tons burthen, and 430 horse-power, built in 1870. The other three monitors, called *John Ericsson*, *Thordön*, and *Tirfing*, of earlier construction, are nearly the same size. At the end of September 1879 the Royal Navy was officered by 3 flag-officers, 5 commodores, 20 captains, 43 commanders, 43 lieutenants, and 26 sub-lieutenants, while the Royal Naval Reserve was commanded by 70 commissioned officers. The naval Beväring at the same date numbered 40,000 men.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

Sweden was one of the first countries of Europe in which a regular census was taken. The first enumeration took place in 1748, at the suggestion of the Academy of Stockholm, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual numerations of the people.

The population of Sweden amounted on December 31, 1867, according to the official numerations of that date, to 4,195,681, of whom 2,040,589 were men and 2,155,092 women. On the 31st of December, 1869, the total population was 4,158,757, of whom 2,014,530 were men and 2,144,227 women. The decrease of population in the two years from December 31, 1867, to December 31, 1869, arose through emigration. On the 31st of December, 1879, the population had risen to 4,578,901 souls, comprising 2,228,855 men and 2,350,046 women.

The area and population of Sweden, on the 31st of December 1879, are shown in the following table:—

Governments (Län.)	Area: English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1879
Stockholm (City)	13	173,433
Stockholm (Rural district)	2,995	146,171
Upsala	2,053	111,115
Södermanland	2,631	146,229
Östergötland	4,243	270,679
Jönköping	4,464	196,959
Kronoberg	3,841	170,789
Kalmar	4,438	245,721
Gotland	1,203	55,281
Blekinge	1,164	137,405
Kristianstad	2,507	232,861
Malmöhus	1,847	349,741
Halland	1,899	136,858
Göteborg and Bohus	1,952	261,109
Elfsborg	4,948	291,665
Skaraborg	3,307	260,797
Vernland	7,346	271,158
Örebro	3,521	182,997
Vestmanland	2,623	128,586
Kopparberg	11,421	190,750
Gefleborg	7,418	176,498
Vesternorrland	9,530	156,220
Jemtland	19,593	81,474
Vesterbotten	21,942	105,136
Norrbottn	40,563	89,269
Lakes of Venern, Vettern, &c.	3,517	—
Total	170,979	4,578,901

The following table gives the births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, for each of the five years from 1874 to 1879:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1874	133,249	87,760	31,422	45,489
1875	135,958	88,439	30,762	47,519
1876	135,890	86,334	31,184	49,556
1877	138,476	83,175	30,674	55,301
1878	134,464	81,418	29,151	53,046
1879	143,242	81,351	28,635	61,891

The population of Sweden is mainly rural. In all the towns of the kingdom lived, at the end of December 1879, but 690,188 souls, and but two towns had more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely, Stockholm, the capital, 173,433, and Göteborg, 76,761. The number

of persons devoted to agricultural pursuits, and of their families, amounts to nearly three millions. About a quarter of a million individuals are owners of the land which they are cultivating. The nobility, comprising 940 heads of families, enjoyed formerly considerable privileges; but they have nearly all been annulled.

Emigration from the country, commencing in recent years, showed at first a tendency to assume considerable proportions, but is now decreasing. In 1860, the number of emigrants was 348; in 1865 it rose to 6,691; in 1866 to 7,206; in 1867 to 9,334; in 1868 to 27,024; and in 1869 to 39,064; but it fell to 20,003 in 1870, to 17,450 in 1871, to 15,915 in 1872, to 13,580 in 1873, and to 7,791 in 1874. The number was 9,727 in 1875, 9,418 in 1876, 7,610 in 1877, 9,032 in 1878, and 17,637 in 1879.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Sweden is chiefly with Great Britain, as regards exports, and, next to it, with France and Denmark. As regards imports, the commercial intercourse is largest with Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Russia, in the order here indicated. The imports consist mainly of textile manufactures, coal, and colonial merchandise, the last largely on the increase, while the staple exports are timber, bar iron, and corn. Both the imports and exports more than doubled in the ten years from 1871 to 1880, the total imports rising from 7,500,000*l.* to over 16,000,000*l.*, and the total exports from 5,000,000*l.* to 12,500,000*l.*

The commerce of Sweden with Great Britain is twice as great as that with any other country. Subjoined is a tabular statement giving the total value of the exports from Sweden to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Sweden, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Sweden to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Sweden
	£	£
1871	5,438,992	1,102,993
1872	6,724,005	1,985,848
1873	7,739,744	3,150,323
1874	8,483,552	3,390,850
1875	6,762,538	2,801,003
1876	7,972,529	2,713,181
1877	7,859,812	2,453,250
1878	6,852,291	1,686,305
1879	6,475,371	1,400,085
1880	8,264,956	1,942,069

The staple article of exports from Sweden to the United

Kingdom consists of wood and timber. The total exports to Great Britain of wood and timber, including house frames, amounted to 2,777,322*l.* in 1872, to 3,899,075*l.* in 1873, to 4,330,756*l.* in 1874, to 2,808,124*l.* in 1875, to 3,796,913*l.* in 1876, to 4,390,417*l.* in 1877, to 2,982,951*l.* in 1878, to 2,498,094*l.* in 1879, and to 3,602,947*l.* in 1880. Next to wood and timber, the most important article of exports is oats, sent to the value of 1,525,186*l.* in 1880 to the United Kingdom. Of other exports to Great Britain, the chief are iron in bars, unwrought, valued 1,055,421*l.*; butter, valued 411,567*l.*; and live animals, valued 192,634*l.*, in the year 1880. The imports of British home produce are of a miscellaneous nature; the most notable were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 219,413*l.*; coals, of the value of 391,453*l.*; and cotton manufactures, valued 304,944*l.* in 1880.

The commercial navy of Sweden, at the end of 1879, numbered 4,327 vessels of a burthen of 543,594 tons, of which total 3,563 vessels, of 457,945 tons burthen, were sailing vessels, and 764 vessels of 85,649 tons burthen, were steamers. The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1879, namely, 277 vessels, of 87,674 tons, and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 253 vessels, of a total burthen of 31,668 tons. In 1864, Stockholm had 110 vessels, of 28,216 tons, registered for foreign trade, and Göteborg 124, of 35,626 tons; so that the shipping of the latter port showed the largest increase in the course of the fourteen years.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1878, throughout the kingdom, 15,821,520 cwt. of iron ore from mines, besides 115,585 cwt. from lake and bog. The pig-iron produced amounted to 7,845,578 cwt.; the cast goods to 489,454 cwt.; the bariron to 4,657,060 cwt., and the steel to 1,476,061 cwt. There were also raised in the same year 2,983 lbs. of silver; 25,565 cwt. of copper, and 947,635 cwt. of zinc ore. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 4,429,889 Swedish cub. feet of coal in 1878.

Within recent years a network of railways, very important for the trade and industry of Sweden, has been constructed in the country, partly at the cost of the State. The State railways include all the main or trunk lines, the chief of which are the North Western, connecting the capitals of Sweden and of Norway; the Western, between Stockholm and Göteborg; the Southern, terminating at Malmö, opposite Copenhagen; the Eastern, from Stockholm to Malmö; and the Northern, passing from Stockholm, and connecting the capital with the north of the kingdom. The following table gives particulars concerning the length and cost of con-

struction of all the Swedish railways open for traffic on the 1st January 1880, distinguishing the railways belonging to the State and the private railways:—

Lines of Railway	Length	Cost per English mile
State Railways	Engl. miles	£
Private railways:—	1,203	8,446
Gefle—Dala	57	9,023
Upsala—Gefle	81	5,160
Frövi—Ludvika	61	10,249
East Vermland	42	5,371
Köping—Hult	44	6,963
Stockholm—Vesterås—Bergslagen	151	4,787
Nora—Karlskoga and Nora—Ervalla	81	5,697
Vestervik—Ätvidaberg—Bersbo	57	—
Uddevalla—Venersborg—Herljunga	58	4,615
Nässjö—Oskarshamn	92	6,551
Vexjö—Karlskrona	70	4,084
Oxelösund—Flen—Vestmanland	97	6,816
Karlshamn—Vislanda	48	2,670
Hessleholm—Helsingborg	49	4,630
Bergslagens	302	7,400
Ystad—Eslöf	47	4,535
Forty-seven other private lines	988	—
Total	3,528	—

On the 15th of September, 1880, the total length of the railways of Sweden opened for traffic had increased to 3,570 English miles, of which 1,212 miles belonged to the State.

All the telegraphs in Sweden, with the exception of those of private railway companies, belong to the State. The total length of all the telegraph lines at the end of 1878 was 10,930 kilometres, or 6,787 English miles, and the total length of telegraph wires 28,346 kilometres, or 17,603 English miles. The number of taxed telegraphic despatches sent in the year 1878 was 1,057,258, of which number 676,453 were from and for Sweden, 296,777 from and for other countries, and 84,028 in transit.

The Swedish Post-office carried 40,400,789 letters, of which 6,740,383 were for and from foreign countries, in the year 1879. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 1,838. The total receipts of the Post-office in 1878 amounted to 4,706,137 kronor, or 261,452*l.*, and the total expenditure to 4,738,086 kronor, or 263,227*l.*, leaving a deficit of 31,949 kronor, or 1,774*l.*

II. NORWAY.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date November 4, 1814. It vests the whole legislative power of the realm in the Storting, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The king has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown. The king possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storting, but, except in constitutional matters, only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Storthings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign.

The Storting formerly assembled every three years; but by a modification of the constitution, adopted in April 1869, it was resolved to hold annual sittings. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the king or the executive. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five years of age, who is, or has been, a public functionary, or possesses property in land, or has been tenant of such property for five years at least, or is a burghess of any town, or possesses real property in a town to the value of 600 kroner or 33l. sterling, is entitled to elect; and, under the same conditions, if thirty years of age, and settled in Norway for at least ten years, to be elected. The mode of election is indirect, the people first nominating a number of deputies, to whom devolves the task of appointing the representatives in the Storting. Towards the end of every third year the people choose their deputies, at the rate of one to fifty voters in towns, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts, where they meet in the parish church. The deputies afterwards assemble at some public place, and there elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storting representatives. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by persons who received the second largest number of votes. The Storting has 114 members.

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelstthing.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the 'Storting,' and the other of the remaining three-fourths. Each 'Thing' nominates among the members its own president, vice-president, and secretaries. All new bills, whether presented by the government, or a member of the Storting, must originate in the 'Odelstthing,' from which they pass into the 'Lagthing,' to be either accepted or rejected. In the latter case, should the 'Odelstthing' demand it, after having twice

passed the bill, the two Houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate on the measure, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The ordinary business of the Storthing is to settle the taxes for the next year, to supervise the administration of the revenue, and to enact, repeal, or alter any laws of the country. But the Storthing can also form itself into a high court of justice, for the impeachment and trial of ministers, members of the chief court of justice, and members of the Storthing for delicts they may have committed. The bill of accusation must always come from the 'Odelsting' and be brought from thence before the 'Lagthing,' sitting for the occasion, together with the Chief Court of Justice, as 'Rigsretten,' or supreme tribunal of the realm. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every Storthing elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. While in session, every member of the Storthing has an allowance of twelve kroner, or thirteen shillings and fourpence a day, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the king, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Ministers of State and nine Councillors. Two of the Councillors, who change every year, together with one of the Ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the king. The following are the members of the Council of State:—

I. Council of State at Christiania.

Minister of State.—Christian August *Selmer*, appointed November 1, 1880.

Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Jens *Holmboe*, appointed January 8, 1874.

Department of Justice.—Christian *Jensen*, ad interim.

Department of the Interior.—Nils *Vogt*, appointed May 13, 1871.

Department of Finance and Customs.—Henrik *Laurentius Heliösen*, appointed June 22, 1863.

Army Department.—Major General Adolf Frederik *Munthe*, appointed October 19, 1877.

Department of the Navy and of Postal Communication.—Rear-Admiral Jacob Lerche *Johansen*, appointed June 17, 1872.

Revision of Public Accounts Department.—Christian *Jensen*, appointed October 13, 1879.

II. Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.

Otto Richard *Kjerulf*, Minister of State, appointed Nov. 1, 1871.

Dr. Rasmus Tonder *Nissen*, appointed January 1, 1875.

Dr. Ole Andreas *Bachke*, appointed October 13, 1879.

Church and Education.

The inhabitants of the kingdom are almost entirely Protestants. With the exception of 7,238 dissenters, enumerated in the census of

1875, the population adhere to the Lutheran Church. All denominations and sects of Christian and other creeds, the order of the Jesuits excepted, are tolerated, but only the members of the Lutheran Church are regularly admitted to public offices.

Education is compulsory in the kingdom, parents being bound to let their children, from the age of seven in town and eight in the country, until fourteen, receive public instruction. Schoolmasters are settled in each parish, who live either in fixed residences, or move at stated intervals from one place to another, and who frequently attend different schools, devoting their time in turn to each. They are paid by a tax levied in every parish, in addition to State grants. Almost every town supports a superior school; and in seventeen of the principal towns is an 'offentlig skole,' or college, maintained partly by subsidies from the government. Christiania has a university, founded by the Danish Government, in 1811, which is attended by about 900 students.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial estimates are voted by the Storting for the term of one year. The budget for the period commencing July 1, 1880, and ending June 30, 1881, is distributed as follows:—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Kroner		Kroner
Customs	18,600,000	Civil list	434,100
Excise on spirits . . .	3,600,000	Storthing	397,100
„ malt	2,400,000	The Ministries	1,144,700
Tax on succession . . .	230,000	Church and education .	2,393,500
Stamps	490,000	Justice	3,228,500
Mines	874,100	Interior	4,861,300
Post office	1,600,000	Finance and Customs . .	3,621,300
Telegraphs	850,000	Army	6,370,800
Judicial fees	875,000	Navy	1,883,400
Income on State property	2,032,300	Post, telegraphs, ports, light-houses, &c. . . .	4,352,300
Income on State railways	3,654,400	Foreign affairs	461,500
Loan for construction of railways	7,019,400	Amortisation of debt . .	1,309,500
Private subscriptions for the same purpose	1,273,300	Interest and expenses of debt	4,611,700
Miscellaneous receipts	293,400	Construction of railways	8,292,700
		Miscellaneous	169,700
		Balance	269,800
Total {	43,791,900 £2,432,880	Total {	43,791,900 £2,432,880

The debt of the kingdom was contracted for the construction of public works, mainly railways. It amounted, at the end of June 1879, to 99,632,000 kroner, or 5,535,100*l*.—(Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The troops of the kingdom are raised mainly by conscription, and to a small extent by enlistment. By the terms of two laws voted by the Storthing in 1866 and in 1876, the land forces are divided into the troops of the line, the military train, the Landvaern, or militia, the civic guards, and, in time of war, the Landstorm, or final levy. All young men, past the twenty-first year of age, are liable to the conscription, with the exception of the inhabitants of the three northern Amts of the kingdom, who are free from military land service. The young men raised by conscription have to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over 50 days in the infantry, and 90 days other arms, and are then put into the battalions, which, under ordinary circumstances, have an annual practice of 30 days, after which the men are sent on furlough, with obligation to meet when requested. The nominal term of service is ten years, divided between seven years in the line and three years in the Landvaern, or militia. The Landvaern is only liable to service within the frontiers of the kingdom.

On the 1st of January 1880, the troops of the line, with its reserves, numbered 40,000 men, with 700 officers. The number of troops actually under arms can never exceed, even in war, 18,000 men without the consent of the Storthing. The king has permission to keep a guard of Norwegian volunteers at Stockholm, and to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, 3,000 men annually from Norway to Sweden, and from Sweden to Norway.

The naval force of Norway comprised, at the end of October 1880, thirty-four steamers and 90 sailing vessels, the latter, with the exception of five, forming a flotilla of row-boats for coast defence. The following was the composition of the fleet of steamers in the navy :—

Steamers	Horse-power	Guns
4 iron-clad monitors	650	8
2 frigates	900	78
1 corvette	250	16
1 sloop	80	14
9 gunboats	680	14
15 small gunboats	250	15
2 tugboats	80	2
34 steamers	2,890	147

The navy was manned, in 1880, by 1,408 sailors, a great number of them volunteers, with 114 commissioned officers and cadets. All seafaring men and inhabitants of seaports, between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, are enrolled on the lists of either the active fleet or the naval militia, and liable, by a law passed in 1866, to the maritime conscription. The numbers on the register amounted, in 1880, to nearly 26,000 men.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

A census of the population of Norway is taken every ten years. The kingdom is divided into twenty provinces, or *Amts*, the area and population of which were as follows at the two last census enumerations, taken December 31, 1865, and December 31, 1875:—

<i>Amts</i>	Area: English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1865	Population, Dec. 31, 1875
Christiania (town). . . .	4	57,382	76,054
Akershus	2,002	107,416	116,365
Smaalenene	1,591	98,849	107,804
Hedemarken	10,056	120,411	120,618
Christians	9,670	124,968	115,814
Buskerud	5,617	99,275	102,186
Jarlsberg and Laurvik . . .	872	85,423	87,506
Bratsberg	5,707	81,929	83,171
Nedenäs	3,871	68,033	73,415
Lister and Mandal	2,471	73,757	75,121
Stavanger	3,468	104,849	110,965
Søndre Bergenhus	5,853	113,386	119,303
Bergen (town)	1	27,703	33,330
Nordre Bergenhus	7,044	86,784	86,208
Romsdal	5,650	104,337	117,220
Søndre Trondhjem	7,081	109,043	116,804
Nordre Trondhjem	8,793	82,489	82,271
Nordland	14,660	89,668	104,151
Tromsø	10,156	45,334	54,019
Finmarken	18,302	20,329	24,075
Total	122,869	1,701,365	1,806,900

At the end of 1879 the population was estimated at 1,916,000.

Norway is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. At the census of 1865, the inhabitants of towns numbered 266,292, and at the end of 1875 they were 332,398, showing an increase of 24 per cent., against an increase of the rural population of only 4 per cent. The two largest towns are Christiania, with a population of 116,801 (on January 1, 1880), and Bergen, with 40,100 (on January 1, 1879).

For some years, emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, considerable numbers of the population. In 1871 the number of emigrants was 12,276; in 1872 it was 13,865; in 1873 it declined to 10,352; in 1874 to 4,601; and in 1875 to 4,048. In 1876 the emigrants numbered 4,355, while in 1877 the number was 3,229, 4,818 in 1878, and 7,638 in 1879.

Trade and Industry.

The average value of the total imports into Norway, in the five years 1876-80, was 161,300,000 kroner, or 8,963,000*l.*, and of the exports 102,300,000 kroner, or 5,684,000*l.* Of the imports about 27 per cent. came from, and of the exports 30 per cent. went to Great Britain.

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports from Norway to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Norway, in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Norway to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Norway
	£	£
1871	2,191,458	1,058,113
1872	2,367,302	1,425,432
1873	2,947,033	1,880,852
1874	2,999,995	2,010,089
1875	2,156,100	1,737,452
1876	2,681,782	1,511,538
1877	2,594,663	1,727,433
1878	2,275,106	1,112,398
1879	1,917,352	1,086,171
1880	2,724,044	1,253,655

About three-fourths of the exports from Norway to the United Kingdom consist of wood and timber. In 1880 the exports of timber, sawn or split, amounted to 1,049,511*l.*, and of other wood to 592,063*l.*, making a total of 1,641,574*l.* The minor exports to Great Britain comprise fish, ice, and small quantities of bar iron and copper ore. Iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 126,936*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 182,496*l.*; coals, of the value of 192,160*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 138,766*l.*, formed the chief British imports into Norway in the year 1880.

The shipping belonging to Norway numbered 8,125 vessels, of a total burthen of 1,509,477 tons, manned by 58,609 sailors, at the end of 1879. Norway has, in proportion to population, the largest commercial navy in the world.

At the end of October 1880 there were in Norway 759 miles of railway open for traffic, and 212 miles under construction, being

a total of 971 miles. The following is a list of the various lines :—

		Length
		English Miles
<i>Railways open for traffic :—</i>		
Christiania to Eidsvold (42 miles) with the branch Lillestrømmen to the Swedish frontier (71 miles)		113
Christiania to Drammen (33 miles) and Randsfjord, with branches to Kongsberg and Krøderen		123
Christiania to Frederikshald and the Swedish frontier		107
Eidsvold to Hamar		37
Hamar to Trondhjem		268
Trondhjem to Meraker and the Swedish frontier		64
Stavanger to Ekersund		47
Total open for traffic		759
<i>Railways under construction :—</i>		
Ski to Sarpsborg		49
Drammen to Laurvik and Skien		96
Bergen to Voss		67
Total under construction		212
Total railways		971

At the end of 1881 there were 820 miles open for traffic.

There were at the end of 1879 telegraph lines of the length of 5,315 English miles (4,634 miles belonging to the state, 681 miles to the railways), and wires of the length of 9,726 miles (8,414 miles belonging to the state, 1,312 miles to the railways). The number of telegrams in the year 1879 was 704,741, of which 461,625 were inland, 111,445 sent to, and 128,206 received from foreign countries, and 3,465 in transit. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1879 was 904. The number of post-offices at the same date was 904. The number of letters forwarded through the post in 1879 was 13,311,909.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Count Edward Piper, accredited July 6, 1877.

Councillor of Legation.—Count Albert M. Otto Steenbock, appointed May 20, 1870.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway, September 1, 1881.

Secretaries.—Christian William Lawrence; J. F. B. Jenner.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Sweden and Norway, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The Swedish *Krona* = 100 *öre*—approximate value 1s. 1½d., or about 18 to the pound sterling.

„ Norwegian *Krone* = 100 *öre*—the same value as the Swedish *Krona*.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Swedish <i>Skilling</i>	= 100 <i>ort</i>	= 0.937 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ Norwegian <i>Pund</i>	= 128 <i>kvintin</i>	= 1.1 „
„ Swedish <i>Fot</i>	= 10 <i>tum</i>	= 11.7 English inches.
„ Norwegian <i>Fod</i>	= 12 <i>tommer</i>	= 12.02 „
„ Swedish <i>Kanna</i>	= 100 <i>kubiktum</i>	= 4.6 Imperial pints.
„ Norwegian <i>Kande</i>	= 2 <i>potter</i>	= 3.3 „
„ Swedish <i>Mil</i>	= 360 <i>ref</i>	= 6.64 English miles.
„ Norwegian <i>Mil</i>	= 36,000 <i>fod</i>	= 7.01 „
„ „ <i>Kilogram</i>	= 1,000 <i>gram</i>	= 2,205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ <i>Meter</i>	= 100 <i>centimeter</i>	= 3.28 ft. or 39.37 Eng.in.
„ „ <i>Hektoliter</i> { liq. m. }	= 100 <i>liter</i> }	= 22 Imperial gallons.
„ „ { dry m. }	= 2.75 „	= 2.75 „ bushels.
„ „ <i>Kilometer</i>	= 1,000 <i>meter</i>	= 1,093 yds. or ⅔ Eng. mile

In 1876 the Government presented to the Swedish Diet a bill for the introduction in Sweden of the metric system of weights and measures, which was accepted, with some amendments, to the effect that this system has been introduced from the beginning of 1879 and will become obligatory in 1889. In Norway a law was passed, May 22, 1875, by which the metric system was introduced in that country on July 1, 1879, becoming obligatory on July 1, 1882.

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Switzerland, formerly a league of semi-independent states, or 'Staatenbund,' has become a united confederacy, or 'Bundesstaat,' since the year 1848. The present constitution, based on fundamental laws passed in 1848, came into force May 29, 1874, having received the national sanction by a general vote of the people, given April 19, 1874. It vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 135 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. On the basis of the general census of 1870, which governed the last elections, the cantons are represented as follows in the National Council :—

Cantons	Number of Representatives	Cantons	Number of Representatives
Bern	25	Solothurn	4
Zürich	14	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	3
Vaud (Waadt)	11	Glarus	2
Aargau	10	Schaffhausen	2
St. Gallen	10	Schwyz	2
Luzern	7	Unterwald — Upper and Lower	2
Ticino (Tessin)	6	Uri	1
Fribourg (Freiburg)	6	Zug	1
Graubünden (Grisons)	5	Total of representatives in the National Council }	135
Wallis (Valais)	5		
Thurgau	5		
Basel—Town and Country	5		
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	5		
Genève (Genf)	4		

A general election of representatives takes place every three years. Every citizen of the republic who has attained the age of twenty years is entitled to a vote ; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the

supreme Government of the republic. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The president and vice-president of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the republic. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly for the term of one year, and are not re-eligible till after the expiration of another year. The election takes place at a united meeting of the State Council and the National Council. The president and vice-president of the council, by the terms of the Constitution, hold office for only one year, from January 1 to December 31.

President for 1882.—C. Kappeler, of the canton of Thurgau, elected June 10, 1881.

Vice-President for 1882.—A. G. A. Cornas, of the canton of Vaud.

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the president has 600*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the republic.

Independent of the Federal Assembly, though issuing from the same, is the 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal. It consists of eleven members, elected for six years by the Federal Assembly. The Federal Tribunal decides, in the last instance, on all matters in dispute between the various cantons of the republic, as well as between the cantons and the Federal Government, and acts in general as high court of appeal. The Tribunal is divided into three sections, the 'Anklagekammer,' or chamber of accusation; the 'Kriminalkammer,' or jury department; and the 'Cassations-Gericht,' or council of appeal. Each section consists of three members, and the remaining two members, elected specially by the Federal Assembly, fill the post of president and vice-president. The seat of the Federal Tribunal is at Lausanne.

The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland has its local government, different in organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landesgemeinde*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. The same system is carried out, somewhat less directly, in several other of the thinly populated cantons, which possess legis-

lative bodies, but limited so far that they must submit their acts to the people for confirmation or refusal. In all the larger cantons, the people delegates its sovereignty to a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the *Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landesgemeinde*. The members of these bodies, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. There is no class of paid permanent officials existing, either in connection with the cantonal administrations, or the general government.

The constitution of 1874 abolished the penalty of death, but by a popular vote taken in May 1879, it was decided, by a majority of 195,000 against 180,000, that each canton should have liberty to re-enact the infliction of the penalty.

Church and Education.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 41 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 1, 1880, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,667,109; of Roman Catholics to 1,160,782; and of Jews to 7,373. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in principle and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

The constitution of 1874 has the following enactments concerning the exercise of religion:—‘There shall be complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions. The person who exercises the paternal authority or that of guardian has the right to dispose of the religious education of children up to the age of sixteen years. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. The free exercise of worship is guaranteed within the limits compatible with public order and proper behaviour. The cantons can take the necessary measures for the maintenance of the public order and peace between the members of the different religious communities, as well as against the encroachments of the ecclesiastical authorities on the rights of the citizens of the state. All disputes arising from the creation of new religious communities or schisms in existing bodies shall be referred to the Federal authorities. No

bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the state, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.'

Education is very widely diffused through Switzerland, particularly in the north-eastern cantons, where the vast majority of inhabitants are Protestants. In these cantons, the proportion of school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half Protestant and half Roman-Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entire Roman-Catholic cantons as one to nine. Parents are by law compelled to send their children to school, or have them privately taught, from the age of six to that of twelve years; and neglect may be punished by fine, and, in some cases, by imprisonment. The law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman-Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, in which the elements of education, with geography and history, are taught; and secondary schools, for youths of from twelve to fifteen, in which instruction is given in modern languages, geometry, natural history, the fine arts, and music. In both these schools the rich and the poor are educated together, the latter being admitted gratuitously. There are normal schools in all the cantons for training schoolmasters.

There are four universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern and Zürich. In the summer of 1879, Basel had 52 professors, and 194 students; Bern 80 professors, and 405 students; and Zürich 77 professors, and 308 students. These three universities are organised on the model of the high schools of Germany, governed by a Rector and a Senate, and divided into four 'faculties,' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School at Zürich, founded in 1855, which possesses a philosophic faculty and 46 teachers, and a military academy at Thun, both maintained by the Federal Government.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the Confederation is derived chiefly from customs. By the constitution of May 29, 1874, customs dues are levied only on the frontiers of the republic, instead of, as before, on the limits of each canton. A considerable income is also de-

rived from the postal system, as well as from the telegraph establishment, conducted by the Federal Government on the principle of uniformity of rates. The sums raised under these heads are not left entirely for Government expenditure, but a great part of the postal revenue, as well as a portion of the customs dues, have to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. In extraordinary cases, the Federal Government is empowered to levy a rate upon the various cantons after a scale settled for twenty years. A branch of revenue proportionately important is derived from the profits of various Federal manufactories, and from the military school and laboratory at Thun, near Bern.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation in each of the five years 1875 to 1879, the years 1875 to 1880 showing actual receipts and disbursements:—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1875	39,516,051	1,580,642	39,266,030	1,570,640
1876	41,487,402	1,659,496	42,422,017	1,696,880
1877	42,972,305	1,718,892	43,900,308	1,756,012
1878	41,536,225	1,661,449	41,469,641	1,658,786
1879	41,456,213	1,658,248	39,525,274	1,581,010
1880	42,511,848	1,700,474	41,038,228	1,641,529

The following table gives the principal sources of actual revenue for 1880, and the budget estimates for the year 1881:—

Sources of revenue	1880	1881
	Francs	Francs
Produce of real property and invested capital:—		
Real property		
Capital	112,385	137,720
Receipts of Administration:—	654,978	620,224
Customs		
Posts and Telegraphs	17,211,483	17,000,000
Military Department	17,886,985	17,680,000
Mint	4,982,095	4,567,975
Federal Chancellor, Railways, &c.	1,268,507	404,000
'Amortisationsfond'	69,310	58,520
Miscellaneous receipts	304,000	246,000
	22,105	27,061
Total revenue	42,511,848	40,741,500
	£1,700,471	£1,629,660

The following table gives the various branches of actual expenditure for 1880 and the budget estimates for the year 1881:—

Branches of Expenditure	1880	1879
	Francs	Francs
Interest and Sinking Fund of National Debt .	2,748,891	1,870,990
General Expenses of Administration . . .	752,587	759,200
Departments :—		
Political	281,053	287,000
Interior	2,882,265	2,783,673
Army	14,670,602	16,074,210
Finance	71,201	75,000
Justice and police	36,354	45,000
Commerce and agriculture	227,858	298,850
Customs	1,504,938	1,608,000
Posts and telegraphs	16,064,739	16,102,354
Mint	1,268,507	404,000
Polytechnic school	362,000	360,300
Railways	161,015	176,038
Miscellaneous	6,218	110,885
Total expenditure {	41,038,228	40,955,500
	£1,641,529	£1,638,220

The public debt of the republic amounted, at the commencement of 1879, to 33,600,000 francs, or 1,344,000*l*. It consists of three loans, the first of 12,000,000 francs, or 480,000*l*., raised in 1867, the second of 15,600,000 francs, or 624,000*l*., raised in 1871, and the third of 6,000,000 francs, or 240,000*l*., contracted in 1877. The whole bears $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. As a set-off against the debt there exists a so-called 'federal fortune,' or property belonging to the State, valued at 35,000,000 francs, or 1,400,000*l*.

The various cantons of Switzerland have, as their own local administrations, so their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. Most of them have also public debts, but not of a large amount, and abundantly covered, in every instance, by cantonal property, chiefly in land. At the end of 1878, the aggregate debts of all the cantons amounted to 200,000,000 francs, or 8,000,000*l*.

The chief income of the cantonal administrations is derived from a single direct tax on income, amounting, in most cantons, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on every 1,000 francs property. In some cantons the local revenue is raised, in part, by the sale of excise licenses. In Bern they form one-fifth of the total receipts; in Luzern, one-seventh; in Uri, one-tenth; in Unterwald, one-eighth; in Solothurn, one-sixth; and in the canton of Ticino one-fourteenth of the total revenue.

Army.

The fundamental laws of the republic forbid the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. The 18th article of the Constitution of 1874 enacts that 'Every Swiss is liable to serve in the defence of his country.' Article 19 enacts: 'The Federal army consists of all men liable to military service, and both the army and the war material are at the disposal of the Confederation. In cases of emergency the Confederation has also the exclusive and undivided right of disposing of the men who do not belong to the Federal army, and of all the other military forces of the cantons. The cantons dispose of the defensive force of their respective territories in so far as their power to do so is not limited by the constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederation.' According to article 20, 'The Confederation enacts all laws relative to the army, and watches over their due execution; it also provides for the education of the troops, and bears the cost of all military expenditure which is not provided for by the Legislatures of the cantons. To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the management of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

The troops of the republic are divided into two classes, namely:—

1. The 'Bundes-anzug,' or Federal army, consisting of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 32. All cantons are obliged, by the terms of the constitution, to furnish at least 3 per cent. of their population to the 'Bundes-anzug.'

2. The 'Landwehr,' or militia, comprising all men from the 33rd to the completed 44th year.

The strength and organisation of the armed forces of Switzerland was as follows at the end of September 1879:—

	Bundesanzug	Landwehr	Total
Staff	54	—	54
Infantry	77,580	77,408	154,988
Cavalry	3,412	3,369	6,781
Artillery	14,500	7,208	21,708
Engineers	4,898	4,882	9,780
Administrative troops	406	376	782
Sanitary troops	4,528	3,776	8,304
Total	105,378	97,019	202,397

The staff of the army comprises one general, 76 colonels, 98 lieutenant-colonels, 130 majors, 226 captains, 74 upper-lieutenants, 143 under-lieutenants, and 77 'staff-secretaries.'

Every citizen of the republic not disabled by bodily defects, or ill health, is liable to military service at the age of 20. Before being placed on the rolls of the Bundesauszug, he has to undergo a training of from 28 to 35 days, according to his entering the ranks of either the infantry, the Scharfschützen, or picked riflemen, the cavalry, or the artillery. Both the men of the Bundesauszug and the reserve are called together in their respective cantons for annual exercises, extending over a week for the infantry, and over two weeks for the cavalry and artillery, while periodically, once or twice a year, the troops of a number of cantons assemble for a general muster.

The military instruction of the Federal army is given to officers not permanently appointed or paid, but who must have undergone a course of education, and passed an examination at one of the training establishments erected for the purpose. The centre of these is the Military Academy at Thun, near Bern, maintained by the Federal government, and which supplies the army both with the highest class of officers, and with teachers to instruct the lower grades. Besides this Academy, or 'Centralmilitärschule,' there are special training schools for the various branches of the service, especially the artillery and the Scharfschützen. The nomination of the officers, up to the rank of captain, is made by the cantonal governments, and above that rank by the Federal Council. At the head of the whole military organisation is a general commanding-in-chief, appointed, together with the chief of the staff of the army, by the Federal Assembly.

The total expenditure on account of the army was set down in the budget estimates for 1880 at 14,670,602 francs, or 586,824*l.*, and in the budget for 1881 at 16,074,210 francs, or 642,968*l.*, the increase being due to improvements in the administrative service, to which are devoted four-fifths of the total disbursements. Not included in the army expenditure is the maintenance of the Military School at Thun, referred to above, which has a fund of its own, the annual income from which is larger than the expenditure.

Area and Population.

The Swiss Confederation was founded on the 1st January 1308, by the 3 cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald. In 1353 it numbered 8 cantons, and in 1513 it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confederation, of 13 cantons, was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803, Napoleon I. organised a new Confederation, composed of 19 cantons, by the addition of St. Gall, Graubünden, Aargau, Thurgau, Tessin,

and Vaud. This confederation was modified in 1815, when the number of cantons was increased to 22 by the admission of Wallis, Neuchâtel, and Genève. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land, or Town and Country; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden, or Exterior and Interior; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald, or Upper and Lower. Each of these divided cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as the undivided cantons.

A general census of the population of Switzerland is taken every ten years. At the last enumeration, taken Dec. 1, 1880, the people numbered 2,846,102, of whom 1,394,626 were males and 1,451,476 females. At the preceding census, taken December 1, 1870, the population numbered 2,669,138, showing an increase of 176,964 inhabitants during the ten years. The area of the republic at the census of 1880 was 41,418 square kilometres, or 15,992 English square miles, giving an average density of population of 177 per English square mile.

The following table gives the area and population of each of the 22 cantons, according to the two last enumerations, taken December 1, 1870, and December 1, 1880 :—

Cantons	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1870	Dec. 1, 1880
Graubünden (Grisons)	2,774	91,782	94,991
Bern	2,660	506,465	532,164
Wallis (Valais)	2,026	96,887	100,216
Vaud (Waadt)	1,245	231,700	238,730
Ticino (Tessin)	1,095	119,619	130,777
St. Gallen	780	191,015	210,401
Zürich	665	284,786	317,576
Luzern	580	132,338	134,806
Fribourg (Freiburg)	644	110,832	115,400
Aargau	542	198,873	198,645
Uri	415	16,107	23,694
Schwyz	351	47,705	51,235
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	312	97,284	103,732
Glarus	267	35,150	34,213
Thurgau	332	93,300	99,552
Unterwalden	295	26,116	27,348
Solothurn	303	74,713	80,424
Basel	177	101,887	124,372
Appenzell	162	60,626	66,799
Schaffhausen	116	37,721	38,348
Genève (Genf)	109	93,239	101,595
Zug	92	20,993	22,994
Total	15,992	2,669,138	2,846,102

The population of the republic is formed by three nationalities distinct by their language as German, French, and Italian, but the first constituting the great majority. The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in sixteen cantons, the French in four, and the Italian in two. It is reported in the census returns of 1880, that 2,030,792 speak German, 608,007 French, 161,923 Italian, and 38,705 Roumansch.

The increase of population has been very steady in recent years. The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1876	94,595	70,628	22,376	23,967
1877	92,861	68,970	21,871	23,891
1878	91,426	68,904	20,550	22,522
1879	86,180	63,651	19,450	22,529
1880	87,395	65,690	20,986	21,705

The population dwell chiefly in small towns, hamlets, and villages. At the census of 1880 there were but five towns in Switzerland with more than 25,000 inhabitants, namely, Geneva, seat of the watch and jewelry industry, with 68,320; Basel, centre of the silk industry, with 61,399; Bern, political capital, with 44,087; Lausanne, with 30,179; and Zürich, with 25,102 inhabitants.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that of the two millions and a half inhabitants of Switzerland, there are but half a million having no landed possession. Of every 100 square miles of land, 20 are pasture, 17 forest, 11 arable, 20 meadow, 1 vineyard, and 30 uncultivated, or occupied by lakes, rivers, and mountains.

Emigration, which was formerly considerable, was for some time on the decline, but is at present again increasing. In the eight years from 1868 to 1875 there emigrated, on the average, 5,170 persons per annum. In 1876, the emigrants numbered 1,741 persons; 1,691 in 1877; 2,608 in 1878; 4,257 in 1879; and 7,255 in 1880. The vast majority of the emigrants went to the United States.

Trade and Industry.

The Federal custom-house returns classify all imports and exports under three chief headings, namely, 'live stock,' 'ad valorem goods,' and 'goods taxed per quintal.' No returns are published of the value of either the imports or exports, but only the quantities

are given; and, these, too, are not made regularly known by the customs authorities. The imports consist chiefly of food, and the exports of cotton and silk manufactures, watches, straw-hats, and machinery. In the year 1879 there were imported 5,507,044 cwts. of wheat and flour; 117,270 cwts. of oats; 705,900 cwts. of potatoes, and 256,089 heads of cattle. The principal exports of 1879 consisted of 84,000 cwts. of silk fabrics; 347,280 cwts. of cotton fabrics, 1,532 cwts. of watches, and 106,193 cwts. of machinery. There were also some exports of cheese and other food substances. But the excess of food imports over exports amounted annually, in recent years, on an average to 8,000,000 cwts. purchased at a cost of 240,000,000 francs, or 9,600,000*l*.

Being an inland country, Switzerland has only direct commercial intercourse with the four surrounding states—Austria, Italy, France, and Germany. The trade with Austria is very inconsiderable, not amounting, imports and exports combined, to more than 25,000 francs, or 1,000*l*. per annum, on the average. From Italy the annual imports average 30,000 francs, or 1,200*l*. in value, while the exports to it amount to 1,500,000 francs, or 60,000*l*. The imports from France average 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l*., and the exports to it 5,500,000 francs, or 220,000*l*. In the intercourse with Germany, imports and exports are nearly equal, averaging each 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l*. per annum.

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. According to the census of 1870, there are 1,095,447 individuals supported by agriculture, either wholly or in part. The manufactories employed, at the same date, 216,468 persons, the handicrafts 241,425. In the canton of Basel, the manufacture of silk ribbons, to the annual value of 1,400,000*l*., occupies 6,000 persons; and in the canton of Zurich silk stuffs to the value of 1,600,000*l*. are made by 12,000 operatives. The manufacture of watches and jewellery in the cantons of Neuchâtel, Geneva, Vaud, Bern, and Solothurn occupies 36,000 workmen, who produce annually 500,000 watches—three-sevenths of the quantity of gold, and four-sevenths of silver—valued at 1,800,000*l*. In the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell, 6,000 workers make 400,000*l*. of embroidery annually. The printing and dyeing factories of Glarus turn out goods to the value of 6,000*l*. per annum. The manufacture of cotton goods occupies upwards of 1,000,000 spindles, 4,000 looms, and 20,000 operatives, besides 38,000 hand-loom weavers.

From official returns laid before the Swiss Federal Government by the Minister of the Interior, it appears that the railways open for public traffic in Switzerland at the end of 1880, had a total length of 2,365 kilometres, or 1,478 English miles, distributed among thirteen companies, the largest of which are, the Amalgamated Swiss Rail-

way, the Swiss North Eastern, the Swiss Central, the Canton of Berne State Railway, the Swiss Western, the Fribourg Railway, and the Franco-Swiss Railway. There is one mile of railway to every ten square miles of superficial area.

The post-office in Switzerland forwarded 75,888,430 letters in the year 1880, of which number 59,396,770 were internal, and 22,591,660 international. The receipts of the post-office in the year 1880 amounted to 15,530,439 francs, or 621,216*l.*, and the expenditure to 13,501,575 francs, or 540,061*l.*

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, which, excepting wires for railway service, is wholly under the control of the State. At the end of December 1880 there were 6,915 kilometres, or 4,294 miles, of lines, and 18,813 kilometres, or 11,683 miles, of wire, over nine-tenths of the whole belonging to the State. The number of telegraph messages sent in the year 1880 was 2,842,340, comprising 1,751,018 inland messages; 753,887 international messages, and 262,336 messages in transit. On the 1st of January 1881, there were 1,161 telegraph offices of which 984 belonged to the State. The receipts amounted to 2,315,463 francs, or 92,617*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,812,907 francs, or 72,516*l.*, in the year 1880.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Agent and Consul-General.—Henri Vernet, of Geneva.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Minister Resident.—Hon. Francis Ottiwell Adams, C.B.; formerly first secretary of the British embassy in France; appointed Minister Resident in Switzerland, January 1882.

Secretary of Legation.—J. Carew.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French metric system of money, weights, and measures has been generally adopted in Switzerland, with some changes of names, and of subdivisions. These, and their British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.

Average rate of exchange, 25 Francs = £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. *avoirdupois*. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8-9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Half-pfund*, and *Quarter-pfund*.

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TURKEY

AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning Sultan.

Abdul-Hamid II., born September 22, 1842 (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876.

Children of the Sultan.

- I. *Mehemmed-Selim* Effendi, born Jan. 11, 1870.
- II. *Zekie* Sultana, born Jan. 12, 1871.
- III. *Naimé* Sultana, born August 5, 1876.
- IV. *Abdul-Kadir* Effendi, born Feb. 23, 1878.
- V. *Ahmed* Effendi, born March 14, 1878.

Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.

I. Mohammed *Murad* Effendi, born Sept. 21, 1840; proclaimed Sultan of Turkey on the deposition of his uncle, Sultan Abdul-Aziz. May 30, 1876; declared by the Council of Ministers to be suffering from idiocy, and deposed from the throne, August 31, 1876.

II. *Fatimé* Sultana, born Nov. 1, 1840; married, Aug. 11, 1854, to Ali-Ghalib Pasha, third son of Reschid Pasha; widow, Oct. 30, 1858; remarried, March 24, 1859, to Mehemed Noury Pasha.

III. *Refgé* Sultana, born Feb. 6, 1842; married, July 21, 1857, to Etham Pasha, son of Mehemed Ali Pasha.

IV. *Djémilé* Sultana, born Aug. 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha.

V. *Mehemmed-Reschad* Effendi, born November 3, 1844.

VI. *Ahmet-Kemaleddin* Effendi, born December 3, 1847.

VII. *Senihé* Sultana, born Nov. 21, 1851; married to Mahmud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha.

VIII. *Nur-Eddin* Effendi, born April 14, 1851.

IX. *Suleiman* Effendi, born November 21, 1860.

X. *Fehimé* Sultana, born January 26, 1861.

XI. *Nahilé* Sultana, born March 1, 1861.

XII. *Watiduddin* Effendi, born January 12, 1862.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-fifth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-eighth sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a

permanent state institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage, but the Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadyn,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadyn,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kyzlar-Agassi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier.

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from two to four millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which, as well as customary presents of high state functionaries, contribute to the revenue. The whole income, public and private, is nevertheless reported to be altogether insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Court and Harem, numbering altogether over five thousand individuals.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-five sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house :—

House of Othman.

Othman	1299	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Orchan	1326	Ibrahim	1640
Murad I.	1360	Mohammed IV.	1649
Bajazet I., 'The Thunderbolt'	1389	Solyman III.	1687
Solyman I.	1402	Ahmet II.	1691
Mohammed I.	1413	Mustapha II.	1695
Murad II.	1421	Ahmet III.	1703
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Mahmoud I.	1730
Bajazet II.	1481	Osman II.	1754
Selim I.	1512	Mustapha III.	1757
Solyman II., 'The Magnificent'	1520	Abdul Hamid	1774
Selim II.	1566	Selim III.	1788
Murad III.	1574	Mustapha IV.	1807
Mohammed III.	1595	Mahmoud II.	1808
Ahmet I.	1603	Abdul-Medjid	1839
Mustapha I.	1617	Abdul-Aziz	1861
Osman I.	1618	Murad V.	
		May 30—Aug. 31	1876
		Abdul-Hamid II.	1876

The average reign of the above thirty-five rulers of the Turkish empire, during a period of more than five centuries and a half, amounted to sixteen years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Canon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solymán the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the 'Sadrazam,' or Grand Vizier—sometimes styled, in modern appointments, the 'Bash Vekil,' or Prime Minister—the head of the temporal Government, and the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law, over which the 'Sheik-ul-Islam' presides, although he himself exercises neither priestly nor judicial functions. Connected with the 'Ulema' are the 'Mutti,' the interpreters of the Koran. The Ulema comprise all the great judges, theologians and jurists, and the great teachers of literature and science who may be summoned by the Mutti. The principal civic functionaries bear the title of Beys. The Pashas are at once military and civil commanders, and commonly act as receivers of taxes.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humáyoun' of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November 1876. But the carrying out of these projects of reform appears entirely impossible in the present condition of the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sovereign, is President of the 'Divan,' or Ministerial Council, and by virtue of his office, is Minister of the Interior. The Divan is divided into eight ministerial departments, namely:—1, the Ministry of War; 2, the Ministry of Finance; 3, the Ministry of

Marine; 4, the Ministry of Commerce; 5, the Ministry of Public Works; 6, the Ministry of Police; 7, the Ministry of Justice; and 8, the Ministry of Public Instruction. There were constant ministerial changes in recent years, the average term of service of the members of the Divan not amounting to more than four months.

The whole of the empire is divided into Vilayets, or governments, and subdivided into Sandjaks, or provinces, and Kazas, or districts. A Vali, or general governor, who is held to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a council, is placed at the head of each government. The provinces and districts are subjected to inferior authorities, under the superintendence of the principal governor. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the state. Birth confers no privilege, as all true believers are equal in the eye of the law.

Religion and Education.

The adherents of the two great religious creeds of Turkey, as reduced in its limits by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, are estimated to consist of sixteen millions of Mahometans, and of five millions of Christians. The Mahometans form the vast majority in Asia and Africa, but only one-half of the population in Europe. Recognised by the Turkish Government are the adherents of five non-Mahometan creeds, namely:—1. Latins, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, and Croats; 2. United Greeks; 3. United Armenians; 4. Syrians and United Chaldeans; 5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon. These five religious denominations, together with the Protestants and Jews, are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The bishops and patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the 'Chacham-Baschi,' or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable influence.

Throughout Turkey, the Mahometan clergy are subordinate to the civil authorities, who exercise over them a power of control. Magistrates may supersede and remove clergymen who misconduct themselves, or who are unequal to the proper discharge of the duties of their office. The magistrates themselves may also, whenever they think proper, perform all the sacerdotal functions. Owing to the fact that the Koran constitutes the code of law and charter of rights, as well as the religious guide of the followers of Mahomet, there is a close connection between the ministers of religion and the professors and interpreters of the law.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns, while 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited. The pupils are chiefly taught to read and write the first elements of the Turkish language; the class-books being the Koran, and some commentaries upon it. In the 'medresses,' which are the colleges or schools of the ulemas, the pupils are instructed in Arabic and Persian, and learn to decipher and write the different sorts of Turkish characters. The instruction comprises philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and morals founded on the Koran; and these, with theology, Turkish law, and a few lessons on history and geography, complete the course of study.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial affairs of the Ottoman Empire are in a state of thorough disorganisation. Previous to the Russian invasion of 1877, there existed a virtual state of bankruptcy, which became almost irremediable through the enormous expenses of the war, followed by the separation of some of the richest provinces of European Turkey from the empire, with consequent diminution of the public revenue.

No account of the actual receipts and expenses of Turkey were ever published by the Government. In the budget estimates for the year of the Hegira 1291, corresponding with the financial year beginning the 18th February 1874, and ending February 6, 1875, the total revenue was set down at 22,552,300*l.*, and the total expenditure at 22,849,610*l.*, leaving a deficit of 297,310*l.* In the estimates for the financial year 1875-76, the revenue was calculated at 19,106,352*l.* and the expenditure at 23,143,276*l.*, leaving a deficit of 4,036,924*l.* Previous to the year 1873, it was the custom of the Government of the empire to draw up the budgets so as to exhibit either a surplus, or an even balance between receipts and disbursements. The actual revenue and expenditure, as far as known, differed entirely from the budget estimates of every year, there being no surplus, but immense deficits.

According to the most reliable estimates, the actual expenditure of the Government exceeded the actual revenue in recent years in amounts varying from ten to thirty-six millions. It was reported that the actual revenue for the financial year 1878-79 was not more than 14,000,000*l.*, while the expenditure for the same period, risen to unusual dimensions on account of the Russian war, reached at least 50,000,000*l.*, thus leaving a deficit of 36,000,000*l.* The present

annual revenue, since the war, and the partial dismemberment of the Empire, cannot be calculated, at the utmost, at more than 12,000,000*l.*, and may not reach 10,000,000*l.* The annual expenditure, on the other hand, is estimated generally at not less than 16,000,000*l.*, without taking into account the payment of interest on the public debt.

The public liabilities of the Ottoman Empire are divided officially into two categories, namely, the foreign or hypothecated Debts, contracted, as their designation implies, abroad, and secured on special sources of revenue; and the Internal Debts, known under a variety of names, issued at Constantinople alone, and therefore dependent only on a compact between the Porte and its subjects, and secured on the general credit and resources of the empire. The nominal amount of the foreign debts, contracted in the course of twenty years, had reached the sum of 184,981,783*l.* at the end of 1874, when the borrowing power came to an end. The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, the interest per cent., and the issue price, of the foreign loans of Turkey:—

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest	Issue price
	£	per cent.	per cent.
1854	3,000,000	6	80
1855	5,000,000	4	102½
1858	5,000,000	6	85
1860	2,070,000	6	62½
1862	8,000,000	6	68
1863	8,000,000	6	66
1865	36,363,363	5	47½
1866	6,000,000	5	65½
1867	2,500,000	6	63
1869	22,222,220	6	60½
1871	5,700,000	6	73
1872	11,126,200	9	98½
1873	28,000,000	6	58½
1874	40,000,000	5	43½
Total	182,981,783		

The first foreign loan of Turkey, of 1854, issued to meet the expenses of the war with Russia, was contracted with Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., London, on the security of the tribute of Egypt, with stipulation to be repaid by annual drawings in or before the year 1889. The second loan, of 1855, was brought out under the guarantee of Great Britain and France. It is to be paid off at par by annual drawings, the last of which will be in August, 1900, and it is charged on the balance of the Egyptian tribute and on the customs duties of Syria. The third loan, of 1858, was contracted with

Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., and the Ottoman Bank, on the security of the customs duties and octrois of Constantinople, and of the general revenues of the empire. It was issued in two portions—3,000,000*l.* in 1858, and 2,000,000*l.* in 1859—and is to be repaid, at par, by annual drawings before the year 1893. The fourth loan, of 1860, contracted with M. Mirès, Paris, on the security of the customs and other revenues of the empire, was intended to be for 16,000,000*l.*, but only 2,070,000*l.* could be issued, at the price of 62½. The fifth loan, of 1862, contracted with the Ottoman Bank and Messrs. Devaux, Paris, was secured on the tobacco, salt, stamp, and license duties, and the general revenues of the empire; while the sixth loan, of 1863, contracted also by the Ottoman Bank, was issued on the security of the Imperial customs and tithes. The seventh loan, of 1864, to the amount of 40 millions Turkish liras, or 36,363,363*l.* was raised with the professed object of attaining at a 'Conversion and Unification of the Internal Debts of the Ottoman Empire.' The contract for issuing this loan was made with Mr. Laing, representing a financial combination of the General Credit Company of London, the Société Générale of Paris, and a number of other banks. The next, the eighth loan, of 1865, contracted through the Ottoman Bank, was charged on the security of the sheep-tax of Roumelia and the Archipelagus, and the produce of the mines of Tokat. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh loans, of 1867, 1869, and 1871, contracted through the Société Générale of Paris, Messrs. Louis Cohen and Son, Paris, and Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., London, were placed on the security of a variety of special taxes, imposts, and tithes, as well as on the general revenues, 'present and future,' of Turkey. The twelfth loan, issued in August, 1872, through Messrs. R. Raphael and Sons, London, was secured on taxes already hypothecated, with the 'special privilege' for the bondholders to exchange their securities, at the rate of 550*l.* payable for 1000*l.*, for the 5 per cent. bonds of the 'General Debt of the Ottoman Empire.' The thirteenth loan, issued in September 1873, for a nominal amount of 28,000,000*l.*, proved a failure for the time, the subscription not reaching one-sixth of the required amount. But the fourteenth and last loan, the first instalment of which, to the amount of 15,900,000*l.*, was issued in September 1874, found numerous subscribers.

The amount of the internal and floating debt of Turkey is stated variously. In the report of the special budget commission certifying the estimates for 1874-75, it was announced that the total amount of this debt did not exceed 14,725,000 Turkish pounds, or 13,000,000*l.*; but later reports, of 1878, estimate the total of these liabilities at over 75,000,000*l.*

By a decree of the Government, dated October 6, 1875, the interest upon the debt was reduced for a time to one-half of the stipulated amount. The moiety of the interest on the debt promised by this decree was not paid at the dates indicated, and by another order of the Government, issued July 9, 1876, it was openly announced that no payments would be made 'until the internal affairs of the Empire have become more settled.' To raise new funds in the existing bankruptcy of the State, a decree for the issue of paper money, called 'caimés,' or assignats, was issued by the Government July 27, 1876. The first issue, in notes of five, ten, twenty, fifty, and hundred piastres, was fixed at 3,000,000 Turkish liras, but it was reported, at the commencement of the Russian war, that 'the printing of "caimés" is going on uninterruptedly, and new presses are put to work, to issue them in larger numbers than before.' According to the best estimates, more than ninety millions sterling of paper money had been issued by the end of October 1878.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The military forces of the Ottoman Empire comprise three classes of troops, namely: first, the Nizam, or standing army; secondly, the Etayos, or first reserve; and thirdly, the Redif, or second reserve. The Redif is again sub-divided into three classes, or bans. Military service is compulsory on all able-bodied Mahometans who have reached the completed age of eighteen, but substitution is allowed on payment of a sum of about 50%. Non-Mahometans are not liable to military service, but have to pay an exemption tax, levied alike on men, women, and children, of all ages. Every able-bodied Mahometan upon being drawn for military service has to pass four years in the Nizam, or standing army, after which he is permitted to proceed to his home for one year, and is then styled a soldier of the Etayot; at the expiration of this year he is transferred to the Sinfi Evril, or 1st ban of the Redif, in which he has to remain four years, his services only being called for in case of war. At the end of the four years he is again liable for a further term of four years in the Sinfi Sanni, or 2nd ban of the Redif, and after that for a third term of four years in the Sinfi Salis, or 3rd ban of the Redif. He is finally liable for 17 years' service in the regular army, and should the nation be engaged in any great war, the government can again call upon him to serve a further term of five years in the Mustahfiz, or general levy.

The actual strength of the Turkish army is but imperfectly known. Official estimates, referring to the period just following the declara-

tion of war by Russia in 1877, stated the numbers of the various classes of the regular army as follows, on the war footing:—

Nizam	Number.
1st Ban of Redif	203,700
2nd Ban of Redif	105,600
3rd Ban of Redif	53,500
Mustahfiz	40,000
	85,000
Total	<hr/> 487,800 <hr/>

It is estimated that after the Treaty of Berlin, which separated a great part of European Turkey and several provinces of Asia from the Ottoman Empire, the strength of the regular army, under the existing organisation, was reduced to 350,000 men.

In the organisation of the Turkish army, each regiment of infantry consists of 20 battalions, namely; four battalions of Nizam, four battalions of the 1st ban of Redif, four battalions of the 2nd ban of Redif, and four battalions of the 3rd ban of Redif. The basis of the organisation of the Turkish army is essentially territorial. All the troops are divided into army corps, corresponding with the political divisions of the empire. These divisions are subdivided into military circles, called *Merkiss*, each of which is responsible for a certain number of regiments and batteries.

Besides the regular army, the government has at its service a number of irregular troops, drawn from Circassia, and other provinces inhabited by nomad populations, and subject to little discipline. The number of these troops was estimated at 100,000 soon after the outbreak of the war with Russia.

2. Navy.

The fleet of war of Turkey consisted, at the end of the year 1878, of fifteen large armour-clad ships, eighteen smaller ironclads, including eleven monitors and gunboats for the Danube, and 45 other steamers. The fifteen large armour-clad ships comprise three of the first class, or sea-going frigates; five of the second class, or sea-going corvettes; and seven of the third class, or corvettes for coast defence. The following is a tabulated list of the principal armour-clad ships of the Turkish navy in existence at the end of 1878. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to the description of British, French, and German ironclads, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated, or nominal horse-power; and fourthly, the tonnage, or displacement in tons.

Names of ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line.	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class :—</i>	Inches				Tons
Mésoudiyé . . .	12	{ 12 3	{ 18-ton 6½-ton	5,500	9,140
Nousretieh . . .	12	{ 12 3	{ 18-ton 6½-ton	5,500	9,140
<i>Second-class :—</i>					
Azizieh . . .	10	{ 1 15	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	4,800	6,400
Orkanieh . . .	10	{ 1 15	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	4,800	6,400
Mahmoudieh . . .	10	{ 1 15	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	4,800	6,400
Osmanieh . . .	10	{ 1 15	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	4,800	6,400
Athar-Tevfik . . .	9	{ 15 8	{ 6½-ton 12-ton	3,000	4,200
<i>Third-class :—</i>					
Fethi-Boulend . . .	9	4	12-ton	1,800	2,760
Moukadem-Haïr . . .	9	4	12-ton	1,800	2,760
Idjila-Lieh . . .	7	4	12-ton	1,650	2,400
Athar-Shefket . . .	7	{ 1 5	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	1,650	2,400
Nedjimi-Shefket . . .	5½	{ 1 5	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	1,500	2,228
Arni-Illah . . .	5½	4	12-ton	1,200	1,400
Muin-Zaffer . . .	5½	4	12-ton	1,200	1,400

The largest armour-clad ships of the Turkish navy are the two frigates, the *Mésoudiyé* and the *Nousretieh*, the first constructed in 1875, by the Thames Ironwork and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, near London, and the second, in 1876, at Constantinople. The two frigates are built on the same designs, each being 332 feet long, with extreme breadth of 59 feet. They are constructed on the broadside principle, and have on the main deck a twelve-gun battery, 148 feet long, the armour-plates of which are 12 inches thick at, and ten inches thick above the water-line. The bow also is strongly fortified, and fitted with a ram of great strength, twenty tons in weight, adapted to pierce an opponent below the armour in the most vulnerable part. Forward, a forecastle has two 6½-ton guns, firing ahead, while a poop aft has one gun of the same calibre.

Among the older ironclads of Turkey, the most powerful is the frigate '*Osmanieh*,' built by Napier and Sons, Glasgow, in 1864. The '*Osmanieh*' is a ram, armour-plated from stem to stern, 309 feet long, 56 feet broad, and of a burthen of 4,200 tons. The stem of the vessel projects about 4 feet beyond the

upper deck at the water line. Two other notable ironclads are the twin screw-steamers 'Avni Allah,' or 'Help of God,' and the 'Muin Zaffer,' or 'Aid to Victory,' the first built at the Thames ironworks, and the second by Samuda Brothers, Poplar, in 1869. Each of these vessels is 230 feet long, and 36 feet broad, of a burthen of 1,400 tons, and with engines of 1,200 horse-power. Both are clad in armour of an average thickness of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and carry four 12-ton rifle Armstrong guns in a central battery.

The navy of Turkey was manned, in 1878, by 20,000 sailors and 3,000 marine troops. The crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is eight years.

Area and Population.

The area and population of the Ottoman Empire are known only by estimates, and not as the result of exact measurement and of a general census. Previous to the Russian war of 1877-78, the total area of the Empire was officially estimated at 1,742,874 English square miles, on which lived 28,165,000 inhabitants. The results of the war, sanctioned by the great European powers and embodied in the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, greatly reduced the area and population of the Empire, more particularly that of its most important part, in Europe. By the Treaty, which created the semi-independent States of Bulgaria and of Eastern Roumelia, gave Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary, and additions of territory to Greece, Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, the total estimated area of the Empire was reduced to 1,116,848 English square miles, and the population to 21 millions.

The area and population of Turkey in Europe were estimated as follows before and after the Treaty of Berlin:—

	Areas Engl. sq. miles	Population
Turkey in Europe before the Treaty .	138,264	8,315,000
Cessions made under the Treaty:		
Bulgaria	24,360	1,859,000
Eastern Roumelia	13,500	751,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28,125	1,061,000
Roumania, Servia, &c.	10,251	369,000
Parts of Thessaly and Epirus ceded to Greece, 1881	5,160	293,000
Total cessions	81,396	4,333,000
Actual Turkey in Europe	56,868	3,982,000

The total area and population of the Turkish Empire, and the number of Mahometans within the population, in each of the

three geographical divisions, were estimated as follows, at the end of 1879:—

Divisions	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Total Population	Mahometans
Turkey in Europe . .	62,028	4,275,000	2,100,000
Turkey in Asia . .	710,320	15,715,000	13,068,000
Turkey in Africa . .	344,500	1,010,000	1,000,000
Total . .	1,116,848	21,000,000	16,168,000

More recent enumerations give the population of Roumelia (1880) as 815,513; Bosnia and Herzegovina (1879), 1,158,440; Bulgaria (1881), 1,995,701.

Turkey in Europe is divided administratively into four vilayets, or provinces, but which do not include the district of Constantinople, which forms a separate government. The division of Turkey in Asia was into 14 villayets previous to the war of 1877-78; but two of these had to be ceded to Russia. By Art. 58 of the Treaty of Berlin, it was stipulated that there should be annexed to Russia the 'formerly Turkish possessions in Asia, comprising 'the territories of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, with the port of Batoum, as well as all the territories comprised between the former Russo-Turkish frontier and a line beginning at the Black Sea, and extending to a point to the north-west of Khorda and to the south of Artvin.' The provinces thus ceded to Russia are estimated to embrace an area of 5,670 Engl. square miles, with a population of 600,644, including 417,602 Mahometans.

By a Treaty, signed June 4, 1878, between the British Government and that of the Ottoman Empire, entitled 'Convention of defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey,' it was settled that Asiatic Turkey should be placed under British protection, to be defended, if necessary, 'by force of arms' against any invader, and that 'in return, the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the government, and for the protection, of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.'

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure, namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Malikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mulkh,' or freehold property. The first description the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seigniority over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years, it is forfeited to the Crown.

The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools; but this object has been set aside, or neglected, for several generations, and the 'vacouf' lands have mostly been seized by government officials. The third class of landed property, the 'malikaneh,' was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the 'mulkh,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages is 'mulkh,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

All consular and other reports agree in stating that the native population of every part of the Turkish empire is fast declining, in many provinces at such a rate that the formerly cultivated lands are falling into the condition of deserts. Want of security for life and property, an anarchical yet extortionate administration, and a general absence of all moral and material progress, are given as the principal reason for the rapid decrease of the population.

Trade and Commerce.

There are no official returns regarding the foreign commerce of the Turkish Empire. The average annual value of the imports of Turkey in Europe was estimated, previous to the Russian war and the Treaty of Berlin, at 18,500,000*l.*, and of the exports at 10,000,000*l.* At present, the total value of the foreign commerce is probably reduced by one-third, if not more. The commercial intercourse of the empire is mainly with Great Britain, Italy, Austria, and Greece.

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia—exclusive of Egypt, for which see page 635—and Great Britain during the ten years from 1871 to 1880 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Turkey to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey
	£	£
1871	7,038,510	5,996,634
1872	5,540,529	7,639,143
1873	6,068,925	7,733,487
1874	5,842,846	7,037,707
1875	6,555,714	5,889,905
1876	7,444,323	5,922,325
1877	6,852,108	5,624,910
1878	4,779,103	7,748,007
1879	3,473,466	7,208,240
1880	3,874,280	7,765,966

The following table gives the value of the trade between Turkey in Europe and Great Britain in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Turkey in Europe to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey in Europe
	£	£
1871	4,819,518	4,253,710
1872	2,894,998	5,134,252
1873	3,469,777	4,969,341
1874	3,579,836	4,633,024
1875	3,924,341	3,630,365
1876	4,589,538	3,379,424
1877	3,580,037	3,035,296
1878	2,205,598	4,160,766
1879	971,313	4,157,925
1880	1,564,155	3,968,671

The staple article of exports of the Turkish Empire to the United Kingdom, in recent years, has been corn. The corn exports of 1880 were of the total value of 171,522*l.*, of which amount 1,841*l.* was for wheat; 31,640*l.* for barley; 37,176*l.* for maize, and 100,765*l.* for other kinds of corn and grain. The exports of corn and grain of all descriptions from the Turkish Empire to Great Britain amounted to 2,505,276*l.* in 1871; to 1,445,476*l.* in 1872; to 2,319,480*l.* in 1873; to 2,305,375*l.* in 1874; to 2,909,014*l.* in 1875; to 3,775,528*l.* in 1876, to 2,641,226*l.* in 1877, and to 1,070,461*l.* in 1878. Next to corn, in value, stand goat's hair, valonia, opium, and raisins. Of goat's hair, the exports to the United Kingdom, in the year 1880, amounted to 943,251*l.*; of valonia to 471,637*l.*; of opium to 255,692*l.*; and of raisins to 233,753*l.* All these exports showed a gradual falling off from 1874 to 1880.

The most important article of British imports into Turkey is manufactured cotton. The imports of cotton and cotton yarn amounted to 4,452,433*l.* in 1871; to 5,870,078*l.* in 1872; to 5,828,869*l.* in 1873, to 5,229,038*l.* in 1874; to 4,646,343*l.* in 1875; to 4,875,008*l.* in 1876, to 4,605,840*l.* in 1877, to 6,087,637*l.* in 1878, to 5,963,985*l.* in 1879, and to 5,831,816*l.* in 1880. Besides cotton goods, the only notable articles of British exports were woollens, of the value of 196,924*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 122,461*l.* in the year 1880.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire is comparatively small. At the end of June 1880, its total tonnage was estimated at 181,500 tons, but this included coasting and other vessels. The shipping 'de long cours' was reported at the same date to embrace 220 sailing vessels, of a total burthen of 34,500 tons, and 11 steamers, of a burthen of 3,350 tons.

The foundation of a railway system constructed at the cost of the State was laid in 1865, at the end of which year there were 46 English miles of railway open for traffic. At the end of 1869, the number of miles open for traffic was 113, and at the end of June 1873 it had increased to 562. The total length of railways open for traffic on January 1, 1877, was 1,137 miles, of which 965 miles were in Europe, and 172 miles in Asiatic Turkey. Through the cessions of territory ordered by the Treaty of Berlin, the length of the railways in Europe was reduced to 786 English miles, and the total length in the Empire to 958 miles. The following is a list of the various lines in Europe and Asia which were open for traffic at the end of the year 1878 :—

Lines of Railway	Length: English miles
<i>European Turkey :—</i>	
Constantinople to Adrianople	210
Adrianople to Saremby	152
Salonica to Uskub	150
Uskub to Mitrovitza	75
Kulleli to Degeaghatch	70
Trenova to Jamboli	65
Banjalonke to Novi	64
Total, European Turkey	786
<i>Asiatic Turkey :—</i>	
Smyrna to Aidin	145
Seutari to Ismid	27
Total, Asiatic Turkey	172
Total, Turkish Empire	958

The line from Smyrna to Aidin, in Asia Minor, known as the Ottoman railway, 145 miles long, was constructed by an English company, under guarantee from Turkey. New lines, of the length of 174 miles were ordered, in 1875 and 1876, to be built at the expense of the Government, but their construction was not proceeded with for want of funds.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey on the 1st of January 1879, was 17,950 miles, and the length of wires, 31,782 miles. The total number of despatches carried in the year 1878, was 1,344,702, of which 530,019 were official despatches, 523,230 internal, and 291,453 international messages. The number of telegraph offices was 417 on the 1st of January 1879. The receipts from the telegraphs

amounted to 245,821*l.*, and the working expenses to 199,075*l.* in the year 1878.

An international postal service was established by the Government in September 1876, up to which time the post-office of Turkey was almost entirely managed by foreigners. There are no returns respecting the work of the post-office, though it is known that the number of letters, newspapers, &c., forwarded is very small in comparison with other countries. There were 430 post-offices throughout the whole Empire on the 1st of January 1878. The principal of these offices, at Constantinople, belonged to Austria-Hungary, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, and Russia.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

I. EGYPT.

SEE PART II.—Africa.

II. BULGARIA.

Reigning Prince.

Alexander I., born April 5, 1857, son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, brother of the Empress of Russia (see page 152); entered the German army in 1870, and the army of Russia in 1877. Elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the Constituent Assembly, April 29, 1879; assumed the government, June 28, 1879.

The Prince has the grant of an annual civil list of 6,000,000 lei, or 240,000*l.*, with maintenance of a palace, or 'konak,' at Sofia.

It is enacted by the constitution of 1879 that 'the Prince must reside permanently in the Principality. In case of absence, he must appoint a Regent, who will have his rights and duties determined by a special law. The Princely title being hereditary falls on the eldest son. In case the Prince succeeds in his minority, a Regency will be appointed until his majority.'

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by Art. 1 of the Treaty that Bulgaria should be 'constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. It will have a Christian Government and a national militia.' Art. 3 ordered,

'The Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers. No member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great European Powers can be elected Prince of Bulgaria. In case of a vacancy in the Princely dignity, the election of the new Prince shall take place under the same conditions and with the same forms.'

By the constitution of 1879, the legislative authority is vested in a single chamber, called the National Assembly of Bulgaria. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage, at the rating of one member to every 20,000 of the population, 'counting both sexes.' The Prince has the right of nominating, in addition, a number of deputies equal to half the number returned by the popular vote. The time of duration of the Assembly is four years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Prince, when new elections must take place within four months.

The executive power is vested, under the Prince, in a Council of seven ministers, namely, 1. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship; 2. Minister of the Interior; 3. Minister of Public Instruction; 4. Minister of Finance; 5. Minister of Public Works and Agriculture; 6. Minister of Justice; and 7. Minister of War.

By vote of the National Assembly, July 13, 1881, the Prince is invested with extraordinary legislative powers for twelve years.

It was ordered by Art. 9 of the Treaty of Berlin, that 'the amount of the annual tribute which the Principality of Bulgaria shall pay to the Suzerain Court—such amount being paid into whatever bank the Porte may hereafter designate—shall be fixed by an agreement between the Powers Signatory of the present Treaty at the close of the first year of the working of the new organisation. This tribute shall be calculated on the mean revenue of the territory of the Principality. Bulgaria must bear a portion of the public debt of the Empire, and when the Powers fix the tribute they will take into consideration what amount of that debt can, in fair proportion, be assigned to the Principality.'

Area and Population.

The boundaries of the Principality were fixed by the Treaty of Berlin as follows:—'The Principality of Bulgaria will include the following territories—The frontier follows on the north the right bank of the Danube from the ancient frontier of Servia up to a point to be determined by a European Commission to the east of Silistria, and from thence runs to the Black Sea to the South of Mangalia, which is included in Roumanian territory. The Black Sea forms the eastern boundary of Bulgaria. On the south the frontier follows upwards from its mouth the waterway of the brook near which are situated the villages of Hodzakioj, Selam-Kioj, Aivadsik, Kulibe,

Sudzuluk, crosses obliquely the valley of the Deli-Kamcik, passes south of Belibe and Kemhalik and north of Hadzimahale after having passed the Deli-Kamcik at $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilom. above Cengei, reaches the crest at a point situated between Tekenlik and Aidos-Bredza, and follows it by Karnabad Balkan, Prisevica Balkan, Kazan Balkan, to the north of Kotel as far as Demir Kapu. It proceeds by the principal chain of the Great Balkan, the whole extent of which it follows up to the summit of Korica. There it leaves the crest of the Balkan, descending southwards, &c., &c. The accurate settlement of the frontiers of the Principality was left to a European Commission, appointed by the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria is 24,360 English square miles, and the population, according to a census January 1, 1881, was 1,995,701. Under the existing provisional arrangements, Bulgaria is divided into nine provinces, namely, Widdin, Sistova, Rustchuk, Varna, Tirnova, Sofia, Philippopolis, Slivno, and Skoblia or Uskup. Each of these is subdivided into several arrondissements, or circles. The present capital of the Principality is the city of Sofia, with a population of 20,541. The other principal towns are Varna, with a population of 24,649; Shumla, with 22,921; Rustchuk, with 26,867; Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, with 11,500; and Widdin, with 13,602 inhabitants. Besides these, there are 15 to 20 small towns of from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants each. The great majority of the population live by the cultivation of the soil and the produce of their flocks and herds.

Bulgaria formed an independent kingdom from the middle of the seventh century till the year 1018, and again from 1,196 till the middle of the fourteenth century. It then became subject to Hungary, until it was conquered by the Turks in 1392. The great majority of the people are adherents of the Greek Church, and speak the Servian language.

Trade and Industry.

The principal article of trade is corn, of which 1,500,000 tons are exported annually. The other exports consist of wool, tallow, butter, cheese, hides, flax, and timber. The principal imports are textile manufactures, iron and coals. The number of sheep kept is very large, and their wool is exported chiefly to Austria, while the finer qualities are shipped to France. The principal mineral productions of the Principality are iron and coal. Deposits of coal have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Widdin, Travua, and between Varna and Baltchick on the Black Sea. 'But,' says a British Consular Report of the year 1877, 'such has been the

inattention of the Government to this important subject that little, amounting, in fact, to nothing, has been done to develop these valuable productions of nature. In the hands of respectable companies the working of these mines would be attended with very favourable results.

Bulgaria has one line of railway, from Rustchuk to the port of Varna, on the Black Sea, 140 English miles in length. It was constructed by a private company for the Turkish Government, and by Art. 10 of the Treaty of Berlin all the outstanding obligations of the railway fall to the charge of the Government of the Principality.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BULGARIA.

Agent and Consul General.—Frank Cavendish Lascelles, formerly Consul in the Philippine Islands; appointed November 26, 1880.

There were no Bulgarian representatives in Great Britain at the end of 1881.

III. EASTERN ROUMELIA.

Constitution and Government.

Eastern Roumelia was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by Art. 13 of the Treaty that a State, or 'Province,' should be 'formed south of the Balkans, which will take the name of "Eastern Roumelia," and will remain under the direct political and military authority of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy. It will have a Christian Governor-General.' By Articles 15-17 of the Treaty it was further provided that 'the Sultan will have the right of providing for the defence of the land and sea frontiers of the province by erecting fortifications on those frontiers and maintaining troops there. Internal order is maintained in Eastern Roumelia by a native gendarmery assisted by a local militia. Regard shall be had to the religion of the inhabitants in respect to the composition of these corps, the officers of which are named by the Sultan, according to the localities. His Imperial Majesty the Sultan engages not to employ irregular troops, such as Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians, in the garrisons of the frontiers. The regular troops destined to this service must not in any case be billeted on the inhabitants. When they pass through the province they will not be allowed to sojourn there.' It was provided by Art. 16 of the Treaty:—The Governor-General will have the right of summoning the Ottoman troops in the event of the internal or external security of the province being threatened. In such an

eventuality the Sublime Porte shall inform the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople of the decision, as well as of the exigencies which justify it.' Finally, it was ordered by Art. 17 that 'the Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia shall be named by the Sublime Porte, with the assent of the Powers, for a term of five years.'

Governor-General.—Prince Alexander Vogorides (Aleko Pasha); appointed May 18, 1879; installed in office May 30, 1879.

According to the constitution of 1879, drawn up by a national convention, and consisting of 15 chapters, with 495 articles, the legislative power is in the hands of a single chamber, called the Provincial Assembly. It is partly official, partly elective, and partly nominated by the Governor. The official members are the chief judicial and ecclesiastical dignitaries, to the number of nine; the elective members numbering 36, and the nominated 10. Half of the elected members vacate their seats every two years. The electoral body consists of all men of Roumelian nationality who are of full age and possessed of a certain property qualification, either individually or through their parents. The minimum age of candidates for election is 25, but otherwise their qualification is the same as that of electors, public functionaries being excluded. The Assembly meets annually, on the second Monday in October, at the capital.

During the administration of Eastern Roumelia by Russia, till the end of March 1879, a reserve of 12,000,000 lei, or 480,000*l.*, was formed, and handed over to the new government, to be expended in the execution of public works. It is estimated that the public revenue in future years will amount to 22,606,000 lei, or 904,240*l.* per annum, and the expenditure to 21,000,000 lei, or 840,000*l.*, leaving an annual surplus of 1,606,000 lei, or 64,240*l.*

Area and Population.

The boundaries of Eastern Roumelia were fixed by Art. 13 of the Treaty of Berlin, as follows:—'Starting from the Black Sea, the frontier line shall run from its mouth along the valley of the stream, near which are situated the villages of Hodzakioj, Selam Kioj, Aivadsik, Kulibe, Sudzuluk, crosses obliquely the valley of Deli Kamcik, passes to the south of Belibe and Kemhalik, and to the north of Hadzimahale, after having crossed the Deli-Kamcik at a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres above Cengei, reaches the crest of the mountains at a point between Tekenlik and Aidos-Bredza, and follows it by the Karnabad Balkan, Prisevica Balkan, Kazal Balkan, to the north of Kotel up to Demir Kapu. The frontier passes by the principal chain of the Great Balkans, which it follows throughout its whole

length to the summit of Kosica. At this point the western frontier of Roumelia leaves the crest of the Balkans, descending southwards.

The area of Eastern Roumelia is estimated at 13,500 English square miles, and the population, in official returns of the year 1880, is stated to amount to 817,513. Of this number 573,231 are described as Bulgarians, 176,759 Turks, 42,516 Greeks, 19,524 Gypsies, 4,177 Israelites, and 1,306 Armenians. The city of Philippopolis, the capital, contains 24,503 inhabitants, of whom 10,909 are Bulgarians, 5,558 Turks, 4,781 Greeks, 865 Gypsies, 1,134 Israelites, and 806 Armenians. Agriculture is the chief occupation, but it is in a very backward condition, and there is scarcely any trade.

Consular Representatives.

1. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN EASTERN ROUMELIA.

Consul-General.—Henry Michael Jones appointed November 4, 1880.

Eastern Roumelia had no representatives in Great Britain at the end of 1881.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Musurus Pasha, accredited Jan. 30, 1856.

Secretaries.—Etienne Musurus Bey; Pavlaky Bey; Paul Musurus Bey; Yussuf Behdget Bey.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, born June 21, 1826; educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; British Commissioner in Syria, 1860; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1864–66; and for War, 1866–67; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1868–72; Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and British North America, 1872–78; Ambassador to Russia, 1879–81. Appointed Ambassador to Turkey, March 8, 1881.

Secretaries.—Sir John Walsham; J. Sartoris; A. Sandison, Oriental Secretary.

Military Attaché.—Captain Swaine, R.N.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Turkish Empire, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.		£	s.	d.
The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidié	.	0	18	0.64
Piastre, the gold official, 100 to the Lira	.	0	0	2.16
„ „ bekklik, 105 to the Lira	.	0	0	2.06
„ „ copper, 110 to the Lira	.	0	0	1.97

Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budget estimates, set down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purse' is generally calculated as worth 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling. There exists a large amount of debased silver currency, to which were added, during the years 1876 to 1881, vast quantities of paper money, known as *caïmé*, issued to such an extent as to become in the end of merely nominal value, and altogether refused in commercial intercourse.

The present monetary system of Turkey was established in the reign of the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, on which account the name of Medjidié is frequently given to the *Lira*, the unit of the system.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 drams	= 2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almud</i>	= 1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Killow</i>	= 0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i>	= 125 lb. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i>	= 1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Tcheké</i>	= 511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kilo</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i>	= 0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilos</i>	= 100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Andazé</i> (cloth measure)	= 27 inches.
„ <i>Archin</i> (land measure)	= 30 inches.
„ <i>Donum</i> (land measure)	= 40 square paces.

The killow is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 killows are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

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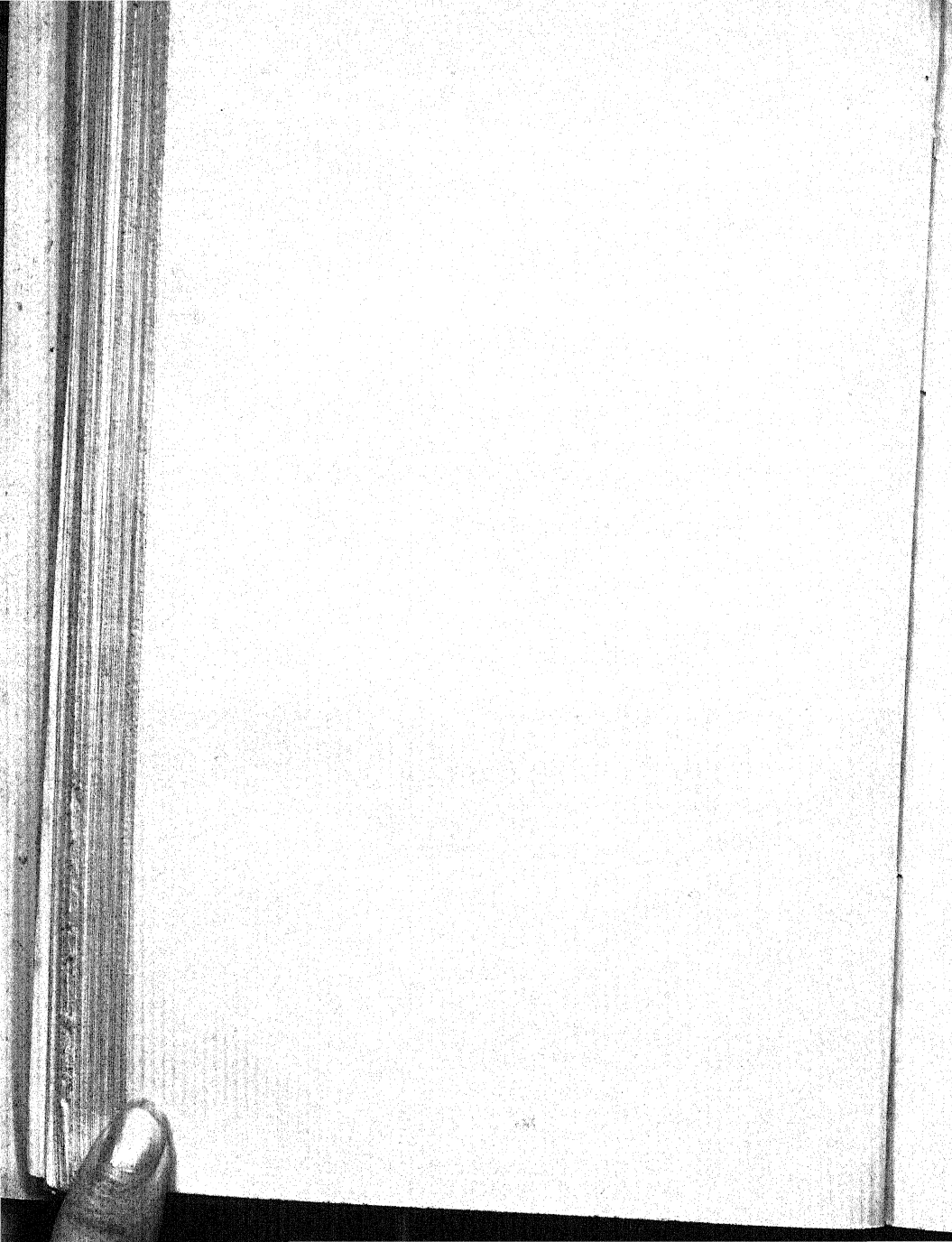
THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF

I. AMERICA.

II. AFRICA.

III. ASIA.

IV. AUSTRALASIA.



I. AMERICA.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

(CONFEDERACION ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the Argentine Confederation, a group of states formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Río de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a president, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, 133 in number; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 28, two from each province, and the latter 50 members. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving 700*l.* per annum. A vice-president, elected in the same manner, and at the same time as the president, fills the office of chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The president is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices; but he and his ministers are responsible for their acts.

President of the Confederation.—General Roca, elected President September 1880, and installed in office October 12, 1880.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, is divided into five departments, namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and Education.

The president has a salary of 4,000*l.*, the vice-president of 2,000*l.*, and each of the five ministers of 1,800*l.* each per annum.

The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and to a certain degree independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the president of the Confederation, but elected by the people for a term of three years.

Revenue and Public Debts.

The public revenue assigned to the central government is derived almost entirely from customs duties, which are very heavy, and all other sources furnish comparatively little to cover the public expenditure. The latter is made up chiefly of the cost of army and navy,

and the service of the national debt. For some years past the annual expenditure exceeded the annual revenue.

The budget for 1881 gave the revenue at 19,898,777 pesos, or 3,979,755*l.*, and the expenditure 19,836,501 pesos, or 3,967,300*l.* The customs were expected to yield 18,500,000 pesos; post, telegraphs and railways 1,152,000; stamps 650,000. Of the expenditure, 8,511,419 pesos were set down for interest on the public debt; internal administration, 3,262,413 pesos; army, 4,643,572 pesos; navy, 838,878 pesos; justice, 1,375,072 pesos.

The following are the estimates of the budget for 1882 :—

Ways and Means		Expenditure	
Import duties . . .	£2,910,000	Interior . . .	£800,000
Export duties . . .	850,000	Foreign affairs . . .	32,000
Post office, railways, &c.	1,170,000	Worship and schools . . .	390,000
		War	970,000
		Navy	320,000
Total revenue	£4,930,000	Administration . . .	2,512,000
		Interest and service of debt . . .	2,416,000
		Expenditure . . .	4,928,000
		Expected surplus . . .	£2,000

One-half of the total expenditure of the Confederation is for interest of the public debt, home and foreign.

The following was the state of the Argentine debt in July, 1881.

Hard dollar loan	£3,140,000
Loan of 1868	1,403,000
" 1871	4,066,000
Buenos Ayres of 1870	898,000
" 1873	1,879,000
Railway loan of 1881	2,450,000
Entre Rios (London, 1872)	157,000
Santa Fé (" 1874)	234,000
Buenos Ayres of 1828, about	1,560,000
Amount due abroad	£15,787,000

The greater part of the foreign loan of 1868, to the amount of 1,950,000*l.*, was issued by Messrs. Baring Brothers, London, at the price of 72½ for 100. It is to be repaid in 21 years. The most important of these foreign loans, that of 1871, amounting originally to 6,122,400*l.*, was granted by Congress for the construction of railways and other public works. It was issued in London at the price of 88½, under promise to be redeemed by a sinking fund of 2½ per cent. before the end of 1892.

The internal debt was as follows in January, 1880:—

Roads and bridges stock		
Foreign indemnity	(£300,000)	£1,500,000
Treasury bonds		
Advances from banks		3,360,000
Floating debt		1,530,000
Total		£6,390,000

Summary.

Foreign debt	£15,787,000
Internal	6,390,000
Paper-money	7,250,000
Total	£29,427,000

The above does not include the municipal debt of Buenos Ayres (about 130 million piastres, or 1,050,000*l.*), assumed by the National Government on federalising the city; nor the railway guarantees on 3,200,000*l.* stock, of which only a portion falls on the Treasury to make good. Neither does it include the internal debts of Buenos Ayres and the thirteen minor provinces, which sum up about 3,600,000*l.*, and which have really no connection with Argentine finances.

Army and Navy.

The army of the Confederation, exclusive of the National Guard, consisted in June, 1881, of 7,203 men, comprising 3,865 infantry, 2,574 cavalry, and 764 artillery. The militia and national guard number about 19,000 men. The army was commanded at the same date by 5 generals, 166 colonels, 130 majors, and 568 other officers.

The navy of the Confederation consisted of 25 steamers and two sailing vessels, as follows:—

Steamers	Number	Guns	Horse-power	Tonnage
Ironclads	2	12	1,500	3,400
Gunboats	6	16	1,950	2,400
Torpedos	2	—	440	700
Brigs	12	50	3,020	3,700
Transports	3	—	600	1,500
Sailing vessels . . .	2	10	—	300
Total	27	88	7,510	12,000

The navy was commanded by two admirals and 76 other officers, and manned by 2,900 sailors and marines.

Area and Population.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces actually composing the Argentine Confederation, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants, according to the last census, taken in 1869:—

Provinces	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population
Littoral: Buenos Ayres	63,000	495,107
Santa Fé	18,000	89,218
Entre Rios	45,000	134,235
Corrientes	54,000	129,023
Andes: Rioja	31,500	48,746
Catamarca	31,500	79,962
San Juan	29,700	60,319
Mendoza	54,000	65,413
Central: Cordova	54,000	210,508
San Luis	18,000	53,294
Santiago del Estero	31,500	132,898
Tucuman	13,500	108,904
Northern: Salta	45,000	88,933
Jujuy	27,000	40,362
Total	515,700	1,736,922

To these figures have to be added the area and population of the various territories, as follows:—

Gran-Chaco	125,612	45,291
Misiones (1879)	23,932	32,472
Pampas	191,842	21,000
Patagonia	347,400	24,000
Total	688,796	122,763

By a treaty concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chili in 1881, the latter recognises the right of the former to all the country east of the crest of the eastern ridge of the Andes, including most of Patagonia and a small part of Tierra del Fuego. The total population is calculated to be now not less than 2,400,000.

The capital of the Confederation, Buenos Ayres, had a population of 177,790 in 1869, and 248,110 in 1880. There are only five other towns, of from 10,000 to 28,000 inhabitants.

The increase of population in recent years has been due chiefly to immigration.

The immigrants of 1877 numbered 28,708, those of 1878, 35,876; 1879, 50,205; and 1880, 41,615. The great majority of the immigrants are natives of Italy and of Spain.

Trade and Industry.

The imports into the Confederation consist chiefly of manufactured cotton and woollen goods, machinery, coal, and iron.

The following is a summary of the trade for 1880 :—

Imports from Great Britain	£2,450,576	Exports Wool	£5,360,000
„ France	1,600,000	Hides	3,270,000
„ other countries	4,820,000	Sundries	2,670,000
Total	£8,870,576	Total	£11,300,000

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Confederation and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement.

Years	Exports to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce
1876	£1,664,029	£1,543,532
1877	1,699,376	2,092,100
1878	1,099,938	2,317,638
1879	828,365	2,063,254
1880	886,628	2,450,576

The three staple articles of Argentine exports to the United Kingdom are skins, tallow, and untanned hides. The value of the skins, mainly sheep, amounted to 145,245*l.*, of the tallow to 189,619*l.*, and of the hides to 88,476*l.* in 1880. The imports of British produce consist chiefly of cotton (991,465*l.* in 1880) and woollen (298,890*l.* in 1880) manufactures, and of iron (382,501*l.* in 1880).

The following statement gives the length, in English miles, together with the proprietorship, of the various lines of railway open for traffic, at the end of 1878 :—

Railways	Length Engl. miles	Proprietors
Western Railway :—		
Buenos Ayres to Bragado	187	Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres. English Company.
Northern Railway :—		
Buenos Ayres to Tigre	18	
Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port Railway	37	„
Central Argentine Railway :—		
Rosario to Cordova	246	„
Great Southern Railway :—		
Buenos Ayres to Las Flores and Azul	270	„
Primer Entre Riano Railway :—		
Gualeguay to Puerto Ruiz	6	National Government.
Andine Railway :—		
Ville Maria to Rio Cuarto	158	„
Tucuman Railway :—		
Cordova to Tucuman	341	„
East Argentine Railway :—		
Concordia to Monte Caseros	96	English Company.
Buenos Ayres to Campana	50	
Total	1,409	

The total cost of construction of the lines open for traffic at the end of 1880, was 10,874,633*l.*, being an average cost of 7,700*l.* per mile.

At the end of June 1879, there were 4,820 miles of telegraph lines in operation, 3,846 miles belonging to the state, and 1,474 miles to private companies. The total length of telegraph wires at the same date was 9,830 miles. The number of telegraphic despatches was 214,714 in the year 1878.

The post-office, in the year 1878, carried 2,166,078 parcels and packets, and 5,045,573 letters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.
Envoy and Minister.—Dr. Don Manuel R. Garcia, accredited May 17, 1879.
Secretary.—E. Ibarbalz.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.
Envoy and Minister.—Hon. G. G. Petre, appointed Envoy and Minister,
 October 10, 1881.
Secretaries of Legation.—W. G. Sandford, A. G. Vansittart.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Argentine Confederation, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

MONEY.
The *Silver Peso fuerte*, or *Silver Dollar*, of 100 *centesimos*.—Average rate of exchange, 4s.

The *Peso*, paper currency.—Average rate of exchange, 2d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.					
The Quintal	= 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
" Arroba	= 25·35 " "
" Fanega	= 1½ imperial bushel.

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BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Bolivia, drawn up by Simon Bolivar, liberator of the country from the Spanish rule, bears date August 25, 1826; but important modifications of it were added in 1828, 1831, and 1863. By its provisions, the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the House of Representatives, both elected by universal suffrage. The President is assisted in his executive functions by a President of the Council, or Vice-president, appointed by himself, and a ministry, divided into four departments, of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; of Finance and Industry; of War; and of Justice and Public Worship.

President of the Republic.—Dr. N. Campero, nominated President June 1, 1880, as successor to General Daza, deposed in an insurrection occasioned by the failure of arms in the war against Chili.

The fundamental law of the republic, ordering the regular election of the chief of the executive every four years, has seldom been carried out since the presidency of Grand-Marshal Santa-Cruz, who ruled Bolivia from May 1828, till his death, January 20, 1839. Subsequently the supreme power was almost invariably seized by some successful commander, who, proclaimed by the troops, instead of chosen by the people, was compelled to protect his office by armed force against military rivals. From 1867 to 1870 there was an almost uninterrupted civil war, which reached its height in 1869, when General Melgarejo for a time assumed the government, after an unsuccessful attempt at insurrection by a rival candidate to the presidency, General Belzu, head of the government from March 22 to his execution, March 27, 1869. The next President was General Ballivian, who died February 14, 1874, succeeded by Dr. Thomas Frias, head of the government till the outbreak of a new insurrection, May 4, 1876.

The seat of the government, formerly at the city of La Paz, capital of the republic, is now at the city of Sucre or Chuquisaca.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

There have been no official reports of the actual revenue and expenditure of the republic for several years. In the budget for the financial year 1873-74 the receipts from all sources were

calculated at 2,929,574 pesos, or 585,915*l.*, and the expenditure at 4,505,504 pesos, or 901,101*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,575,930 pesos, or 315,186*l.* The actual revenue for 1872-3 was estimated at 500,000*l.*, and the expenditure for the same year at 900,000*l.* About one-half of the public revenue is derived from a land-tax, which the aboriginal, or Indian, population is forced to pay, and the rest from import and export duties, and the proceeds of mines and other State property. Direct taxes do not exist.

The public debt, consisting of an internal and a foreign debt, was estimated, in June 1879, at 6,000,000*l.* The internal liabilities, contracted at various periods by the government of the republic, comprise a total of 12,900,000 pesos, or 4,300,000*l.*, including a 'forced war loan,' raised in 1879, to equip the army in a campaign against Chili. The foreign debt consists of a six per cent. loan of 1,700,000*l.* nominal capital—issued at the price of 68—contracted in England at the commencement of 1872. It was raised with the object of constructing a line of railway to enable the National Bolivian Navigation Company to open communication between the republic and the Atlantic Ocean. This object, however, was not carried out, and the greater part of the proceeds remained in England to furnish means for lawsuits extending over years.

Bolivia has a standing army reported to number 2,000 men, and commanded by 8 generals and 1,013 other officers, being one officer to every two men. The annual cost of the army amounts to upwards of two thirds of the total public revenue.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Bolivia was estimated in 1869 at 842,729 English square miles, with a population of close upon two millions. The following table gives, after official returns of the year 1861, the area of each of the then existing nine provinces, with their estimated population:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
La Paz de Ayacucho	43,052	447,822
Potosi	54,300	281,229
Oruro	21,601	110,931
Chquisaca, or Sucre	72,796	273,668
Cochabamba	26,810	352,392
Beni	295,417	153,973
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra	144,083	193,164
Tarija	114,489	138,900
Atacama	70,181	5,273
Total	842,729	1,957,352

In 1866 a portion of the department of Cochabamba was separated to form a new province named *Malgareja*, and a decree of 1867 ordered the formation of a province of *Mexillones*. No authentic reports have been published concerning the area and population of these newly-formed provinces.

As a result of the war with *Chili*, 1879–80, *Bolivia* has ceded to that country all her coast territory. The exact area ceded is not ascertained.

The aboriginal, or Indian population of *Bolivia*, is variously estimated at from 24,000 to 700,000 souls. A small number of them have been gained to Christianity.

The total imports into *Bolivia* in 1879 were valued at 70,000*l.*, and the exports at 50,000*l.* Nearly one-half of the imports are calculated to come from the United Kingdom, partly direct, through the port of *Cobija*, and partly, to a greater extent, through the port of *Arica* in *Peru*. The exports comprise silver, *Peruvian bark*, *cocoa* and *coffee*, and *copper*, *tin*, and other ores.

The direct commerce of *Bolivia* with the United Kingdom is comparatively small, as, owing to the short extent of sea coast possessed by the Republic, the imports and exports have to pass in transit either through *Peru*, or by the recently opened route of the National *Bolivian Navigation Company*, up the *Amazon river* and its tributaries, through *Brazil*. The total value of the merchandise sent to and received direct from *Great Britain*, in each of the five years 1876 to 1880, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from Bolivia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Bolivia
	£	£
1876	413,119	198,266
1877	376,452	96,938
1878	601,026	73,395
1879	306,123	53,477
1880	329,071	78,929

The principal exports of *Bolivia* to *Great Britain* are *copper*, *cubic nitre*, and *guano*. In the year 1880 the value of the exports of *copper*, both ore and *regulus*, amounted to 122,249*l.*; of *nitre* to 197,867*l.*, and of *guano* to 43,855*l.* The *British imports* into the republic consist chiefly of *cotton goods*, of the value of 5,377*l.*, and of *iron*, of the value of 12,984*l.* in 1880.

Till within the last few years, the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the country were entirely dormant for want of means of communication, but more recently an attempt has been made to construct roads and railways. A line of railway connecting *La Paz*, capital of the republic, with the port of *Ayachaca*,

on the lake Titicaca, was opened for traffic in 1872, and a second line, from Autofagasta to Salar, was completed in September 1874. The completion of several other lines, in course of construction in 1879, was abandoned in consequence of the outbreak of the war with Chili.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Alfonso Quijarro.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BOLIVIA.

Vice-Consul.—Hugh R. Steavenson, appointed April 15, 1873.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Bolivia, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 Centomas . . . = Approximate value 3s.

The Bolivian dollar is theoretically worth 4s. 2d., but, for a number of years, the coins issued from the Government mint at Potosi have been 25 per cent., and more, below the standard.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i> { of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
{ of wine or spirits	=	6·70 Imperial „ gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	=	0·74 „ „
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0·927 yards.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0·859 square yards.

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BRAZIL.

(IMPERIO DO BRAZIL.)

Reigning Emperor.

Pedro II., born December 2, 1825, the son of Emperor Pedro I. and of Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, April 7, 1831; declared of age, July 23, 1840; crowned, July 18, 1841. Married, September 4, 1843, to Empress *Theresa*, born March 14, 1822, the daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies.

Daughter of the Emperor.

Princess *Izabel*, born July 29, 1846; married, Oct. 15, 1864, to Prince Louis of Orleans, Comte d'Eu, born April 28, 1842, eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, of the ex-royal house of Bourbon-Orléans. Offspring of the union are two sons:—1. Prince Pedro, born Oct. 15, 1875. 2. Prince Louis Philippe, born Jan. 26, 1878.

Sisters of the Emperor.

I. Princess *Januaria*, born March 11, 1822; married, April 28, 1844, to Prince Louis of Bourbon, son of the late King Francisco I. of the Two Sicilies. Offspring of the union are two sons:—1. Prince Luis, born July 18, 1845. 2. Prince Felipe, born Aug. 12, 1847.

II. Princess *Francisca*, born August 2, 1824; married, May 1, 1843, to François, Prince de Joinville, born Aug. 14, 1818, son of the late King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess *Françoise*, born August 4, 1844; married, June 11, 1863, to her cousin Robert d'Orléans, duc de Chartres, born Nov. 9, 1840, of which union there are offspring five children. 2. Prince Pierre, duc de Penthièvre, born Nov. 4, 1845, lieutenant in the navy of France.

The Emperor is a scion, in the direct male line, of the House of Braganza, the female line of which is ruling over Portugal. In 1807, the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815, the colony was declared a 'kingdom;' and, the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de

Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Don Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Protector' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on Sept. 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Protector' on the 12th October following. Having decided to abdicate in 1831, he left the crown to his only son, the present Emperor Pedro II.

The Brazilian empire derives from Portugal the principles of hereditary succession to the crown, which exclude the Salic law, and allow females to occupy the throne.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Brazil bears date March 25, 1824. It establishes four powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' power, or the royal prerogative. The legislative power is vested, for the affairs of the empire, in a general legislative assembly, and for provincial affairs in the provincial assemblies. The general legislative assembly consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Congress. The members of both Houses are elected by the people, but under different forms. Senators are chosen for life at electoral meetings expressly convened, each of which has to nominate three candidates, leaving the choice between them to the sovereign or his ministers. A senator must be forty years of age, a native-born Brazilian, and possessing a clear annual income of 1,600 milreis, or 160*l*. Senators receive a salary of 3,600 milreis, or 360*l*., each session. The Senate numbers 58 members.

The members of the House of Congress are chosen by indirect election, for the term of four years. For this purpose, the country is divided into electoral districts, where every 30 voters appoint one elector, and a number of the latter, varying according to population, nominate the deputy. The qualification for a voter is an annual income, of any sort, of 200 milreis, or 20*l*. The electors must have an income of 400 milreis, or 40*l*. a year, as a qualification; and the deputies must have an income of 800 milreis each, or 80*l*. per annum. All voters, inscribed on the lists, are bound to give their votes, under a penalty. Minors, monks, and servants are not allowed a vote; and naturalised foreigners, as well as persons not professing the Roman Catholic religion, are incapable of being elected deputies. The latter receive a salary of 2,400 milreis, or 240*l*., each session, besides travelling expenses. The House of Congress numbers 122 members.

The annual session of the legislative assembly has to commence on May 3, and ordinarily extends over four months. Each House nomi-

nates its own officers. The two Houses sit in general assembly at the opening and close of the session for the deliberation of important measures; and on these occasions the president of the Senate takes the chair, and the senators and deputies sit in mixed order. The two Houses sit apart during the rest of the session, in the execution of the ordinary duties of legislation. The Chamber of Deputies has the initiative in the assessment of taxes, in matters concerning the army and navy, and in the choice of the sovereign of the realm, should the latter act become necessary. The Senate has the exclusive privilege of taking cognisance of offences committed by members of the Imperial family, and by senators and deputies, if committed during the session. It is also invested with the right of convoking the legislative assembly, should the Emperor fail to do so, within two months after the period fixed by law.

The executive power is vested in the sovereign, assisted by his ministers and a council of state. The ministers are responsible for treason, corruption, abuse of power, and all acts contrary to the constitution, or the liberty, security, and property of the citizens. From this responsibility they cannot escape upon the plea of orders from the sovereign. The executive functions consist in the convocation of the ordinary meetings of the legislative assembly; the nomination of bishops, governors of provinces, and magistrates; the declaration of peace or war; and the general execution and superintendence of all measures voted by the legislature. The 'moderating' power, likewise vested in the sovereign, gives him the authority, not only to select ministers and senators, but to temporarily withhold his sanction from legislative measures, to convoke extraordinary legislative assemblies, to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and to grant amnesties and pardons. The ministry is divided into seven departments. The following were the members of the cabinet appointed January 23, 1882:—

Premier and Minister of Finance.—Senhor Martinho Campos.

Minister of the Empire and Justice *ad interim*.—Senhor Rodolpho d'Antas.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Senhor Felipe Sá.

Minister of War and Marine *ad interim*.—Senhor Alfonso Penna.

Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.—Senhor Manoel Aranjó.

The ministers are assisted by a Council of State, consisting of twelve ordinary and twelve extraordinary members, all named by the Emperor for life. The twelve ordinary members are constantly consulted on matters of administration and international questions, but the whole twenty-four are convened only on special occasions. The councillors of state, ordinary and extraordinary, are mostly

ex-ministers. The heir to the throne, if of age, is by right a councillor of state.

At the head of each province is a president appointed by the central Government. Each province has also its local parliament or Provincial Chamber, and a general council, called the Legislative Assembly of the province. The members of the latter are nominated by the same electors who choose the deputies and senators to the general Legislative Assembly, while the members of the Provincial Chambers are elected directly by the voters. The election of members of the Provincial Chambers is for two years. The Legislative Assemblies of the provinces exercise, with some restrictions, as to political matters, the same power within their districts as the Congress for the whole empire.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Roman Catholic, but according to Article 5 of the constitution, all other religions are tolerated, 'with their domestic or private form of worship, in buildings destined for this purpose, but without the exterior form of temples.' No person can be persecuted for religious acts or motives.

The Roman Catholic clergy is maintained by the State; funds, however, are voted for the construction of chapels and for the subsistence of ministers of different religions.

The bishops, and all other ecclesiastical officers are, depending the confirmation of the Apostolic See, appointed by the Emperor, and no Decree of Council, nor letters apostolic, nor any other ecclesiastical statutes, can be executed in the empire without the consent or *placit* of the Emperor, or of the General Assembly. Marriages of Protestants celebrated in foreign countries or in the empire, according to its civil law, are respected in all their legal effects.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 1,297 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries, in general subsidised by the State.

Public education is divided into three distinct forms, or classes, namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The primary instruction in the capital is under the charge of the General Assembly, and in the provinces under the Provincial Assemblies. According to the constitution primary education is gratuitous, and it 'will become compulsory as soon as the Government considers it opportune.' Notwithstanding the efforts of the legislature in recent years for the spread of education, it is still in a very backward state, and the public schools were frequented in 1874 by only 140,000 pupils. Compulsory education, however, now exists in several provinces, and is being introduced into others.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the empire is raised to the extent of more than one-half by customs duties, laid on exports as well as imports. The direct taxes, which contribute about one-fifth to the total ordinary receipts, are principally imposed on land, house rent, trades and occupations, and transfer of property. To cover deficits, common in recent years through vastly increased expenditure for military purposes, the Government raised loans and issued bonds and paper-money entered in the finance accounts as extraordinary receipts.

The following tables give an abstract of the sources of actual revenue, and the branches of actual expenditure in the financial year ending on the 30th June 1875:—

Sources of Revenue, 1874-75		Milreis
Import and Export Duties		74,234,355
Shipping Dues		419,275
Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs		9,803,308
Stamps and Licenses		11,464,973
Land tax		2,563,006
Mines, Lotteries, and State establishments		3,655,345
Miscellaneous receipts		1,155,920
Extraordinary receipts incl. loans		1,584,053
Deposits		1,784,208
Total revenue		106,664,443
		£10,666,444
Branches of Expenditure, 1874-75		
Ministry of War		
" Foreign Affairs		19,663,046
" the Interior (incl. civil list 1,291,560)		1,310,634
" Marine		8,305,552
" Finance incl. public debt 30,495,860)		21,103,084
" Justice		43,728,681
" Public Works, Agriculture, &c.		5,209,723
		26,522,553
Total expenditure		125,843,273
		£12,584,327

The budget estimates for the year ending June 30, 1876, stated the receipts at 107,133,070 milreis, or 10,713,307*l.*, and the expenditure at 102,634,053 milreis, or 10,263,405*l.* In the budget estimates laid before the House of Congress, for the year ending June 30, 1879, the revenue was set down at 102,200,000 milreis, or 10,220,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 107,732,068 milreis, or 10,773,206*l.* The branches of expenditure in the budget estimates of the year 1878-79 were as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure		1878-79
Ministry of the Interior		Milreis
" of Justice		7,696,008
" of Foreign Affairs		6,531,443
" of Marine		1,033,353
" of War		10,935,460
" of Finance		15,175,688
" of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works		49,497,173
		16,862,943
Total		107,732,068
		£10,773,206

In the budget for the financial year 1879-80 the revenue was set down at 117,273,800 milreis, or 11,727,380*l.*, and the expenditure at 116,675,690 milreis, or 11,667,569*l.*, leaving a surplus of 598,910 milreis, or 59,810*l.*

In the budget for 1881-2, the revenue was estimated at 116,958,000 milreis, or 11,695,800*l.*, and the expenditure 118,286,758 milreis, or 11,828,675*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,328,758 milreis, or 132,875*l.* The estimates for 1882-83 place the ordinary revenue at 123,283,000 milreis, and the ordinary expenditure at 127,334,118 milreis.

There were large deficits during recent financial years, which were covered by increased taxation and by loans contracted at home and abroad.

According to a report of the Minister of Finance, laid before the House of Congress in the session of 1879, the total debt of Brazil, home and foreign, amounted to 786,116,837 milreis, or 78,611,683*l.* at the end of April 1879. The annual charge on the State for sinking fund and interest was 37,550,000 milreis, or 3,755,000*l.*, being more than a third of the national revenue.

In March 1880, the total public debt was 81,543,211*l.*

The following is a list of the foreign loans of Brazil, contracted till the end of 1881:—

Loans of Years	Original Amount	Paid off	Balance, Dec. 31, 1881
	£	£	£
1852. . .	1,040,600	593,100	447,500
1858. . .	1,526,500	1,274,500	252,000
1860. . .	1,373,000	827,000	546,000
1863. . .	3,855,300	1,744,700	2,110,600
1865. . .	6,963,600	1,457,200	5,506,400
1871. . .	3,459,600	254,100	3,205,500
1875. . .	5,301,200	188,900	5,112,300
1879. . .	5,837,062	205,525	5,631,437
Total . .	29,356,862	6,545,025	22,811,737

The foreign loan of 1871 was contracted in England, at 5 per cent. interest, and issued at the rate of 89 per cent. The redemption of this and other foreign loans is to be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied by purchase of bonds in the market when the price is under par, and when at, or above par, by drawings by lots. The loan of 1875, also at 5 per cent., was issued at the price of 96½, also with a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum. The whole of the foreign loans of Brazil were contracted through the banking house of Rothschild & Co., and on the security of 'all the resources of the Empire.'

The internal debt of Brazil amounted, according to the statement of the Minister of Finance in 1879, to 565,000,000 milreis, or 56,500,000*l.*, at the end of 1878. The debt is chiefly represented by bonds, called *Apolices*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortisacao*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

Besides the funded home and foreign debt, Brazil has an ever-growing floating debt, consisting in part of Treasury bills, but the largest portion of it in paper money, issued by the Government. The floating debt amounted at the end of the war with Paraguay to 8,300,000*l.*, and the outstanding total, at the end of 1879, was estimated at 61,000,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

The army is formed partly by enlistment and partly by conscription. In extreme cases impressment is resorted to. Liberal bounties and grants of land, at the end of fourteen years of service, are held out as inducements to enlist, and procure large numbers of soldiers. Exemption from military service may be obtained by either personal substitution, or on payment of the sum of 120*l.* to the Government. The nominal strength of the standing army is fixed at 20,000 on the peace-footing, and at 32,000 on the war-footing. There were actually under arms, according to official reports, at the end of the year 1878:—

Infantry, 21 battalions	.	.	.	Men
Cavalry, 5 regiments and 2 battalions	.	.	.	9,864
Artillery, 3	4	.	.	2,484
Staff and special corps	.	.	.	3,280
				427
Total	.	.	.	16,055

There was formerly also a national guard, but it was dissolved in 1873 to undergo reorganisation.

The navy of Brazil consisted, at the end of June 1879, of 57 steamers, as follows :—

Steamers	Number	Guns	Horse-power	Crew
Ironclads	18	68	5,060	1,381
Frigates	1	12	350	169
Corvettes	8	61	1,670	1,303
Gunboats	23	47	1,067	933
Transports	7	—	1,880	181
Total	57	188	10,027	3,967

All the ironclads of the Brazilian navy are comparatively small ships. It was decided in 1872, to order the construction of a very powerful ship of this class, and one, called the 'Independenzia,' was built in the Thames Shipbuilding Works, and launched in October 1876. However, financial distress made it necessary to sell the 'Independenzia,' and, after having been offered to Russia, it was purchased by the British Government, in March 1878, for the sum of 640,350*l.*, the cost of construction having been 604,000*l.* At present, the largest armour-clad ships of the Brazilian navy are the 'Javary' and the 'Solimoes.' The other ironclads of the fleet are very small vessels, constructed chiefly for coast defence.

The navy was commanded, at the end of June 1879, by 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals, 8 chiefs of divisions, 16 post captains, 30 captains of frigates, 60 commanders, 146 lieutenants, 88 sub-lieutenants, and manned by 4,200 able-bodied seamen, the best recruited from the schools of Imperial Marinheiros and sailor apprentices. There are five naval arsenals, at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ladario de Motto Grosso.

Area and Population.

The area of the empire is estimated at 8,515,848 geographical square kilometres, or 3,275,326 English square miles, with a population of 9,448,233, in 1872, giving on the average, about three inhabitants to the square mile. A partial census of the population of the Empire, embracing eleven out of the twenty provinces, was taken in 1872. The subjoined table gives the area and population of each of the twenty provinces of the empire, according to the official returns of the census of 1872, the eleven provinces in which actual enumeration was made being marked by an asterisk (*), with the numbers of population of the other nine provinces filled in after government estimates.

Provinces	Area : Eng. square miles	Population
Amazonas (*)		
Pará	753,439	57,610
Maranhão	412,441	280,000
Piauhv	141,645	380,000
Ceará (*)	81,776	219,000
Rio Grande do Norte (*)	50,260	721,686
Parahyba	20,129	233,979
Pernambuco (*)	20,341	365,000
Alagoas (*)	46,255	841,539
Sergipe	11,641	348,009
Bahia	12,038	280,000
Espirito Santo (*)	204,794	1,450,000
Rio de Janeiro	17,029	82,137
Santa Catharina (*)	18,489	1,050,000
Rio Grande do Sul	18,923	159,802
Minas Geraes	110,211	455,000
Matto Grosso (*)	237,472	1,500,000
Goyaz (*)	668,625	60,417
Paraná (*)	263,362	160,395
San Paulo (*)	108,556	126,722
	90,537	837,354
Total	3,287,963	9,608,650

In addition to the above there is a wandering population of aborigines, officially estimated to number about a million souls.

The three largest towns in the Empire are Rio de Janeiro, the capital, Bahia, and Pernambuco. At the end of 1872, the population of Rio de Janeiro was 274,972; of Bahia, 129,109; and of Pernambuco, 116,671.

Brazil is the only country in America where slavery legally exists. But the number of slaves has greatly decreased since the year 1850, when they were estimated at two millions and a half. According to an official return published in May 1874, the number of slaves at that date was 1,016,262, distributed as follows:—

Districts and Provinces.	Number of Slaves.	Districts and provinces.	Number of Slaves.
Municipality of Rio de Janeiro	47,260	Maranhão	45,121
Provinces:—		Pará	15,683
Rio de Janeiro	207,709	Amazonas	996
Espirito Santo	18,126	Paraná	82,843
Bahia	103,095	Santa Catharina	10,641
Sergipe	25,351	Rio Grande do Sul	83,760
Alagoas	33,242	Minas Geraes	208,103
Pernambuco	66,499	Goyaz	1,819
Parahyba	14,172	Matto Grosso	2,253
Rio Grande do Norte	6,087		
Ceará	17,899		
Piauhv	17,591		
		Total	1,016,262

A law for the gradual emancipation of the vast slave population passed the Senate and Congress in the session of 1871. The law, which received the Imperial sanction on the 28th of September 1871, taking effect from this date, enacts that children henceforth born of slave women shall be 'considered of free condition'—*considerados de condição livre*. Such children are not to be actually free, however, but are bound to serve the owners of their mothers for the term of twenty-one years under the name of apprentices. The apprentices must work, under severe penalties, for their hereditary masters, but if the latter inflict on them excessive bodily punishments—*castigos excessivos*—they are allowed to bring suit in a criminal court, which may declare their freedom. A final provision of the Act emancipates the slaves who are state property, to the number of 1,600, with the proviso that 'the slaves liberated by virtue of this law remain for five years under the inspection of the Government.' They are bound to hire themselves out—*Elles são obrigados á contractar seus serviços*—under penalty of being compelled, if living in vagrancy, to labour in the public establishments.

The population of Brazil is made up of an agglomeration of many races. While Brazil remained a colony of Portugal, but few women accompanied the emigrants to South America. The earliest European settlers intermarried and mixed with Indian women; and afterwards an extensive intermixture of race occurred with the Africans who were bought for slavery. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports, the chief part of the population is of European descent.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports into Brazil in the year 1878 amounted to 8,947,960*l.*, being an increase of over 200,000*l.* on the previous year. The exports in 1878 were of the value of 9,233,600*l.*, being a decrease of 870,000*l.* as compared with the exports in 1877. Coffee was the principal item in the list of exports in 1878, the total quantity exported amounting to 2,980,000 bags, of an average weight of 120 lbs. each, the value of which was estimated at 8,701,950*l.* The growth of the production of coffee in Brazil has been very rapid; in 1830 the quantity exported did not exceed 392,000 bags. The exports of Brazil go mainly to Great Britain and to the United States.

The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports of the Brazilian Empire to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Brazil during each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880 :—

Years	Exports from Brazil to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Brazil
	£	£
1871	6,693,426	6,274,105
1872	9,450,249	7,519,719
1873	7,399,974	7,544,669
1874	7,003,131	7,678,453
1875	7,418,605	6,869,491
1876	5,178,386	5,919,758
1877	6,344,961	5,958,655
1878	4,650,485	5,577,952
1879	4,749,816	5,685,054
1880	5,260,670	6,681,726

The two great staple articles of Brazilian exports to the United Kingdom are raw cotton and unrefined sugar. The value of the cotton exports to Great Britain was 2,980,644*l.* in 1871; 4,729,913*l.* in 1872; 2,851,733*l.* in 1873; 2,761,837*l.* in 1874; 2,343,995*l.* in 1875; 1,497,225*l.* in 1876; 1,433,840*l.* in 1877; 568,178*l.* in 1878; 427,964*l.* in 1879; and 656,750*l.* in 1880. The quantity in 1880 was 215,979 cwts. Of sugar, exported in an unrefined state, the value was 1,416,020*l.* in 1871; 2,269,605*l.* in 1872; 2,082,569*l.* in 1873; 1,742,242*l.* in 1874; 2,305,652*l.* in 1875; 1,220,362*l.* in 1876; 2,367,165*l.* in 1877; 1,567,604*l.* in 1878; 1,692,088*l.* in 1879; and 1,512,709*l.* in 1880. The quantity in 1880 was 1,484,924 cwts.

The most important article of British imports into Brazil is manufactured cotton, the value of which was 3,072,569*l.* in 1871; 3,919,297*l.* in 1872; 3,057,873*l.* in 1873; 3,115,321*l.* in 1874; 3,489,823*l.* in 1875; 2,997,639*l.* in 1876; 2,855,197*l.* in 1877; 2,577,926*l.* in 1878; 2,810,190*l.* in 1879; and 3,498,688*l.* in 1880. Wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 606,691*l.*; linens, of the value of 580,485*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 293,743*l.* in 1880, form the other principal articles of British imports into Brazil. Exceptionally, there figured among the chief British imports of 1874 another article, telegraphic wire and apparatus, of the value of 835,655*l.* It sank to 67,601*l.* in 1875; was 119,529*l.* in 1878; 11,780*l.* in 1879; and 41,414*l.* in 1880.

The customs duties upon all articles of British manufacture are very heavy, averaging from 40 to 50 per cent. In a British Consular report from Rio de Janeiro, dated December 19, 1874, it is stated that 'the practice of sucking the marrow out of the agricultural organization, by the imposition of enormous export duties, has rendered the accumulation of capital an impossibility.'

The empire possessed, at the commencement of 1879, railways of a total length of 1,438 English miles, open for traffic. The principal railways are--the Pedro Segundo, 226 miles; the San Paulo,

85; the Bahia, 75; the Pernambuco, 76; the Cantagallo, 21; and the Mauá, 15 miles. There were railways of an aggregate length of 950 miles in course of construction at the end of June 1879, the total including the completion of the Pedro Segundo line, one section of which, as far as Sitio, 226 miles from Rio de Janeiro, was opened by the Emperor on the 20th of March, 1879. The latter line, intended to connect the Eastern and Western provinces of the Empire, reached at Sitio its culminating point, the gorge of João Ayres, in the Serra da Mantiqueira, at the elevation of 3,462 feet above the sea, afterwards entering the more level western slope. It is expected to be completed, in its whole length, at the end of 1884.

A commencement has been made, in recent years, to establish a system of telegraphs. There were, at the beginning of the year 1879, lines to the extent of 4,250 miles in the Empire. The number of telegraph offices was 104 at the same date.

The post-office carried 14,762,144 letters in the year 1878, of which number about one half came from or to Rio de Janeiro, the capital. There were 1,068 post-offices at the end of 1878.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron de Penedo, accredited June 26, 1873.

Secretary.—Chevalier Joao Arthur de Souza Corrêa.

Consul-General.—Don José Luiz Cardozo de Salles.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Edwin Corbett, C.B.; appointed Envoy and Minister to Brazil, August 1881.

Secretaries.—James Plaister Harriss-Gastrell; Hon. A. F. G. Leveson-Gower.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Brazil, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Milreis of 1,000 Reis . Average rate of exchange, 2s.

The standard of value is the gold *Octava* of 22 carats, equal to 4 milreis. English sovereigns are legal tender to the amount of 8,890 reis since the year 1857. Gold and silver coins have almost disappeared in recent years in Brazil, and the only circulating medium is an inconvertible paper currency, consisting of Treasury notes, called 'sedulas' of a milreis and upwards, depreciated in value—specie bearing a premium of 60 to 75 per cent—together with copper and bronze coins.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are :—

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1.012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	32.38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	129.54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio)	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oitava</i>	=	55.34 grains.

Besides the above, the weights and measures of Portugal are also in use in some parts of the empire.

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CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Dominion of Canada consists of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec—formerly Upper and Lower Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March 1867, known as 'The British North America Act, 1867,' which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act orders that the constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;' that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate,' and 'the House of Commons.' Provision is made in the Act for the admission of Newfoundland, still independent province of British North America, into the Dominion of Canada.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the constitution, there are 77 senators, namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 2 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, and 4 from Prince Edward Island. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars in the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, at the rate of one representative for every 17,000 souls. At present, on the basis of the census returns of 1871, the House of Commons consists of 206 members, namely, 88 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 4 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, and 6 for Prince Edward Island.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, varying in the different provinces. In Ontario and Quebec a vote is given to every male subject being the owner or occupier or tenant of real property of the assessed value of 300 dollars, or of the yearly value of 30 dollars, if within cities or towns, or of the assessed value of 200 dollars, or the yearly value

of 20 dollars, if not so situate. In New Brunswick a vote is given to every male subject of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the amount of 100 dollars, or of personal property, or personal and real, amounting together to 400 dollars, or 400 dollars annual income. In Nova Scotia the franchise is with all subjects of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the value of 150 dollars, or in respect of personal estate, or of real and personal together, to the value of 400 dollars. Voting in Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island, is open; but in New Brunswick votes are taken by ballot.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period, the sum of 1,000 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The sum of 8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs, dispose of their revenues, and enact such laws as they may deem best for their own internal welfare, provided only they do not interfere with, or are adverse to, the action and policy of the central administration under the Governor-General.

Governor-General.—Rt. Hon. Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., born August 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll; educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; returned to Parliament for Argyllshire, February 1868; married March 21, 1871, to Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland (see page 189). Appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and of British North America, October 14, 1878; assumed the Government, December 7, 1878.

The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of thirteen heads of departments.

The present Council, formed October 17, 1878, with alterations in 1879 and 1880, consists of the following members:—

1. Prime Minister, and Minister of the Interior.—Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K.C.B., D.C.L., born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, January 11, 1815; returned to Parliament, 1844; first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, from 1867 to 1873.

2. Minister of Railways and Canals.—Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., M.A., born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, July 2, 1821; Presi-

dent of the Council 1869 to 1872; Minister of Inland Revenue, 1872-73; Minister of Customs, 1873; Minister of Public Works, 1878-79.

3. Minister of Finance.—Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard *Tilley*, C.B., born at Gagetown, New Brunswick, May 8, 1818; Minister of Customs, 1867 to 1873; Minister of Finance, 1873; Lieut.-Governor of New-Brunswick, 1873-78.

4. President of the Council.—Hon. Louis A. W. *McLellan*.

5. Minister of Justice.—Hon. Sir Alexander *Campbell*, Q.C., K.C.M.G., born in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1822; Postmaster-General, 1867-73, and 1879-80; Minister of the Interior, 1873.

6. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Hon. A. P. *Caron*.

7. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. James Colledge *Pope*, born at Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, June 11, 1826; Premier of P.E.I. from 1865 to 1868, from 1870 to 1872, and also in 1873.

8. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. John Henry *Pope*, born in Eastern Township, province of Quebec; Minister of Agriculture, 1871-73.

9. Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Hector Louis *Langevin*, C.B., Q.C., born at Quebec, August 25, 1826; Secretary of State, 1867-69; Minister of Public Works, 1869-73; Postmaster-General, 1878-79.

10. Secretary of State.—Hon. James Cox *Aikins*, born at Peel, Ontario, March 30, 1823; Secretary of State, 1869-73.

11. Minister of Customs.—Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie *Bowell*, J.P., born at Rickingham, Suffolk, England, Dec. 27, 1823.

12. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. Joseph Philippo R. A. *Caron*, born at Quebec in 1843; appointed October 30, 1880.

13. Postmaster-General.—Hon. John O'Connor, Q.C., born in Boston, Mass., U.S., January 1824; President of the Council, 1872-73 and 1878-80.

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400*l.* a year, with the exception of the recognised Prime Minister, who has 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.* per annum. The body of ministers is officially known as the 'Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.'

Church and Education.

There is no State Church in the Dominion, and in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by nine bishops; the Roman Catholic Church by four archbishops, and fourteen bishops; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada—formed in 1875 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies—by presby-

teries, synods, and an annual assembly presided over by moderators. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April 3, 1871:—

Roman Catholics . . .	1,492,029	Congregationalists . . .	21,829
Presbyterians . . .	544,998	Miscellaneous creeds . . .	65,857
Anglicans . . .	494,049	Of 'no religion' . . .	5,575
Wesleyans and Methodists . . .	567,091	No creed stated . . .	17,055
Baptists . . .	239,343		
Lutherans . . .	37,935	Total . . .	3,485,761

The census returns, besides the broad religious divisions here given, signalise a multitude of sectarian creeds, including 'Second Adventists,' 'Disciples,' 'Bible Christians,' 'Junkers,' 'Mennonists,' 'Universalists,' and 'Mormons.' Roman Catholicism prevails most extensively in the province of Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, the number of its adherents there, in 1871, amounting to 1,019,850, or nearly 85 per cent. of the total of the Dominion. In the province of Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, the number of Roman Catholics, in 1871, was 274,162; while the Church of England numbered 330,965, and the Presbyterians 356,442 adherents.

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario have separate school laws, adapted to the religious elements prevailing in either. Each township in Ontario is divided into several school sections, according to the requirements of its inhabitants. The common schools are supported partly by government, and partly by local self-imposed taxation, and occasionally by the payment of a small fee for each scholar. All teachers must pass an examination before a county board of education, or receive a license from the provincial Normal School, empowering them to teach, before they can claim the government allowance.—(Official Communication.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings, namely, first 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts,' in expenditure; and, thirdly, 'Open Accounts.' The total actual revenue, under these three divisions, was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1879:—

	Dollar	Cents
Consolidated Fund	22,517,382	14
Loans	23,189,908	33
Open Accounts	6,771,874	62
Total	52,479,165	09
	£10,495,833	

The actual sources of revenue, comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund, embracing all the ordinary receipts, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1879:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE, CONSOLIDATED FUND.

	Dollars	Cents
Customs	12,900,659	29
Excise	5,390,763	17
Bill Stamps	185,190	89
Post Office, including Ocean Postage	1,172,418	14
Public Works, including Railways	1,863,149	07
Interest on Investments (Permanent)	521,494	63
Ditto ditto (Temporary)	71,005	41
Northern Railway Interest Account	40,840	56
Ordnance Lands	47,621	23
Casual Premium and Discount	460	82
Bank Imposts	2,853	03
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	32,148	81
Tonnage Dues (River Police)	21,361	65
" (Mariners' Fund)	37,757	39
Steamboat Inspection	12,331	16
Fisheries	17,738	34
Cullers' Fees	24,715	45
Militia	16,031	14
Penitentiaries	53,115	10
Miscellaneous Receipts	15,325	77
Superannuation	41,959	20
Dominion Lands, Manitoba	23,828	09
Dominion Steamers	1,612	09
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps	3,172	36
Insurance Inspection	6,134	38
Weights and Measures	13,685	97
Total Revenue, Consolidated Fund	22,517,382	14
	£4,503,476	

The total actual expenditure, under the three divisions before named, with the addition of 'Premiums and Discounts,' was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1879:—

	Dollars	Cents
Consolidated Fund	24,455,381	56
Redemption	14,032,240	69
Premiums and Discounts	676,225	30
Open Accounts	8,292,574	37
Total	47,456,421	92
	£9,491,284	

The actual branches of expenditure comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund, embracing all the ordinary disbursements, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1879:—

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Dollars	Cents
Interest on Public Debt	7,194,734	14
Charges of Management	275,559	37
Sinking Fund	1,037,219	76
Premium, Discount and Exchange	2,364	06
Subsidies to Provinces	3,442,764	34
Civil Government	861,170	85
Administration of Justice	577,896	58
Police	11,122	08
Penitentiaries	308,482	61
Legislation	748,007	58
Geological Survey	110,785	92
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	63,068	23
Immigration and Quarantine	212,224	05
Marine Hospitals	58,237	34
Pensions	107,795	04
Superannuation	113,531	63
Militia and Defence	777,698	90
Public Works	1,013,593	10
Ocean and River Steam Service	398,876	76
Lighthouses and Coast Services	447,566	92
Fisheries	82,319	07
Steamboat Inspection	13,157	38
Insurance Inspection	8,537	16
Miscellaneous	101,602	15
Indian Grants	498,327	29
Dominion Lands	91,773	29
Mounted Police, N.W.T.	344,823	77
Customs	719,711	29
Excise	211,064	71
Weights and Measures	84,004	97
Inspection of Staples	622	94
Adulteration of Food	7,797	02
Culling Timber	44,670	02
Post Office	1,784,423	88
Public Works	2,680,979	10
Minor Revenues	27,888	26

Total Expenditure Consolidated Fund	24,464,401	56
	<u>£4,892,880</u>	

The estimates of expenditure under the Consolidated Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1881, amounted to 25,517,000 dollars, or 5,103,400*l.*, and of total expenditure to 25,207,203 dollars, or 5,041,440*l.* On the total receipts and expenditure for the year there was a saving of 1,000,000*l.* For the financial year ending June 30, 1880, the estimates of expenditure on the Consolidated Fund were 23,427,882 dollars, or 4,685,576*l.*, and the total expenditure, 39,616,140 dollars, or 7,923,228*l.* The revenue for 1882-8 is estimated at 30,600,000 dollars, and expenditure at 27,600,000.

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of

public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1879:—

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

Payable in London.

	Dollars	Cents
Imperial Guarantee, 4 per cent.	30,660,000	00
Intercolonial Loan, 5 per cent.	2,433,333	34
Consolidated Canadian Loan Bonds, 5 per cent.	21,768,802	99
" " Stock, 5 per cent.	9,605,799	51
Canadian Bonds " (old) 5 per cent.	20,440	06
" " 6 per cent.	12,428,980	06
Nova Scotia Bonds, 6 per cent.	1,082,833	35
New Brunswick Bonds, 6 per cent.	4,491,446	67
British Columbia Bonds, 6 per cent.	924,666	67
Prince Edward Island Bonds, 6 per cent.	1,091,106	54
Dominion Loan of 1874, 4 per cent.	19,466,666	67
" 1875, 4 per cent.	4,866,666	66
" 1876, 4 per cent.	12,166,666	66
" 1878, 4 per cent.	7,300,000	00

Payable in Canada.

Canada Bonds (old) 5 per cent.	113,650	00
Canadian Bonds (old) 6 per cent.	1,200	00
Nova Scotia, 6 per cent.	951,920	01
New Brunswick, 6 per cent.	123,700	00
Prince Edward Island, 6 per cent.	203,371	31
Bonds convertible into Stock, 6 per cent.	538,000	00
Dominion Stock, 6 per cent.	4,121,197	25
" 5 per cent.	3,945,739	82
Savings Banks, Post Office, 4 per cent.	2,925,290	80
" " 5 per cent.	179,900	00
" Toronto, 4 per cent.	222,467	24
" Winnipeg, 4 per cent.	75,264	75
" Nova Scotia, 4 per cent.	2,495,201	32
" New Brunswick, 4 per cent.	1,704,738	54
" British Columbia, 5 per cent.	1,179,402	86
" Nova Scotia Suspense Account	2,639	85
" Interest Account	1,565	39
" New Brunswick Suspense Account	639	69
" Interest Account	408	57
" Prince Edward Island, 4 per cent.	420,169	19
Indemnity to Seigneurs and Townships, 6 per cent.	391,330	96
Notes, Canada	10,789,710	04
" Nova Scotia	41,397	04
Unpaid Warrants, Prince Edward Island	630	70
Overdue Debentures, Province of Canada	8,641	06

Total Funded and Unfunded Debt 158,745,580 57
£31,749,116

To the existing debt was added, in 1879, a four per cent. loan of \$3,000,000, one-half of which bears the guarantee of the British government. Out of this loan 1,547,000 is to be employed in redeeming the six per cent. bonds.

According to the Public Accounts for the year ending June 30, 1880, the Public Debt of Canada stood as follows:—

	Dollars	Cents
Without Interest	30,446,137	22
At 4 per cent. „	98,729,249	29
„ 5 „ „	52,110,026	68
„ 6 „ „	17,839,910	13
	199,125,323	32
	£39,825,064	

In the financial estimates for the year 1878-79, the total expenditure on account of the debt was set down at 15,501,674 dollars, or 3,100,335*l.*, and in the provisional estimates for 1879-80 the same was calculated at 14,282,413 dollars, or 2,856,483*l.*

Army.

In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government—the strength of which was reduced, in 1871, to 2,000 men, forming the garrison of the fortress of Halifax, considered an ‘Imperial station’—Canada has a large volunteer force, and a newly-organised militia, brought into existence by a statute of the first Federal Parliament, passed in March 1868, ‘to provide for the defence of the Dominion.’ By the terms of the Act, the militia consists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who are called out to serve in four classes, namely:—1st class, 18 to 30, unmarried; 2nd, from 30 to 45, unmarried; 3rd, 18 to 45, married; 4th, 45 to 60. Widowers without children rank as unmarried, but with them, as married. The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. The active includes the volunteer, the regular, and the marine militia. The regular militia are those who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same, or men balloted, or in part of both. The marine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on sailing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion. Volunteers have to serve for three years; and the regular and marine militia for two years. On the 1st of January 1879, the active militia comprised a force of 45,152, officers and men, organised as follows:—cavalry, 2,637; field artillery, 1,438; garrison artillery, 3,479; engineers, 282; infantry and rifles, 37,316. The reserve militia comprised 655,000 rank and file at the same date.

Under the Act of 1868, amended in 1871, Canada is divided into twelve military districts, four of which are formed by Ontario, three by Quebec, one by Nova Scotia, one by New Brunswick, one by Manitoba, one by Prince Edward Island, and one by British Columbia. Two schools of military instruction for artillery are established in each of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and one in each of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There is, besides, a royal military college at Kingston, Ontario.

Area and Population.

The population of Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; in 1825 it amounted to 581,920; in 1851 to 1,842,265; and in 1861 to 3,090,561. The census of April 3, 1871, stated the area and population of the Dominion as follows; with which are given the preliminary results of the census of April 3, 1881 :—

Provinces	Area : Eng. square miles	Population, 1871			1881.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
Ontario	107,780	828,590	792,261	1,620,851	1,913,460
Quebec	193,355	596,041	595,475	1,191,516	1,358,469
New Brunswick .	27,322	145,888	139,706	285,594	321,129
Nova Scotia . . .	21,731	193,792	194,008	387,800	440,585
Manitoba (former limits)	13,969	6,277	5,868	12,145	49,509
British Columbia .	356,000	—	—	33,586	60,000
Prince Edward Island	2,133	47,121	46,900	94,021	108,928
North-west Territory (including Manitoba extension)	2,650,000	—	—	60,500	100,000
Total	3,372,290	—	—	3,686,013	4,352,080

The average increase in ten years has been at the rate of 18·05 per cent., varying from 13·61 per cent. in Nova Scotia to 289 per cent. in Manitoba.

By an Order in Council issued in August, 1880, all British possessions in North America not already included in the Dominion, comprising all islands with the exception of Newfoundland and its dependencies, are to be considered as forming part of the Dominion of Canada from September, 1, 1880.

The census of Newfoundland, taken at the end of 1869, stated the total population at 146,536—comprising 75,547 males, and 70,989 females—living on an area of 40,200 English square miles. In 1874 the population was 161,389. In 1881 it was 181,753.

The population of the Dominion consisted at the census of 1871 to the extent of more than four-fifths of natives of British North America. These numbered 2,900,531, of whom 1,138,794 were natives of Ontario; 1,147,664 of Quebec; 360,832 of Nova Scotia; 245,068 of New Brunswick; 405 of Manitoba and British Columbia; and 7,768 natives of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Of alien-born inhabitants of the Dominion the most numerous at the census of 1871 were 485,526 natives of the United Kingdom.

The population of the principal cities of the Dominion and of British North America was as follows at the census of 1881 :—

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Ontario	Toronto	86,455	Quebec	Montreal	140,863
	Hamilton	35,065		Quebec	62,446
	Ottawa	27,417		Halifax	34,102
	London	19,763		New Brunswick (1871)	28,988
				St. John	

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Newfoundland	St. John's (1871)	22,583
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The increase of population in recent years has been chiefly through immigration from the United Kingdom. The following table shows the total number of immigrants, and the number who actually settled in the Dominion of Canada, in each of the ten years from 1870 to 1879.

Years	Total Number of Immi-grants	Number of Settlers	Years	Total Number of Immi-grants	Number of Settlers
1870	44,313	24,706	1875	43,458	27,382
1871	37,949	27,773	1876	31,650	25,633
1872	52,608	36,578	1877	35,285	27,082
1873	99,059	50,050	1878	41,033	29,807
1874	80,022	39,373	1879	61,051	40,492

The number of immigrants, as well as of settlers, is inclusive of those arrived from the United States.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of the Dominion of Canada is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the greater part of the imports being derived from the United States, and the greater part of the exports going to Great Britain. The following statement gives the total value of exports, and of imports, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1872	82,639,663	111,430,527	107,709,116
1873	89,789,922	128,011,282	127,514,594
1874	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169
1875	77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657
1876	80,966,435	93,210,346	194,733,218
1877	75,875,393	99,327,962	96,300,483
1878	79,323,667	93,081,787	91,199,577
1879	71,503,535	81,961,251	80,338,432
1880	87,911,458	86,489,747	71,782,349
1881	98,290,823	105,330,840	

The following tabular statement exhibits the commercial inter-course of the Dominion of Canada with the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the Dominion, in each of the ten years, ending Dec. 31, 1871 to 1880 :—

Years	Exports from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Dominion of Canada
	£	£
1871	8,623,115	7,766,559
1872	8,652,238	9,637,133
1873	11,117,122	8,112,751
1874	11,336,812	8,849,747
1875	9,615,927	8,414,099
1876	10,324,705	6,902,723
1877	11,186,195	7,000,419
1878	8,874,257	5,926,908
1879	9,834,236	5,040,524
1880	12,930,571	6,816,123

The two staple articles of exports from the Dominion of Canada to the United Kingdom are breadstuffs and wood. In the year 1880, the total exports of corn and flour amounted to 4,555,101*l.*, of which 2,066,426*l.* was for wheat; 267,375*l.* for oats; 970,307*l.* for maize, or Indian corn; and 405,841*l.* for wheat-meal and flour, the remainder comprising pease, oatmeal, and other kinds of breadstuffs. The value of the exports of wood and timber to Great Britain in 1880 was 4,694,924*l.*, made up chiefly of hewn timber, of the value of 1,539,245*l.*, and of sawn wood, of the value of 3,079,693*l.* The principal articles of British produce imported into the Dominion in the year 1880 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,691,649*l.*; woollen manufactures, of the value of 1,124,115*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 877,988*l.*

Not included in the above returns is the trade with the province of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, as yet not included within the Dominion. The exports from Newfoundland and Labrador to Great Britain, chiefly fish and train oil, amounted to 458,417*l.*, and the imports of British produce to 892,747*l.* in the year 1880. The principal articles of British imports into Newfoundland and Labrador in 1880, were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 106,296*l.*; and cotton manufactures, of the value of 40,036*l.*

For the year ending July 31, 1881, the total exports were 1,912,143*l.* The tonnage of shipping registered in each of the Provinces of the Dominion on December 31, 1878, was as follows:—

	Vessels	Tons
Nova Scotia	3,003	553,368
New Brunswick	1,142	335,965
Quebec	1,976	248,349
Ontario	958	135,440
Prince Edward Island	322	54,250
British Columbia and Manitoba	68	5,643
Total	7,469	1,333,015

The total enumerated in the preceding table comprised 834 steamers, measuring 116,620 tons. During the year 1878, there were 340 new vessels, of 101,506 tons, built in the Dominion.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 5,574 miles at the end of June 1878. There were at the same period lines of a total length of 1,996 miles in course of construction, and 3,000 miles more had been surveyed, and concessions granted by the Government. Partly included in the latter class is a railway crossing the whole of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the construction of which the British Government contributes a grant, in the form of a guaranteed loan of 2,500,000*l*. In June 1879 there were 6,256 miles open.

On January 1, 1879, there were in the Dominion 5,378 post-offices. The number of letters and post-cards sent through the post-office during the year ended June 30, 1878, was 53,685,000; and of newspapers, posted from offices of publication, 3,720,480 lbs. in weight, and of others 6,252,740 in number. A uniform rate of postage of three cents has been established over the whole Dominion.

Resident Minister of the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G.; appointed May 1, 1880.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Canada are :—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. Average rate of exchange = 4*s*.

The decimal system of currency was introduced into the Dominion of Canada and British North America by Act 34 Vict. cap. 5. It is ordered by the Act that the unit of account shall be the dollar of 100 cents, the value of which dollar shall be on the basis of 486 cents and two-thirds of a cent to the pound of British sterling money. The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows :—The sovereign, of the weight and fineness now established, four dollars and eighty-six and two-third cents; the crown piece, one dollar and twenty cents; the half-crown piece, sixty cents; the florin, forty-eight cents; the shilling, twenty-four cents; the sixpence, twelve cents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A new and uniform system of weights and measures was introduced into the Dominion of Canada by Act 36 Vict. cap. 48, assented to May 23, 1873, entitled 'an Act respecting Weights and Measures.' The Act orders that 'the Imperial yard shall be the standard measure of length;' that 'the Imperial pound Avoirdupois shall be the standard measure of weight;' that 'the gallon known as the "Imperial gallon" shall be the standard measure of capacity for liquids;' that

the standard or unit of measure for the sale of gas by meter, the cubic foot containing $62\frac{321}{1000}$ lbs. avoirdupois weight of distilled water weighed in the air at the temperature of 62 deg. Fah.; the barometer being at 30 inches; and that 'the bushel measure known as the "Imperial bushel" shall be the standard measure of capacity for commodities sold by dry measure.' Of old weights and measures usually employed, the chief are:—

Wine gallon	.	.	.	=	0.83333 gallon.
Ale gallon	.	.	.	=	1.01695 "
Bushel	.	.	.	=	0.9692 imperial bushel.

By Act of 42nd Vict. cap. 16, it was further provided:—That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:—

Wheat	.	.	60 lbs.	Castor beans	.	40 lbs.
Indian corn	.	.	56 "	Potatoes	.	} 60 "
Rye	.	.	56 "	Turnips	.	
Peas	.	.	60 "	Carrots	.	
Malt	.	.	36 "	Parsnips	.	
Oats	.	.	34 "	Beets	.	
Beans	.	.	60 "	Onions	.	} 60 "
Flax seed	.	.	50 "	Clover seed	.	60 "
Hemp	.	.	44 "	Timothy	.	48 "
Blue grass seed	.	.	14 "	Buckwheat.	.	48 "

By the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

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CHILI.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Chili threw off the allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810. The constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, establishes three authorities in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of twenty members, elected for the term of nine years; while the Chamber of Deputies, chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 20,000 of the population. The executive is exercised by a president, elected for a term of five years.

President of the Republic.—Domingo Santa María; elected President of the Republic, as successor of Don Anibal Pinto, September 18, 1881.

The president of the republic is chosen by indirect election. The people, in the first instance, nominate their delegates by ballot, and the latter, in their turn, appoint the chief of the State. The salary of the president is fixed at 22,500 pesos, or 4,500*l*.

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a cabinet, or ministry, divided into five departments. The Council of State, appointed by the president of the republic, consists of the ministers for the time being, two judges, one ecclesiastical dignity, one general or admiral, and five other members.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works. The following table shows the ordinary revenue and expenditure for each of the five years, from 1877 to 1880 :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Pesos	£	Pesos	£
1877	16,805,830	3,361,160	16,892,810	3,378,562
1878	20,443,977	4,088,795	21,375,728	4,275,145
1879	15,396,568	3,079,313	15,247,210	3,049,440
1880	16,430,000	3,286,000	15,375,305	3,075,061

In the budget for 1881 the revenue was given at 3,384,000*l*., and the expenditure 3,411,544*l*.

The public revenue is derived, to the extent of more than one-half, from customs duties, the remainder coming chiefly from State railways and various monopolies. The chief branch of expenditure is for public works and interest of the debt.

The public debt of the republic consisted, at the end of September 1878, of the following home and foreign liabilities:—

INTERNAL DEBT—	Capital	Interest
	Pesos	Pesos
3 per cent. debt of 1865 . . .	3,150,775	94,523
8 " " " " " " . . .	2,323,000	196,784
6 " " Meigg's loan . . .	1,472,000	93,840
6 " " Garland " . . .	1,288,000	78,540
3 and 6 per cent. loans, various dates	8,682,247	345,219
Total internal debt . . . {	16,916,022	808,906
	£3,383,204	£161,781
FOREIGN DEBT—		
3 per cent. loan of 1842 . . .	1,704,000	54,360
4½ " " 1858 . . .	6,122,000	275,535
7 " " 1866 . . .	4,785,000	346,220
6 " " 1867 . . .	8,872,500	547,500
5 " " Railway loan of 1870 .	4,797,500	245,400
5 " " " 1873 . . .	10,700,000	749,000
5 " " " 1875 . . .	9,500,000	610,000
Total foreign debt . . . {	46,481,000	2,828,015
	£9,296,200	£565,603
Total debt . . . {	63,397,022	3,636,921
	£12,679,404	£727,384

To the internal debt of Chili there was added, in May 1879, a 'forced war loan' of 6,000,000 pesos, or 1,200,000*l.*, and subsequently there were large issues of paper money, of unknown amount, to defray expenditure for the army. On January 1, 1880, the total public debt of Chili amounted to 14,916,410*l.*, including 7,000,000*l.* for railways.

The whole of the foreign loans of Chili were contracted in England, the loans of 1842 and 1858 through the house of Baring Brothers, and the loans of 1866 and 1867 through the house of Morgan & Co. The railway loan of 1870, was contracted at the price of 83; that of 1873, at the price of 94, and that of 1875, at the price of 88½ per cent. The whole of these three loans are to be redeemed at par by a sinking fund of 2 per cent.; but the payments on account of this fund were suspended on the 1st of May, 1879, after the outbreak of a war with Bolivia and Peru, in which Chili became involved.

Army and Navy.

The army of Chili, raised by conscription, supplemented by voluntary enlistment, was reported to number 3,200 men at the end of September 1878, the forces comprising 2,000 infantry, and 1,200 cavalry and artillery. A law passed in 1875 fixed the total strength at 3,573 men. On the outbreak of hostilities with the allied republics

of Bolivia and Peru, in the spring of 1879, the total number of men under arms was raised to 22,000; while the National Guard numbered 30,000.

The navy of Chili consisted, at the end of September 1879, of ten small steamers, of from 120 to 300 horse-power, and two large and powerful ironclads, called 'Almirante Cochrane' and 'Valparaiso.' The two ironclads are sister-ships, of the same design and dimensions, and were constructed at Earl's Shipbuilding Company's works, Hull, England, after the designs of Sir E. J. Reed, former chief constructor to the British Admiralty, the 'Almirante Cochrane' being launched in 1874, and the 'Blanco Encalada' in 1875. Each of these ironclads is 210 feet long, and 45 feet in breadth, of 2,200 tons measurement, and of 2,500 horse-power. Each ship is protected throughout its whole length in the neighbourhood of the water-line by a stout belt of armour and teak backing 8 feet wide. The armour-plates are 9 inches thick at the water-line. The battery is amidships, and it is armed with six 12½ ton rifled guns. The teak backing is of an average thickness of 10 inches, and the whole of the armour and backing is fastened to a double thickness of skin plating, supported by massive angle iron frames on the inside, and longitudinal angle iron girders on the outside, which are combined with the teak backing and give a further support to the armour. The range of fire in both the 'Almirante Cochrane' and the 'Blanco Encalada' is peculiar, for, although they have the same appearance as ordinary broadside ships, they are able with the three guns on each side to fire over all the points of the compass. This advantage was obtained by placing each of the fore and aft guns at the corners of the battery, and recessing the side of the ship so as to enable the foremost guns to fire right forward and in a line with the keel, and in like manner the aft guns fire right aft. The corners of the batteries are made of an octagonal shape, so that the same guns which fire right forward and aft can be brought into the broadside position and command any angle between that and the line of the keel. The midship guns on each side are made to fire on the broadside, and also to support the fire of the forward guns. A third ironclad was captured in the war against Peru, the turret ship 'Huascar' (see page 562), during the naval engagement in the Bay of Mejillones, fought October 8, 1879.

Area and Population.

The area of the republic is estimated to embrace 132,606 English square miles, with a population numbering 2,068,447 souls in 1875. The republic is divided into sixteen provinces, of the following area and population, according to the returns of the last census taken April 19, 1875:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population 1875
Chiloë	2,400	64,536
Llanquihue	8,108	48,492
Valdivia	10,039	37,481
Arauco	13,714	140,896
Concepcion	3,861	151,365
Nuble	4,247	136,880
Maule	4,285	118,457
Linares		118,880
Talca		110,359
Curicó	2,947	92,110
Colchagua	3,516	146,889
Santiago	9,272	362,712
Valparaiso	1,426	176,682
Aconcagua	5,374	132,799
Coquimbo	19,112	157,463
Atacama	41,120	72,446
Total	132,606	2,068,447

Not included in the above table are three new provinces, or settlements, formed subsequently to the census, by a law of October 13, 1875. They are the province of Biobio, the territory of Angol, and the settlement of Arauco. The number of inhabitants of these districts is returned at 215,121, bringing the total population of Chili up to 2,283,568. The land of the Araucanians, a vast district in the south, claimed by the republic, is calculated to embrace 120,000 Eng. square miles, within which live about 70,000 inhabitants. By the new treaty with the Argentine Republic, Chili gives up all claim to Patagonia, except a small strip on the west coast and Magellan Straits, ceding to that country the eastern part of Tierra del Fuego. By the proposed conditions of peace with Peru (1881) Chili is to acquire the province of Tarapaca, 15,920 square miles, and 42,002 inhabitants (1876), with the guano deposits of the Lobos Islands. Until the indemnity of 20 million dollars is paid Chili is to occupy the port of Arica. As Chili has also annexed the seaboard of Bolivia, she now marches with Peru.

The two largest towns of Chili are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso, its port; the first of which had 129,807, and the second 97,775 inhabitants at the census of 1875.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of Chili increased but very little in recent years. The total value of the imports in 1879 was 22,795,381 pesos, or 4,559,076*l.*, while that of the exports in 1879 was 42,657,839 dollars, or 8,531,567*l.* Trade is carried on mainly with Great Britain, while France stands next in the list, followed by Germany, the United States, and Peru.

The commercial intercourse between Chili and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Chili, in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880 :—

Years	Exports from Chili to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Chili
	£	£
1876	3,584,598	1,945,791
1877	3,279,808	1,501,400
1878	2,199,355	1,190,893
1879	3,738,158	950,286
1880	3,456,633	1,919,454

The staple article of export from Chili to the United Kingdom is copper. In the year 1880 the value of the total exports of copper to Great Britain amounted to 2,102,503*l.* Of this total, the copper ore was valued at 21,180*l.*, regulus at 426,743*l.*, and unwrought or partly wrought copper at 1,544,580*l.* Next to copper, the most important articles exported to Great Britain are sugar, of the value of 90,766*l.*; and wool of the value of 133,599*l.*, in the year 1880.

The principal articles of British produce imported into Chili are cotton and woollen manufactures and iron. In 1880, the total imports of cotton fabrics were of the value of 936,109*l.*; of woollens, 143,551*l.*; and of iron, wrought and unwrought, 212,918*l.*

The commercial navy of Chili consisted, end of September 1878, of 87 vessels, of 22,434 tons, including 22 steamers, of 9,641 tons. Chili was among the first States in South America in the construction of railways. At the end of June 1878, the total length of lines open for traffic was 977 English miles, while 209 miles more were in course of construction.

The post-office carried 7,572,987 letters and 9,129,748 newspapers and book parcels in the year 1879. There were 347 post-offices open at the end of the year. The postal revenue was 49,592*l.*, and the expenditure 41,800*l.*

The length of telegraph lines was reported, at the end of 1879, at 5,186 miles. The number of telegraph offices at the same date was 143, of which 127 belonged to the state. In the year 1879 the telegraph carried 239,083 messages.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Alberto Blest-Gana, accredited March 6, 1868.
Secretaries.—Carlos Morla Vicuna; Carlos Zanartu.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILI.

Minister and Consul-General.—Hon. Francis John Pakenham, formerly Secretary of Legation in Denmark; appointed Minister March 8, 1878.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Chili are :—

MONEY.

The Pesos, or Dollar = 100 Centavos . Average rate of exchange, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Ounce	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ Libra	=	1·014 lb. „
„ Quintal	=	101·44 „ „
„ Vara	=	0·927 yard.
„ Square Vara	=	0·859 square yard.

The metric system of France has been legally established in Chili, but the old weights and measures are still in general use.

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COLOMBIA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE federative republic of Colombia, officially styled the United States of Colombia, was formed by the Convention of Bogota, concluded Sept. 20, 1861, by the representatives of nine states previously a part of New Granada. A constitution, bearing date May 8, 1863, vests the executive authority in a president elected for two years, while the legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine states, each deputing three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 members, is elected by universal suffrage, each state forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants, and a second for every additional 20,000. Besides the central government thus created, each of the nine states has its own legislature and chief executive officer, the latter called Governor in all except Panama, which gives him the title of President.

The President of Colombia has at his side a Vice-President, acting as chairman of the Senate, and his executive functions must be exercised through four ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. His biennial term of office begins on the 1st of April, ending the last of March.

President of the Republic.—General R. Nuñez, elected for the biennial term commencing April 1, 1880.

The first head of the executive government of Colombia, after its establishment as a federative republic, was General Thomas Mosquera, who acted as Dictator from Sept. 20, 1861, till the proclamation of the constitution of 1863, under which Don Manuel Murillo Toro was elected President for two years, commencing April 1, 1864. General Mosquera was chosen his successor, but before his term of office had expired he came into conflict with the Congress of the republic, and on the 23rd of May was deposed and imprisoned, his place being filled provisionally by the Vice-President, General Santos Gutierrez, who was subsequently elected President for the next term. From 1872 to 1875 the Executive underwent constant changes in consequence of uninterrupted civil warfare.

Seat of the central government is the federal city of Bogota.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The revenue of the central government for the financial year ending the 31st of August 1876, amounted to 3,749,486 pesos, or 769,897*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,858,532 pesos, or 571,706*l.*, leaving a surplus of 890,953 pesos, or 178,190*l.* The following table gives the estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial year ending August 31, 1878 :—

Receipts 1877-78.	Pesos.	Expenditure 1877-78.	Pesos.
Customs	3,000,000	Home Department . .	240,023
Mint	12,000	Justice	27,832
Post Office	60,000	Foreign Affairs . . .	63,700
Telegraphs	40,000	Public instruction . .	331,120
National property .	50,000	Pensions	116,220
Panama railway . .	250,000	Army	1,138,160
Salt mines	1,280,000	Finance	1,150,430
Church property . .	6,800	Public Works	2,179,300
Miscellaneous . . .	10,000	Post Office	433,986
Sabanilla railway .	100,000	National Debt	1,372,904
Miscellaneous . . .	30,000	Treasury	76,034
		Church	6,633
		Miscellaneous	133,500
Total	4,838,800	Total	7,269,932
	£967,760		£1,453,986

In 1879-80 the revenue was 5,651,905 pesos, or 1,130,381*l.* and the expenditure 5,773,575 pesos, or 1,154,715*l.*

The public debt was reported to amount to 53,085,644 pesos, or 10,617,129*l.*, at the end of 1877, three-fourths of which sum was due to British creditors, who hold as security on mortgage the chief source of revenue of the republic, that derived from the customs. The interior debt was estimated to amount to 20,500,000 pesos, or 4,100,000*l.* at the end of 1877.

The federal army, by the terms of the constitution, is to number 2,000 men on the peace-footing. In case of war, each of the states is bound to furnish a contingent of one per cent. of the population, raising the total strength of the army to about 27,000 men.

Area and Population.

The area of the republic is estimated to embrace 504,773 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a rough enumeration taken in 1871, the population at that date was 2,913,343, divided as follows, between the nine states of the Confederacy :—

States	Area : English square miles	Population
Antioquia		
Bolivar	22,316	365,974
Boyaca	21,345	247,100
Cauca	33,351	482,874
Cundinamarca	257,462	435,078
Magdalena	79,810	409,602
Panama	24,440	85,255
Santander	31,571	220,542
Tolima	16,409	425,427
	18,069	230,891
Total	504,773	2,902,743

The most important of the nine states of Colombia, the state of Panama, comprises the whole isthmus of that name, known historically as the Isthmus of Darien. The extreme length of the state from east to west is about 360 miles, but the sinuosities of the coast give about 400 miles on the Atlantic and 600 on the Pacific Ocean.

Trade and Commerce.

The total imports and total exports were as follows in each of the five years, ending June 30, from 1876 to 1880 :—

Years ending June 30	Imports		Exports	
	Pesos	£	Pesos	£
1876	7,328,928	1,465,785	14,477,897	2,895,579
1877	6,709,109	1,341,821	10,049,071	2,009,814
1878	8,708,797	1,741,759	11,111,197	2,222,139
1879	10,787,654	2,157,531	13,711,511	2,742,302
1880	10,387,003	2,077,401	13,804,981	2,760,996

The foreign trade of Colombia is mainly with Great Britain and the United States. Far more important than the direct commerce is the transit trade, passing through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, or Aspinwall, which, united by railway, connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The transit trade across the Isthmus of Panama is of the estimated value of 17,000,000*l.* per annum, about two-thirds representing the trade from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and one-third that in the opposite direction.

The following table gives the total value of the exports sent from Colombia to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce entered into Colombia, in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880 :—

Years	Exports from Colombia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Colombia
	£	£
1876	681,913	783,183
1877	472,021	912,110
1878	932,936	1,031,952
1879	926,114	882,190
1880	838,439	1,039,806

Of the exports from Colombia to Great Britain the most important articles in 1880 were Peruvian bark, of the value of 371,790*l.*, raw cotton, of the value of 189,253*l.*, and coffee, of the value of 70,582*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce imported into Colombia in 1880 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 660,573*l.* The other principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1880 were linen manufactures, of the value of 63,616*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 60,638*l.*

At the end of June 1878, the republic had railways of a total length of 66 Engl. miles, the principal line, 47 miles in length, traversing the Isthmus of Panama, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The Post-office of Colombia carried 463,832 letters and 413,358 newspapers in the year 1879-80.

There were 1,835 miles of telegraphs in 1880. The number of despatches was 150,204.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—General S. Camargo.

Secretary.—A. Gutierrez.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Augustus Henry Mounsey.

Secretary.—C. O'Leary, V.C.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Colombia, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or dollar, of 10 reals: approximate value, 4*s.*

The currency is almost entirely imported, the gold coins consisting of doubloons of Spain, equal to 16 dollars, of British sovereigns, condors, and half condors, and the silver of pesos, reals, half reals, and quarter reals. There are no home-struck copper coins. In

foreign mercantile transactions, the French five-franc piece, equal to one peso, is most generally in use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of France was introduced into the republic in 1857, and the only weights and measures recognised by the Government are the French. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,205 pounds avoirdupois, is the standard. In ordinary commerce, the arroba, of 25 pounds, the quintal, of 100 pounds, and the carga, of 250 pounds, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1.102 pounds avoirdupois. As regards measures of length, the English yard is mostly employed, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

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COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Costa Rica, an independent state since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1839 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution bearing date December 22, 1871. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a congress of one chamber, called the Congreso Constitucional, chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by universal suffrage. The members of the Congreso Constitucional are elected for the term of four years, one half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected in the same manner as the Congress for the term of four years. He is assisted in his functions by two Vice-Presidents, elected annually in May, for the term of one year, by the Congress.

President of the Republic.—Tomas Guardia, elected *pro tempore* August 1878.

There have been constant changes in the executive in recent years, owing to civil wars and insurrections, which did not allow many Presidents to serve the full term of office.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by four ministers, viz., of the Interior and Justice; of Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs; of Finance and Commerce; and of Public Works.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

In the budget estimates for the year ending April 1880, voted by Congress, the revenue was estimated at 2,802,279 dollars, or 560,455*l.*, and the expenditure at 3,460,597 dollars, or 692,119*l.* The revenue is drawn mainly from three sources, namely customs, the spirit monopoly, and the tobacco monopoly, the first of which was estimated to produce 984,201 dollars, or 196,841*l.*, the second 766,321 dollars, or 153,269*l.*, and the third 409,140 dollars, or 81,828*l.*, in the financial year ending April 30, 1880.

The chief item of expenditure was railways, 1,255,901 dollars, and next war, 451,963 dollars. In the budget for 1881 the revenue was 3,164,051 dollars, or 632,810*l.*, and the expenditure the same.

Costa Rica has no internal debt. The foreign debt of the republic consists of a six per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1871, and a seven per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 2,400,000*l.*—issued at 82—contracted in 1872.

The government of the republic ceased payment, both of interest and sinking fund, upon the first loan in 1872, and as regards the second loan, the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Loans reported in 1875 that 'except the sums retained in England out of the proceeds, the bondholders never received anything whatever in respect of the principal or interest of the debt.'

The area of the republic is calculated to embrace 26,040 English square miles, including some disputed territories on the northern frontier. There exist only vague estimates as regards the population, calculated to number from 180,000 to 190,000 souls, but stated at twice the amount in government returns. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are aborigines, or 'Indians.' The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly in a small district on the Rio Grande, around the capital, the city of San José.

The following table gives the estimated value, in pounds sterling, of the total exports and the total imports of Costa Rica in each of the five years from 1874 to 1878:—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1874	£ 912,800	£ 570,000
1875	911,210	572,300
1876	1,061,482	623,510
1877	1,001,481	610,162
1878	681,891	521,740

The exports consist almost exclusively of coffee, the quantity exported in the year 1878 amounting to 5,519,680 pounds, valued at 3,409,455 dollars, or 681,891*l*. In the year 1876, the exports of coffee amounted to 24,163,500 pounds, of an estimated value of 4,673,420 dollars, or 934,685*l*.

The commercial intercourse of Costa Rica is chiefly with the United Kingdom, but it is not reported on in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which throws the statistics of the republic together with other states, under the general heading of 'Central America.' For the value of the imports and exports thus given, see GUATEMALA, page 541.

A line of railway, from Alajuela to Limon, 114 miles in length, destined to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was in progress in Costa Rica during the year 1879. The first portion of the line, between Alajuela and Cartago, 42 miles long, was opened for traffic in March 1873, but the works came to a standstill from 1874 to 1879, owing to want of funds. Since then other 30 miles have been opened.

There are telegraph lines of a total length of 627 kilometres, or 388 English miles, with 16 telegraph offices.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives

1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—John A. Le Lacheur.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Costa Rica, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *Centavos* . . . approximate value, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ Imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is contemplated.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Costa Rica.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Informe presentado por el secretario de estado en los despachos de hacienda y commercio al Congreso constitucional. 4. San José, 1881.

Report by Mr. Consul Meugens on the trade and commerce of Costa Rica for the year 1878, dated San José, February 13, 1879; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1879. 8. London, 1879.

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the Central American Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar on the ruins of the Spanish colony and kingdom of New Granada. By its constitution, dating March 31, 1843, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses, the first consisting of 18 senators and the second of 30 deputies, both elected by universal suffrage. The Congress has to assemble on the 15th September of every year at Quito, the capital and seat of the government, without being summoned by the government. The nomination of the President takes place, in an indirect manner, by 900 electors, returned by the people for the purpose. The electors appoint, together with the head of the executive, a Vice-President, who, in certain cases, may be called upon by Congress to succeed him before his term of office has come to an end. The Vice-President also fills the functions of Minister of the Interior.

President of the Republic.—Don José de Veintemilla, elected President September 8, 1876; appointed Dictator, for an unlimited period, by a Convention, July 10, 1878.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of three ministers who, together with himself and the Vice-President, are responsible, individually and collectively, to the Congress. There is no power of veto with the President, nor can he dissolve, shorten, or prorogue the sittings of Congress. By the terms of the constitution no citizen can enjoy titular or other distinctions, nor are hereditary rights or privileges of rank and race allowed to exist within the territory of the republic.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1876 was reported to have amounted to 331,000*l.*; and the expenditure to 480,000*l.* About one-half of the revenue is derived from customs duties on imports at the port of Guayaquil, which produced 1,174,058 dollars currency, or 167,723*l.* in 1876. At the commencement of 1877 the liabilities of the republic amounted, according to returns of that date, to 3,274,000*l.*, made up of a foreign debt of 1,824,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1855, and internal liabilities amounting to 1,450,000*l.*

The standing army is reported to number 1,200 men, while the navy consisted in 1879 of three small steamers.

The following table gives the estimated area and population of each of the ten provinces according to official returns of the year 1875 :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
Chimborazo	5,544	110,860
Los Rios	11,310	61,922
Esmeraldas	7,439	8,000
Guayas	11,502	87,427
Imbabura	11,623	77,379
Leon and Azuay	7,378	225,243
Loja	10,320	60,784
Manavi	5,761	59,098
Oriente	168,460	73,143
Pichincha	9,035	102,281
Indians, unsettled	—	200,000
Total	248,372	1,066,137

Not included in the above statement are the Galapagos, or Toroise Islands, with an area of 2,950 English square miles, but nearly deserted, which belong to Ecuador.

The capital of the republic, Quito, has an estimated population of 80,000.

The foreign commerce of Ecuador is mainly with the United Kingdom, and centres in Guayaquil. The total value of the exports of Ecuador to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, was as follows in the five years 1876 to 1880 :—

Years	Exports from Ecuador to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Ecuador
	£	£
1876	244,517	225,273
1877	185,791	251,875
1878	299,734	200,111
1879	523,172	281,985
1880	647,331	352,313

The chief articles of export from Ecuador to Great Britain in the year 1880 consisted of Peruvian bark of the value of 389,323*l.*, and cocoa, of the value of 208,420*l.* Of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 255,433*l.*, formed the principal article in 1880.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—A. Gonzales.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—Frederic Douglas-Hamilton, appointed December 12, 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The chief coin is the dollar, also called piaster, of the approximate value of 4s.; but the money in circulation is chiefly that of France, Great Britain, and the United States. By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the republic.

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Guatemala, established on April 17, 1839, after having formed part for eighteen years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution proclaimed October 2, 1859. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a Congress of two chambers, called the Council of State and the House of Representatives, the first consisting of 24 and the second of 52 members. Both chambers are elected for four years, the House of Representatives by the people, and the Council of State by the House. The executive is vested in a President, also elected for four years. Since the year 1871, when the priestly party was driven from power, there have been repeated Presidential elections.

President of the Republic.—General Rufino Barrios, elected May 1874.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of four departments, of Foreign Affairs, of Interior and Finance, of Public Works, and of War.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1880 was estimated at 5,804,638 dollars, or 1,060,927*l.*, and expenditure at the same. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows in the year 1879 :—

Sources of Revenue	Dollars
Import Duties	1,144,158
Export Duties	267,668
Spirit Licences	900,988
Tax on sugar-cane plantations	41,305
Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Receipts	2,159,021
Surplus of 1878	21,617
Total Revenue	4,534,757
	£906,961

Branches of Expenditure		Dollars
Interest of public debt	.	
Army	.	1,000,382
Pensions	.	1,278,994
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	.	24,671
" Interior and Finance	.	102,311
" Public Works	.	734,852
Public Instruction	.	312,092
Miscellaneous expenses	.	245,695
	.	835,760
Total Expenditure	.	4,534,757
		£906,951

The total debt of Guatemala on January 1, 1880, was returned at 7,334,358 dollars, or 1,466,871*l*. The liabilities consist of the remnant of an English loan contracted in 1828; of an English loan of 500,000*l*., raised in 1869, of another loan contracted at the end of 1876; and of several interior loans. There is besides a floating debt of unknown amount.

The army of Guatemala, the cost of which, as shown in the above statement, is not far from one-fourth of the total public expenditure, consists, nominally, of 2,180 men, rank and file. There is, besides, a militia of 33,229 men.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 41,830 English square miles. According to a census of 1880, there were at that date 1,215,310 inhabitants, of whom a third are of European descent, and the rest aborigines or 'Indians.' Guatemala is administratively divided into seventeen provinces, of which three, Escuintla, Sololá, and Suchitepequez, are on the Pacific ocean, one, Yzabal, borders the Atlantic, and the rest are inland. Capital of the republic and seat of the government is Santiago de Guatemala, or Guatemala la Nueva, with 57,728 inhabitants, a tenth of them of European origin. The former capital, Santiago de Caballeros, or Guatemala la Antigua, which had once a population of 60,000, was partly destroyed by fire and earthquakes in 1773, and has now only 20,000 inhabitants.

The commercial intercourse of Guatemala is chiefly with Great Britain and the United States, the exports consisting of indigo, cochineal, coffee, and various other articles of agricultural produce, and the imports chiefly of textile fabrics. The estimated value of the total exports was 4,606,000 dollars, or 921,200*l*., in 1879, and 4,425,000 dollars, or 885,000*l*., in 1880. The total imports were of the estimated value of 3,647,000 dollars, or 729,400*l*., in 1880. The foreign trade is almost entirely with Great Britain and the United States.

The value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the

United Kingdom is not reported in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which summarizes, under the heading 'Central America,' the commerce of the five states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, with Great Britain. The commercial intercourse of the whole of 'Central America' with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the value of the exports from 'Central America' to Great Britain, and that of the imports of British produce into 'Central America' in each of the five years 1876 to 1880 :—

Years	Exports from Central America to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Central America
	£	£
1876	934,772	715,732
1877	1,380,361	930,248
1878	968,438	732,018
1879	1,385,940	722,628
1880	1,338,926	658,476

The principal articles exported from Central America to Great Britain in the year 1880 were coffee, of the value of 932,128*l.*, and indigo, of the value of 313,014*l.* The staple article of British produce imported into Central America consists of cotton manufactures, the value of these imports amounting to 466,791*l.* in 1880.

The Post-office carried 164,828 letters and 42,268 newspapers in the year 1877. The first line of railway in Guatemala, from San-José to Esquntla (13 miles), was opened June 18, 1880. Of telegraphs there were 1,200 miles, with 61 offices, in 1880.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Crisanto Medina, accredited February 22, 1879.
Consul-General.—Benjamin Isaac, accredited December 27, 1879.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Guatemala, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* or *Piaster*, of 100 *Centavas* . . . approximate value, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE DE HAÏTI.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, is governed under a constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. By its terms the legislative power rests in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Commons. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens for the term of three years, while the members of the Senate are nominated for two years by the House of Commons from a list presented by the electoral colleges. The executive power is in the hands of a President, who, according to the Constitution, must be elected by the people, but in recent years has generally been chosen by the united Senate and House of Commons, sitting in National Assembly, and in some instances by the troops, and by delegates of parties acting as representatives of the people. The nominal term of office of the President is four years; however, it is generally cut short by insurrections.

President of the Republic.—General Salomon, elected October 23, 1879, as successor to General Boisrond-Canal, president from 1876 to 1879.

The administration of the republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue and expenditure are known only by estimates, long-continued civil war having brought extreme disorder into the finances of the republic. It was reported that the receipts from customs, chief source of revenue, amounted to 4,195,000 piastres, or 839,000*l.*, in the year 1877. The total public revenue is calculated to have amounted in recent years to about 900,000*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,400,000*l.*

There is a large floating debt, consisting chiefly of paper money issued by successive governments, the greater mass enormously depreciated by frequent repudiation, and by forgery on a vast scale. There is also a foreign debt, consisting of a loan of 11,949,840 francs, or 477,994*l.*, contracted at Paris in 1825, and of other liabilities incurred towards France, the total amounting to 32,049,840 francs, or 1,281,994*l.* No interest has for years been paid on this debt. Nevertheless, the government issued, in June 1875, with partial success, a new foreign loan of 83,453,000 francs, or 3,338,120*l.*, through the house of Marcuard & Co., Paris, the avowed object

being to extinguish the old debt, both home and foreign, and to employ the remainder for the construction of two lines of railway. It is reported that since October 10, 1881, the National Bank of Haiti has entered into activity with a capital of 800,000*l.* in 2,000 shares. It is also charged with the emission of a new decimal coin, to take the place of the various coins in circulation in the republic. It may also issue banknotes, but for not more than three times the cash in its possession,

The army, under a 'law of reorganisation' passed by the National Assembly in 1878, consists, nominally, of 6,828 men, chiefly infantry. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the president of the republic.

The area of the republic, which embraces the western portion of the Island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the republic of *San Domingo* (see pp. 569-71)—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. A census of the population does not exist; the inhabitants, the moiety of whom are negroes and the rest French-speaking mulattoes, with very few of European descent, are calculated by the best authorities to number about 572,000, while official estimates give them at 800,000. Capital of the republic is Port-au-Prince, with 22,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour.

The commercial intercourse of the republic is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the former contributing about 45 per cent. and the latter 40 per cent. to the aggregate imports and exports. The total annual imports in the three years 1875 to 1877 averaged 1,180,000*l.*, and the exports 1,300,000*l.* The principal articles exported are coffee, mahogany, and logwood.

There is no report of the exact value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement,' published by the Board of Trade, which throws Haiti together with *San Domingo*. But as the population of the latter state is only about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the respective distribution of exports and imports during the five years 1876 to 1880, given in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Haiti and San Domingo to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British Produce into Haiti and San Domingo.
	£	£
1876	409,961	356,447
1877	247,376	383,203
1878	187,367	333,507
1879	104,239	151,006
1880	187,212	504,425

The chief export to the United Kingdom in 1879 was coffee, of the value of 30,315*l.* Previously raw cotton was also exported in

considerable quantities, but the value of these exports sank from 76,786*l.* in 1872, to 25,493*l.* in 1873, to 17,224*l.* in 1874, to 238*l.* in 1879, and to 45*l.* in 1880. The staple article of British produce imported into Haiti and San Domingo consists of cotton manufactures, valued at 335,369*l.* in 1880.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Charles Seguy Villevalleix, accredited May 1876.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

Minister and Consul-General.—Major Robert Stuart, appointed Oct. 28, 1874.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Haiti, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Piastre*, or dollar. . . . approximate value, 4*s.*
French gold and silver coins are in current use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DEL HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Honduras, established in 1839, on the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a charter proclaimed in November 1865. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of seven members, three of whom are elected annually, and the Chamber of Deputies of fourteen members, one-half of whom are elected annually. The executive authority rests with a President, elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Marco Aurelio Soto, elected President May 29, 1877, as successor of Don Crecencio Gomez, President from 1876 to 1877.

There have been no regular elections of Presidents in recent years, and none served the full term of office. The predecessor of Don Crecencio Gomez, Don Ponciano Leiva, succeeded Don Celeo Arias, elected 1872, who fled from the capital and was driven from power in February 1874, in consequence of an invasion of the republic by the troops of San Salvador. The same troops deposed, in a preceding invasion, May 1872, General Medina, predecessor of Don Celeo Arias, elected President in 1870.

The administration of the republic is carried on by a Council of State, composed of two ministers, appointed by the President, one senator elected by both Houses of Congress, and the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The finances of the republic are in great disorder owing to prolonged civil strife, aggravated in 1872 by wars with Guatemala and San Salvador, which continued, with short interruptions, till the end of June 1876, when exhaustion on all sides brought about a peace. In 1879-80 the revenue was 969,854 dollars, or 193,971*l.*, and the expenditure 854,352 dollars, or 170,870*l.*; the budget for 1880-81 estimated the revenue at 861,970 dollars, or 172,394*l.*, and expenditure 759,930 dollars, or 151,986*l.* About one-half of the revenue for 1879-80 was derived from customs duties. The expenditure for several years exceeded the revenue, and the deficits were covered by loans.

The foreign debt of Honduras amounted to a total of 5,990,108*l.* at the end of 1876. No interest has been paid since 1872, and its

accumulation has (1881) considerably increased the above sum. The debt consists of three loans: the first contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1867, for the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*; the second issued in London and Paris in 1868, for the nominal amount of 2,490,108*l.*; and the third, negotiated at the London Stock Exchange in 1870, for the nominal amount of 2,500,000*l.* The first and third loans were at 10 per cent., and issued at the price of 80, and the second loan was at 6 per cent., and issued at 75. All the loans were raised for the professed object of constructing an interoceanic railway from Port Cortez, or Puerto Caballos, on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, 232 miles in length. But only a short section of the line, on the Atlantic side, 53 miles in length, was constructed in 1875, and then lying abandoned—the contractors having received on account of the works 689,745*l.*, being but a part of the amount due—and there was no further attempt at the time to open the railway. The interest in arrear on the three loans amounted, at the end of 1875, to 1,230,164*l.*, bringing the total indebtedness, in respect to principal and interest, to 7,220,272*l.* If paid, the interest and sinking fund on the three loans would amount to an annual charge of 695,700*l.* on the public revenue of Honduras—130,000*l.* in respect of the first; 240,700*l.* in respect of the second; and 325,000*l.* in respect of the third loan—or more than seven times the estimated total receipts of the government of the republic.

In May 1872 the government of Honduras issued at the London Stock Exchange the prospectus of a 'ten per cent. ship railway loan' of 15,000,000*l.*, 'for the purpose of adapting the present interoceanic railway, now in course of construction, to a ship railway across the republic of Honduras,' that is 'a railway capable of conveying ships of large tonnage, without disturbing the cargo, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to and from Puerto Caballos on the former, and the Bay of Fonseca on the latter.' The loan was to be in 150,000 bonds of 100*l.* each, issued at the price of 80, and repayable in fifteen years. It met with no subscribers.

The area of the republic, divided administratively into seven departments, is calculated to embrace 39,600 English square miles, with a population of 250,000 souls, or nine inhabitants to the square mile. Both area and population are only known through estimates, no enumeration having as yet taken place. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the small ports on the Pacific coast and in the town of Santa Rosas, in the tobacco districts of Gracias. Capital of the republic is the ancient town of Comayagua, with 9,000 inhabitants, situated nearly in the centre of the state, and chief station on the planned interoceanic railway.

The exports of Honduras consist chiefly of mahogany, hides, tobacco, cattle, and indigo, the total value estimated at about 1,000,000 dollars, or 200,000*l.* per annum, while the imports comprise cotton goods, silks, and hardware. The resources of the country are at present wholly undeveloped. There are no official returns of the value of either the imports or exports, owing partly to the customs at the principal ports being farmed out to individuals whose interest it is to conceal all facts concerning their revenue. The commerce is mainly with Great Britain, but the value is not given in the 'Annual Statement' of the Board of Trade, which merges Honduras into 'Central America.' (See page 541.)

In 1879 there were 19 post offices which carried 96,973 letters; the revenue was 7,651*l.* and expenses 3,614*l.* There are 658 miles of telegraphs.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—G. Kattengell, accredited April 24, 1869.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Honduras and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i> {	for wine . . .	=	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons.
	„ oil . . .	=	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
	„ <i>Square Vara</i> . . .	=	1.09 vara = 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i> . . .		=	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial bushel.

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MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857. By the terms of it Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 2 territories—each of which is permitted to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives, elected by each state, at the rate of one member for 80,000 inhabitants—331 in 1879—hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, twenty-five years' age, and eight years' residence in the state. The Senate consists of two members for each state, of at least thirty years of age, who are elected by a plurality of votes in the State Congress. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 2,000 dollars a year. The President and Vice-President are elected by the Congress of the States, and hold office for four years. Congress has to meet annually from January 1 to April 15, and a council of Government, consisting of the Vice-President and half the Senate, sits during the recesses.

President of the Republic.—General *Gonzales*; installed President of the Republic, as successor of General Porfirio Diaz, December 1, 1880.

The President was installed in power in consequence of a revolution which overthrew his predecessor, elected 1872, and re-elected 1876.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President, by a council of six ministers, heads of the departments of Justice, Finance, the Interior, Army and Navy, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is derived to the extent of more than two-thirds from customs duties, laid both on exports and imports, while nearly one-half of the total expenditure is for the maintenance of the army. The finances of the state have been for many years in great disorder, the expenditure exceeding constantly the revenue. The following statement gives the budget for 1881-2:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

	Dollars
Customs and harbour duties	15,000,000
Taxes	4,000,000
Stamps	3,500,000
Sale of national lands	35,000
Post offices and mint	950,000
Miscellaneous receipts	2,240,000
Total revenue	{ 25,725,000 £5,145,000

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Dollars
Congress and executive power	1,038,734
Supreme Court of Justice	366,576
Ministry of the Interior	3,149,757
Ministry of Finance	4,173,585
Ministry of War	8,659,927
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	317,660
Justice and education	1,352,820
Public Works	6,162,637
Total expenditure	{ 25,221,696 £5,044,339

In the budget estimates for the financial year ending June 30, 1879, the total revenue was calculated at 16,128,807 dollars, or 3,225,761*l*., and the total expenditure at 22,108,046 dollars, or 4,421,609*l*., leaving a deficit of 5,979,239 dollars, or 1,195,848*l*. There were deficits for the previous twenty years.

The public debt of Mexico, both internal and external, was estimated, in 1879, at 425,500,000 dollars, or 85,100,000*l*. But no official returns regarding it have been published since the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I., in 1865, when the total debt was stated to be 63,471,450*l*., bearing an annual interest of 3,945,094*l*. In the subjoined statement an abstract is given of these returns bearing date August 1, 1865:—

	Capital £	Annual interest £
Old English Three per Cent. Loan, as per settlement of 1851	10,241,650	307,205
Three per Cent. Stock created 1864, for settlement of overdue coupons of old loan	4,864,800	145,944
Six per Cent. Anglo-French Loan of 1864	12,365,000	741,900
Six per Cent. Lottery Loan of 1865	10,000,000	—
Interest £600,000, Lottery Prizes £120,000, Sinking Fund £250,000	—	970,000
Six per Cent. Internal Mexican Debt, circa	7,000,000	420,000
Admitted Claims of Foreigners bearing interest at 6 per cent.	6,000,000	360,000
Amount due to French Government for war expenses at 31st March, 1865	13,000,000	—
Annual Payment to France on account of War Expenses, as per Paris Convention of 1864	—	1,000,000
Total	63,471,450	3,945,049

The actual Government of the republic does not recognise any portion of the above liabilities, except the Six per Cent. Internal Mexican debt, the interest of which has not been paid for a great number of years.

Area and Population.

The area of Mexico and number of inhabitants are chiefly known through estimates. The most reliable of these, based on partial enumerations made by the Government of the republic in 1874, state the area of Mexico to embrace a territory of 743,948 English square miles, with a total population of 9,343,470. The following table, drawn up after a report published in the 'Diario Oficial' of Mexico, June 7, 1875, gives the area and population of each of the 27 states composing the republic, with addition of the territory of Lower California, and the Federal district of Mexico, seat of the central Government:—

State	Area: English square miles	Population, 1873
<i>States:—</i> Aguascalientes	2,895	89,715
Campeche	25,832	80,366
Chiapas	16,048	193,987
Chihuahua	83,746	180,668
Coahuila	50,890	98,397
Colima	3,743	65,827
Durango	42,510	185,077
Guanajuato	11,411	900,000
Guerrero	24,550	320,069
Hidalgo	8,163	404,207
Jalisco	39,168	966,689
México	7,838	663,557
Michoacan	25,689	618,240
Morelos	1,776	150,384
Nuevo-Leon	23,635	178,872
Oaxaca	33,591	648,779
Puebla	12,021	697,783
Querétaro	3,207	153,286
San Luis Potosí	27,500	460,322
Sinaloa	36,198	168,031
Sonora	79,021	109,388
Tabasco	11,851	83,707
Tamaulipas	30,225	140,000
Tlaxcala	1,620	121,663
Vera Cruz	26,232	504,950
Yucatán	29,567	422,365
Zacatecas	22,998	397,945
<i>Territories:—</i> Lower California	61,562	23,195
Federal District of Mexico	461	315,996
Total	743,948	9,343,470

It is calculated that five millions, or rather more than one-half, of the population of the republic of Mexico, are pure 'Indians,' the rest comprising a mixture of various races, the white, or European-descended inhabitants, numbering from about 500,000 souls. Formerly existing distinctions of colour and race were abolished by the constitution of 1824, which admits persons of all colours to the equal enjoyment of civil and political rights.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports of Mexico in the year 1876 were of the estimated value of 28,485,000 dollars, or 5,697,000*l.*, and the value of the exports 25,435,000 dollars, or 5,087,000*l.* The chief article of export was silver, of the estimated value of 15,000,000 dollars, or 3,000,000*l.*, the remainder comprising copper ores, cochineal, indigo, hides, and mahogany and other woods. The staple imports are cotton and linen manufactures, wrought iron, and machinery. More than two-thirds of the total trade of Mexico is carried on with the United States, and the remainder with France, Germany, and Great Britain.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Mexico to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Mexico, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Mexico to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Mexico
	£	£
1871	397,334	1,049,013
1872	443,524	843,186
1873	499,532	1,194,124
1874	546,651	1,124,613
1875	721,907	884,901
1876	662,132	502,224
1877	798,857	995,510
1878	507,082	773,331
1879	582,759	693,123
1880	628,071	1,225,567

The principal articles of export from Mexico to Great Britain in the year 1880 were mahogany, of the value of 218,604*l.*; and unrefined sugar, of the value of 98,113*l.* Cotton manufactures, of the value of 572,692*l.*; linens, of the value of 68,864*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 261,253*l.*, formed the chief imports of the United Kingdom into Mexico in 1880.

The formerly valuable silver mines of Mexico, neglected for a long time, were partly reopened in 1864. The richest of all the mines now worked are those of Real del Monte and Pachuca, situated about sixty miles from the city of Mexico, and belonging to an Anglo-Mexican company. The total exports of silver ore from Mexico to the United Kingdom amounted in value to 80*l.* in 1869, to 3,840*l.* in 1870, to 29,774*l.* in 1871, to 25,643*l.* in 1872, to 16,019*l.* in 1873, to 2,254*l.* in 1874, to 7,919*l.* in 1875, to 14,572*l.* in 1876, to 14,538*l.* in 1877, to 5,066*l.* in 1878, to 38,261*l.* in 1879, and to 22,395*l.* in 1880.

Mexico had 1,070 miles of railway open for traffic in 1881. The principal line, called the 'National Mexican,' 300 miles long, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, with branch to Puebla, was commenced, under state aid, in 1864, and completed in 1869. The lines under construction include an Inter-Oceanic railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, between the mouth of the Coaza-coalco and the Upper Lagoon on the Pacific side. This line will be 60 miles long, and was to be opened at the end of 1882.

The total length of telegraph lines, at the end of June 1881, was 10,580 English miles. There were, at the same date, 363 telegraph offices.

The post-office carried 4,406,410 letters in the year 1879-80. At the end of June 1881 there were 873 post offices in the republic.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Mexico has no representatives in Great Britain, and the only representatives of Great Britain in Mexico are commercial agents at some of the outposts.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Mexico and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i>	{ for wine . . . =	3½ imperial gallons.
	„ oil . . . =	2¾ „ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	. . . =	1·09 vara = 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i>	. . . =	1½ imperial bushel.

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NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on August 19, 1858. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the upper called the Senate, comprising ten members, and the lower, called the House of Representatives, eleven members. Both branches of the legislature are elected by universal suffrage, the members of the House of Representatives for the term of four, and those of the Senate for the term of six years. The executive power is with a President elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Joaquin Zavala, elected President of the Republic, March 1, 1879, as successor of Don Pedro Chamorro, President from 1875 to 1879.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the four departments of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, and War and Marine.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue of the republic in the year 1879-80 was 487,218*l.*, and the expenditure 514,027*l.*, leaving a deficit of 26,809*l.* There were annual deficits, increasing in amount, since the year 1865. Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import duties and a tax on slaughtered cattle. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army of two thousand men, and the payment of interest of the public debt.

The total amount of the public debt at the end of 1877 was estimated at 9,500,000 dollars, or 1,900,000*l.* The public liabilities of Nicaragua were wholly contracted within the country.

The area of the republic is estimated at 49,500 English square miles, and the population at 350,000 souls, giving an average of nearly seven inhabitants to the square mile. There are no census returns. The great mass of the population consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' Mulattoes, Negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small and on the decrease. There are few towns, and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle, carried on in a rude fashion. Old capital of the republic is the city of Leon, ten miles from the Pacific, sur-

rounded by five active volcanoes, and partly in ruins. At present the seat of the government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with 8,000 inhabitants. The capital is provisional, being built on the slope of an active volcano, and liable therefore to instant destruction.

The commerce of Nicaragua is very small, and, in the absence of official returns, its value is not known. In the annual 'Statement of the Board of Trade,' the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the Republic is merged into 'Central America.' (See page 541.)

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—General F. Guzman, accredited December 15, 1879.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The system of money, weights, and measures is the same as in Honduras. (See p. 548.)

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Nicaragua.

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator, till his death, Sept. 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by a state of anarchy, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital of Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President, with dictatorial powers, which were continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power, by testamentary order, without opposition. President Lopez, in 1865, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed in the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

A Congress, meeting at Asuncion in June 1870, voted a new constitution for Paraguay, which was publicly proclaimed on the 25th of November 1870. The constitution is modelled closely on that of the Argentine Confederation, the legislative authority being vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, and the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of six years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side.

President of the Republic.—General B. Caballero, appointed President of the Republic, *pro tem.*, May 1881, as successor of Don Caudio Bareiro, elected September 1878.

Vice-President.—Don Adolfo Saguier, elected September 1878.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Public Instruction, of War and Navy, and of Foreign Affairs.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The public revenue of Paraguay is derived to the extent of about one-third from state property and monopolies, and the remainder from customs duties. According to the budget of the Minister of Finance, laid before Congress in the session of 1877, the public revenue for the year ending the 31st of December 1877 was estimated at 295,570 pesos, or 59,114*l.*, and the expenditure at 228,650 pesos, or 45,730*l.*, leaving a surplus of 66,920 pesos, or 13,384*l.*

In 1879 the expenditure was 54,000*l.*, exclusive of the interest on the debt.

The republic had no debt until the war of 1865-70, which led to the raising of large internal loans. In 1871 and 1872, the Government contracted two foreign loans, the first of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, and the second of 2,000,000*l.*, each bearing 8 per cent. interest, through Messrs. Robinson, Fleming & Co., London. The loans, issued at the price of 80, were hypothecated on the public lands of Paraguay, valued at 19,380,000*l.* Payment of both interest and sinking funds on the two loans ceased in 1874. No part of the previous payments, according to the report of the select Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Loans, 1875, 'was provided by the Government of Paraguay, but the whole was derived from the proceeds of the loans themselves. Since these funds so set apart have been exhausted, no payment on account of interest or sinking fund has been made by the Government of Paraguay.' According to treaty stipulations arising out of the war of 1865-70, Paraguay is indebted to Brazil to the amount of 200,000,000 pesos, or 40,000,000*l.*; to the Argentine Confederation to the amount of 35,000,000 pesos, or 7,000,000*l.*, and to Uruguay to the amount of 1,000,000 pesos, or 200,000*l.*, being a total war debt of 236,000,000 pesos, or 47,200,000*l.*

The military force in the war against the united armies of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, carried on during the years 1865-70, comprised 60,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery. These troops were altogether disbanded afterwards, and the entire force in 1877 consisted of 185 foot soldiers, forming the garrison of the capital.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The frontiers of the republic, not well defined previous to the war of 1865-70—large territories considered to form part of it being claimed by Brazil, Bolivia, and the Argentine Confederation—were fixed by a Treaty of Alliance between Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay, signed on the 1st of May 1865, to be within the 22 to 27 degrees latitude south, and the 57 to 60 degrees longitude west, of the meridian of Paris. Under its old limits, the territory was estimated to embrace 29,470 square leagues,

or 103,145 English square miles; but the new boundaries imposed by the conquerors in the war reduced the area to 16,590 square leagues, or 57,303 English square miles.

An enumeration made by the Government in 1857 showed the population to number 1,337,439 souls. At the beginning of 1873 the number of inhabitants, according to an official return, was reduced to 221,079 souls, comprising 28,746 men and 106,254 women over fifteen years of age, with 86,079 children, the enormous disproportion between the sexes, as well as the vast decrease of the population, telling the results of the war. Since that date, another enumeration was taken in 1876, the returns of which state the population at 239,844, being an increase of 72,765 in three years. About one-third of the inhabitants are living in the central province, containing the capital, the rest being spread thinly as settlers over the remaining portion of cultivated country. Nearly three-fourths of the entire territory are national property.

The chief article of foreign commerce of Paraguay is the *yerba maté*, or Paraguayan tea, made of the leaves of the *Ilex Paraguayensis* tree, dried and reduced to powder, which are extensively consumed in all the States of South America. However, the total commerce of the republic is very small, the aggregate of imports and exports not amounting, on the average, to more than half a million sterling per annum. The imports are derived to the extent of three-fourths from Great Britain, and one-fourth from France and Germany. The British imports are passing entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, and since the year 1862, when a few articles of machinery and furniture, valued at 1,764*l.*, arrived from England, there has been no direct intercourse between Paraguay and the United Kingdom.

The only railway in Paraguay is a short line of 45 English miles, from Asuncion, the capital, to Paraguay. There are no lines of telegraph but one at the side of this railway.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul.—Juan Fleming, accredited Aug. 20, 1872.

There are no British representatives of any description in Paraguay.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Paraguay, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centenas*

Average rate of exchange, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Arroba</i>	=	25.35 "
" <i>Fanega</i>	=	1½ imperial bushel.
" <i>Lino</i> (land measure)	=	69½ Engl. sq. yards.
" <i>Legua madra</i>	=	12½ Engl. sq. miles.

Since the end of the war of 1865-70, an extensive paper currency has been introduced into the republic. By a decree of the Government dated January 14, 1871, the value of the English sovereign was fixed at five pesos. Besides the above, the weights and measures of the Argentine Confederation and the currency of Brazil are in general use.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Paraguay.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Peru, one of the oldest of Spanish colonies in America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821, but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The present constitution, proclaimed Aug. 31, 1867, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, two for each, and the latter of representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, at the rate of one member for every 20,000 inhabitants. The parochial electoral colleges choose deputies to the provincial colleges, who in turn send representatives to Congress. In the session of 1876, the Senate was composed of 44 members, and the House of Representatives of 110 members.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, assisted by a Vice-President, both elected by the people for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Garcia Calderon, elected President of the Republic by a Congress called together by the victorious Chilian troops at Chorillos, near Lima, July 10, 1881, after the flight from the capital of General Pierola, President since December 1879.

The President has to exercise his executive functions through a cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The departments are those of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, of Justice, of Finance and Commerce, and of War and the Navy.

By the terms of the constitution of 1867, there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the state.

Revenue, Army, and Navy.

The public revenue is mainly derived from the sale of guano, and to a small extent from customs. Direct taxation does not exist. Of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Government in recent years there are no official returns, but it is known that there were large annual deficits, the profits from the sale of guano not proving sufficiently large to cover the cost of immense public works, including a railway to the summit of the Andes, and the construction of an ironclad fleet, besides the payment of interest of a large debt.

The estimated expenditure of the year 1875 amounted to 12,500,000*l.*, and the revenue to 10,220,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 2,280,000*l.*

Peru has a considerable public debt, divided into an internal and external. The internal liabilities are estimated at 4,000,000*l.*, exclusive of a floating debt of an unknown amount, greatly increased by large issues of paper money, made in 1879 and 1880 to carry on a war against Chili. The total of these issues was estimated, end of Oct. 1880, at 35,000,000 soles, or 7,000,000*l.* The foreign debt is made up of three loans contracted in England from 1869 to 1872:—

Foreign Loan.		Nominal Amount of Issue.
		£
Pisco to Yca railway 5 per cent. loan, of 1869	. . .	290,000
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870	. . .	11,920,000
„ 5 per cent. loan of 1872	. . .	36,800,000
Total		49,010,000

The 5 per cent. Pisco-Yca railway loan of 1869 was issued at the price of 71, and the 6 per cent. loan of 1870 at the price of 82½. The loan of 1872, for the nominal amount of 36,800,000*l.*, was issued partly, to the amount of 15,000,000*l.*, for the construction of railways and other public works, and partly, to the amount of 21,800,000*l.*, for the extinction of former debts. The two loans of 1870 and 1872 were secured on the guano deposits (now, 1882, in possession of Chili) and the general resources of Peru.

In consequence of the breaking out of a war with Chili, disastrous for Peru, and which led to the raising of large loans on high interest, the interest on the foreign debt of Peru was not paid in 1880–81.

The army of the republic was composed at the end of the year 1878 of eight battalions of infantry, numbering 5,600 men; of three regiments of cavalry, numbering 1,200 men; of two brigades of artillery, numbering 1,000 men; and of a Gendarmerie of 5,400 men, forming a total of 13,200 men. The number of men under arms was raised to 40,000 in May 1879, after the outbreak of hostilities against Chili, and further increased to 70,000 men in the summer of 1880, after the successful invasion of the territory by the Chilians.

The Peruvian navy consisted, at the beginning of November 1879, of 4 ironclads, the 'Atahualpa,' turret ship, with three 500-pounder guns; the 'Union,' 14 guns; the 'Victoria,' 2 guns, and the 'Loa,' 2 guns; and of six other steamers, the 'Callao,' 30 guns; the 'America,' 14 guns; the 'Chalaco,' 4 guns; the 'Tumbez,' 4 guns; the 'Chanchamaya,' 2 guns; and the 'Colon,' 2 guns. Previously to November 1879, the republic possessed two more ironclads, the 'Independencia,' a ram, carrying two 150-pounders, and the 'Huascar,' turret ship, built on the Clyde, with three 500-pounders, but these were lost in naval engagements against Chili. The remaining largest ironclad, the 'Atahualpa,' was purchased from the

United States in 1870. The ship carries, on revolving turrets, three guns, throwing shots of 500 pounds weight. She has 4½-inch armour from stem to stern, and when in action rises only six inches above the sea-level, with the further defence of being able to hurl streams of boiling water on an enemy attempting to get on board. The other three ironclads, the 'Union,' the 'Victoria,' and the 'Loa,' are of antiquated construction.

Area and Population.

The area of Peru is estimated to extend over 503,000 English square miles, with a population, according to a census taken in 1876, of 2,673,075, comprising 1,352,151 males, and 1,320,924 females. The republic is divided into twenty-one departments, the area and population of which were reported as follows at the census taken in 1876:—

Departments	Area: English square miles	Population
Piura	13,931	135,709
Cajamarca	14,188	213,243
Amazonas	14,129	34,245
Loreto	32,727	61,125
Libertad	15,649	147,541
Ancachs	17,405	284,091
Lima	14,760	226,922
Callao	10,814	34,492
Huancavelica	33,822	104,140
Huanuco	6,295	77,988
Junin	24,213	209,871
Ica	95,547	60,111
Ayacucho	39,743	147,909
Cuzco	27,744	237,083
Puno	42,387	256,594
Arequipa	20,100	160,282
Moquegua	62,325	28,786
Tarapaca	17,939	42,002
Tacna		35,706
Apurimac		119,246
Lambayeque		85,984
Total	503,718	2,703,070

The conditions of peace with Chili (January 1882) involve the cession of the province of Tarapaca, and the guano deposits of the Lobos Islands.

It is estimated that 57 per cent. of the population of Peru are aborigines, or 'Indians,' and that 23 per cent. belong to mixed races, 'Cholos' and 'Zambos.' The remaining 20 per cent. are

divided among descendants of Spaniards, Negroes, Chinese, and Europeans, the latter forming barely 2 per cent. of the total population, comprising chiefly Italians and Germans. At the enumeration of 1876 the population of the capital, Lima, was returned at 160,056.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of Peru is chiefly with Great Britain and the United States, and it centres in the port of Callao, suburb of Lima, the capital.

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from Peru to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Peru in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Peru to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Peru
	£	£
1871	3,971,968	2,159,770
1872	4,211,723	2,870,238
1873	5,219,572	2,524,622
1874	4,501,213	1,593,261
1875	4,884,181	1,594,499
1876	5,630,670	991,304
1877	4,696,502	1,266,394
1878	5,232,305	1,369,831
1879	3,388,532	747,427
1880	2,652,623	312,808

The staple articles of export from Peru to the United Kingdom are guano, cubic nitre, and sugar. During the ten years from 1871 to 1880, the quantities and value of the exports of guano from Peru to Great Britain were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1871	142,365	1,711,176
1872	74,401	875,882
1873	135,895	1,722,854
1874	94,346	1,207,679
1875	86,042	1,068,570
1876	156,864	1,966,068
1877	111,835	1,375,028
1878	127,813	1,469,405
1879	44,325	480,927
1880	53,530	586,432

Guano was first brought to Europe by Alexander von Humboldt in 1802, but did not become an article of commerce till 1840. It

came to be exported in considerable quantities after the year 1852, when a difference with the United States as to the right of possession of the Lobos Islands was settled, through the mediation of Great Britain and France, in favour of Peru. The shipments of guano, entirely free before, were then taken in hand by the Government, being made a state monopoly.

Equal in importance to guano as an article of export to Great Britain, is cubic nitre, also a government monopoly. The exports of nitre were as follows in each of the years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1871	1,298,905	1,015,415
1872	1,365,195	1,045,383
1873	2,176,239	1,604,040
1874	1,894,013	1,134,008
1875	2,979,876	1,793,110
1876	3,064,707	1,761,450
1877	1,247,909	841,074
1878	1,687,521	1,238,625
1879	879,103	602,872
1880	645,937	492,421

The exports of sugar, in an unrefined state, small previous to the year 1869, assumed large proportions in recent years. The value of the exports of sugar rose from 512,112*l.* in 1874 to 912,799*l.* in 1876, and to 1,128,062*l.* in 1880. Among the minor articles of export to Great Britain are sheep and alpaca wool, of the value of 150,515*l.* in 1880; and copper, unwrought or part wrought, of the value of 43,686*l.* in 1880.

The imports of British produce into Peru comprise mainly cotton and woollen manufactures. The imports of cotton goods amounted to 423,570*l.* in 1875; to 324,350*l.* in 1876; to 539,106*l.* in 1877; to 594,166*l.* in 1878; to 228,031*l.* in 1879; and to 97,583*l.* in 1880. Of woollens the imports were of the value of 30,447*l.* in 1880.

A system of railways, designed to develop the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the country, has been in course of construction since the year 1852, mainly at the expense of the state. At the end of 1877 there were open for traffic, or in course of construction, eleven lines belonging to the state, 1,281 English miles in total length, and costing 128,354,600 soles, or 25,670,920*l.*; eight lines belonging to private persons, 496 miles in length, and costing 24,420,000 soles, or 4,884,600*l.*; and two lines, belonging in part to the state and in part to individuals, 253 miles, costing 27,200,000 soles, or 5,440,000*l.*, being a total of twenty-two lines, 2,030 miles in length, and representing a cost of

179,974,600 soles, or 35,994,920*l*. The following is a list of the railways:—

Railways	Length English miles.	Cost of construction	
		Soles.	£
State Lines:—			
Payta to Piura.	63	1,945,600	389,120
Pacasmayo and Magdalena	93	5,850,000	1,170,000
Salaverry to Trujillo	85	3,400,000	680,000
Chimbote to Huaraz.	172	24,000,000	4,800,000
Lima to Chancay	43	2,600,000	520,000
Lima to La Oroya	145	21,804,000	4,360,800
Cuzco to Puno	230	25,000,000	5,000,000
Pisco to Ica	48	1,450,000	290,000
Arequipa to Puno	232	25,280,000	5,056,000
Mejia to Arequipa	107	12,000,000	2,400,000
Ilo to Moquegua	63	5,025,000	1,005,000
Total	1,281	128,354,600	25,670,920
Private Lines:—			
Pimental to Chiclayo	45	1,000,000	200,000
Ferrenafe to Eten	50	2,600,000	520,000
Malabrigo to Ascopea	25	1,600,000	320,000
Cerro de Pasco	15	1,300,000	260,000
Lima to Callao and Chorillos	17	1,000,000	200,000
Lima to Magdalena	5	320,000	64,000
Arica to Tacna	39	1,600,000	320,000
Tarapaca Lines	180	15,000,000	3,000,000
Total	496	24,420,000	4,884,000
Mixed Proprietorship:—			
Lima to Pisco	145	9,200,000	1,840,000
Tacna to Bolivian frontier	108	18,000,000	3,600,000
Total	253	27,200,000	5,440,000
Grand Total	2,030	179,974,600	35,994,920

The construction of the lines of railway belonging to the State was undertaken solely for purposes of public utility, remunerative results not being calculated upon in a country so sparsely populated as Peru. Referring to the longest of the State lines, from Arequipa to Puno, near the summit of the Andes, the British Minister and Consul-General, in a report of the year 1878, says:—‘232 miles of difficult railway have been made, at an expense of about 6,000,000*l*., in order that three or four goods trains may run per week.’ Of the railways belonging to private individuals, only the double line from

Lima to Callao, eight miles, from Lima to Chorales, nine miles in length, the property of an English company, is reported to be a commercial success.

Peru has important silver mines, situate mainly in the Cero de Pasco. Their produce amounted to 1,395,936 ounces in 1874; to 1,357,432 ounces in 1875; to 1,358,792 ounces in 1876; and to 1,427,592 ounces in 1877.

The merchant navy of Peru numbered 147 vessels, of 49,860 tons, including 8 steamers, of 1,768 tons, at the end of 1877.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Toribio Sanz, accredited March 10, 1880.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

Minister and Consul-General.—Sir Spenser St. John, appointed Dec. 12, 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Peru, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Sole* = 100 *centesimos* . . . Average rate of exchange, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Ounce	. . . . .	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
<i>Libra</i>	. . . . .	=	1·014 lb.
<i>Quintal</i>	. . . . .	=	101·44 " "
<i>Arroba</i> { of 25 pounds	. . . . .	=	25·36 " "
{ of wine or spirits	. . . . .	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
<i>Gallon</i>	. . . . .	=	0·74 " "
<i>Vara</i>	. . . . .	=	0·927 yard.
<i>Square Vara</i>	. . . . .	=	0·859 square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use.

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SAN DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of San Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, November 14, 1865, after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years. By the terms of the constitution the legislative power of the republic is vested in a National Congress of two Houses, called the Consejo conservador, and the Tribunalado, the first consisting of twelve, and the second of fifteen members. The members of both Houses are chosen in indirect election, with restricted suffrage, for the term of four years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the republic; and the individual states, five in number, have separate legislatures. The executive of the republic is vested in a President, chosen in indirect election for the term of four years. Constant insurrections have allowed very few Presidents to serve the full term of office.

President of the Republic.—M. Marino, Priest in Holy Orders, proclaimed President, October 12, 1880.

The administrative affairs of the republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President, with the approval of the Consejo conservador. The ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance, Justice, War and Marine, and Foreign Affairs.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The financial estimates of the republic for the year 1882 set down the revenue as 1,500,000 dollars, or 300,000*l.*, with an expenditure to the same amount. The branches of expenditure were as follows :

	Dollars.
Interior and Police	253,514
Foreign Affairs	146,486
Justice, &c.	255,832
Finance, &c.	144,168
War and Marine	437,823
Extraordinary expenses	102,177
Balance	160,000
	<hr/>
	1,500,000
	£300,000

The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, which average 40 per cent., while a large part of the annual expenditure is for the maintenance of a standing army. Besides a large internal debt, of unknown amount, San Domingo has a foreign debt contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1869. The debt, to the nominal amount of 757,700*l.*, at 6 per cent., was issued at the price of 80; but it was stated officially that the Government had actually received only between 38,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* from the contractors for the loan.—(Report of the Select Committee on Loans to Foreign States, 1875.)

The area of San Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the Island of Haiti—the western division forming the republic of *Haiti* (see pp. 543–45)—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles, with a population of 250,000 inhabitants, or 14 to the square mile.

The republic is divided into the five provinces, or states, mutually independent, of San Domingo, Azua de Compostela, Santa Cruz del Seybo, Santiago de los Caballeros, and Concepcion de la Vega. The population, like that of the neighbouring Haiti, is composed mainly of negroes and mulattoes, but the whites, or European-descended inhabitants, are comparatively numerous, and owing to their influence the Spanish language is the prevailing dialect. Capital of the republic is the city of San Domingo, founded 1494, at the mouth of the river Ozama, with 15,000 inhabitants.

The commerce of the republic is small, owing in part to customs duties of a prohibitory character. The principal articles of export are lignum vitæ, logwood, coffee, and sugar. In 1878, the value of the imports amounted to 350,126*l.*, and of the exports to 301,120*l.*, the foreign commerce being shared by the ports of San Domingo and Porto Plata. The commerce of the republic is mainly with the United States and Great Britain. In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade' the exports to and imports from Great Britain are added to those of Haiti. (See p. 544.)

The Bay of Samaná, on the north-east coast of San Domingo, one of the greatest natural harbours in the world, 30 miles long and 10 miles broad, was ceded, with the surrounding country, to a company formed in the United States, by a treaty signed by the President of the Republic, January 10, 1873. Under another decree, passed March 25, 1874, the rights of the company were confiscated, on the ground of non-payment of a stipulated annual rent.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SAN DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul.—Miguel Ventura, appointed January 1876.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SAN DOMINGO.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Major Robert Stuart, appointed October 28, 1874.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Domingo are those of Spain, but the French metrical system is coming into use.

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SAN SALVADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DE SAN SALVADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of San Salvador, an independent state since 1853, when it dissolved its federative union with Honduras and Nicaragua, is governed nominally under a constitution proclaimed in March 1864, but undergoing frequent alterations through internecine war. The constitution vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the Senate, composed of 12, and the House of Representatives, composed of 24 members. The executive is in the hands of a President, originally elected for six years, but whose tenure of office was in 1867 limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Rafael Zaldivar y Lazo, elected Provisional President by a junta, April 30, 1876, as successor of Don Andres Valle, President from February 1 to April 25, 1876.

The regular election of the President has in recent years been constantly superseded by 'pronunciamientos' and military nominations.

The administrative affairs of the republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of two members, the first head of the united departments of the Interior, War, and Finance, and the second of the departments of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue for the year 1880 amounted to 3,272,740 dollars, or 654,548*l.*, and the estimates of expenditure to 3,122,063 dollars, or 624,412*l.*, thus leaving a calculated surplus of 30,136*l.*

San Salvador had in 1871 but a small public debt, amounting to 705,800 dollars, or 141,160*l.*, represented chiefly by 'libranzas,' or treasury bills. The debt was largely increased during the years 1872 and 1873, when the republic raised at various periods troops to invade Honduras. At the commencement of 1875, the total debt amounted, according to an official return, to 4,363,227 dollars, or 872,645*l.* There exists besides a floating debt of an unknown amount.

Official returns state the area of the republic to embrace 9,594 English square miles. The population, according to an official census of 1878, was 554,785, giving an average of 57 inhabitants to the square mile, being four times that of the aggregate of the other states of Central America. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 10,000 whites, or descendants of Europeans. The native population of San Salvador, more inclined to civilised pursuits than that of any neighbouring state, is largely engaged in agriculture, as well as various branches of manufacture, and in recent years the working of iron mines has been undertaken. The principal articles of agricultural produce are indigo, coffee, and balsam, the latter, known as Balm of Peru, being grown along a great part of the Pacific coast, from the Rio Acajutla to the Guameca, the district bearing the name of Costa de Balsamo. Capital of the republic is the city of San Salvador, founded by George Alvarado in 1528, with 14,059 inhabitants. The city was repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, the last time on April 16, 1854, when it was overwhelmed by almost total ruin, in consequence of which most of the inhabitants erected new dwellings on a neighbouring site, at present called Nueva San Salvador. The new capital again was partly destroyed in 1873 by a series of earthquakes, and simultaneous eruptions of the neighbouring Tzalco volcano. The capital is connected by a good road with the port of La Libertad, fifteen miles distant, principal harbour of the republic.

The commercial intercourse of San Salvador is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain. In the year 1880, the value of the total imports was estimated at 2,294,542 dollars, or 458,908*l.*, and that of the exports at 4,583,538 dollars, or 916,707*l.* Among the exports coffee (60 per cent.) and indigo (30 per cent.) form the staple articles. The statistics of the commercial intercourse of San Salvador with the United Kingdom are not given in the annual statement of the Board of Trade, in which the trade of the republic is thrown together with that of the states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, under the general designation of 'Central America.' (See p. 541.)

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SAN SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Don José María Torres Caicedo, accredited December 12, 1877.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SAN SALVADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Salvador, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Peso</i> or <i>Plaster</i> , of 8 <i>reales</i>	approximate value, 4s. 3½d.
„ <i>Dollar</i> , of 100 <i>centavas</i>	„ „ 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	• • • • •	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	• • • • •	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	• • • • •	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Panega</i>	• • • • •	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The weights and measures of the United States are, besides the above, in general use.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning San Salvador.

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UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the United States is based on the constitution of September 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added, December 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, January 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, September 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, December 18, 1865; a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

By the constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive power is vested in a President. It is enacted by section 1, article II. of the constitution, that the President 'shall hold his office during the term of four years,' and be elected, together with a Vice-President, chosen for the same term, in the mode here prescribed. 'Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.' The same section of the constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States;' and further that 'no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.'

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. He has the power of a veto on all laws passed by Congress; but notwithstanding his veto, any bill may become a law on its afterwards being passed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. The Vice-President is ex-officio president of the Senate; and in case of the death or resignation of the president, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term, and his place is filled by a temporary Vice-President, chosen

by the Senate. The elections for President and Vice-President are at present held in all the states on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every four years, in a leap-year; and on the 4th of March following the new President elect is inaugurated.

President of the United States.—General Chester Allen *Arthur*, born at Fairfield, Franklin County, State of Vermont, October 15, 1830; the son of Baptist minister born in the north of Ireland; educated at Union College, Schenectady, and at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1848; entered the army at the outbreak of the civil war in the United States as Quartermaster-General of State of New York, but at the end of it retired into private life, becoming a member of one of the leading firms of lawyers of New York; appointed by President Grant Collector of the Port of New York, November 21, 1872, holding the office till July 20, 1878, when removed by President Hayes. Elected Vice-President of the United States November 3, 1880; succeeded to the Presidency on the death of General J. A. Garfield, September 20, 1881.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, or 10,000*l.*, and the Vice-President of 10,000 dollars, or 2,000*l.*

Since the adoption of the constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows:—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington . . .	Virginia . . .	1789-1797	1732	1799
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1797-1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Virginia . . .	1801-1809	1743	1826
James Madison . . .	Virginia . . .	1809-1817	1751	1836
James Monroe . . .	Virginia . . .	1817-1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1825-1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1829-1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren . . .	New York . . .	1837-1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison . . .	Ohio . . .	1841-1841	1773	1841
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	1841-1845	1790	1862
James Knox Polk . . .	Tennessee . . .	1845-1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor . . .	Louisiana . . .	1849-1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1850-1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce . . .	New Hampshire . . .	1853-1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan . . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1857-1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln . . .	Illinois . . .	1861-1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1865-1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant . . .	Illinois . . .	1869-1877	1822	—
Rutherford B. Hayes . . .	Ohio . . .	1877-1881	1822	—
James Abraham Garfield . . .	Ohio . . .	March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester Allen Arthur . . .	Vermont . . .	—	1830	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams . . .	Vermont . . .	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr . . .	Virginia . . .	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton . . .	New York . . .	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry . . .	New York . . .	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun . . .	New York . . .	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren . . .	South Carolina . . .	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson . . .	New York . . .	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler . . .	Kentucky . . .	1841-1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas . . .	Virginia . . .	1845-1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore . . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1849-1850	1800	1874
William R. King . . .	New York . . .	1853-1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge . . .	Alabama . . .	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin . . .	Kentucky . . .	1861-1865	1809	—
Andrew Johnson . . .	Maine . . .	1865-1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax . . .	Tennessee . . .	1869-1873	1823	—
Henry Wilson . . .	Indiana . . .	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1877-1881	1819	—
Chester Allen Arthur . . .	New York . . .	March-Sept. 1881	1830	—

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by seven chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be approved of by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and has to act under the immediate authority of the President. The heads of departments are (March 1, 1882):—

1. The Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs.—Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen; formerly Senator for New Jersey; nominated Minister to England in 1870, but declined. Appointed Secretary of State, January 1882.

2. Secretary of the Treasury.—Hon. Charles J. Folger.

3. Secretary of War.—Hon. Robert Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln, born 1843; studied at college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N.H., and Harvard College, graduating in 1864, entered the army, on the staff of General Grant, 1864, and served in Virginia through the remainder of the war; admitted to the Illinois bar, 1866. Appointed Secretary of War, March 5, 1881.

4. Secretary of the Navy.—Hon. William H. Hunt, born in South Carolina, 1825; studied law, and admitted to the bar in 1849; United States' Judge in the Court of Claims, 1868-71. Appointed Secretary of the Navy, March 6, 1881.

5. Secretary of the Interior.—Hon. Samuel J. *Kirkwood*, born in Harford County, Maryland, December 20, 1813; studied law and admitted to the bar of Richland, Ohio, in 1848; elected to the State Senata of Iowa, 1856; Governor of Iowa, 1859-63; senator for Iowa in the Congress of the United States, 1873-81. Appointed Secretary of the Interior, March 5, 1881.

6. Postmaster-General.—Hon. Timothy O. Howe.

7. Attorney-General.—Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 8,000 dollars currency, or 1,600*l*. All hold office under the will of the President of the United States.

The whole legislative power is vested by the constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate, or Upper House, consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the State for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative capacity, the Senate is invested with certain judicial functions, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment only extends to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives, or Lower House, is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of all male citizens over the age of 21 of the several States of the Union. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By laws passed in 1872, and subsequent years, after the results of the ninth census of the United States, taken June 1870, had been ascertained, it was provided that the House of Representatives should be composed of 293 members, to be apportioned as follows among the States:—

Maine	5	South Carolina	5	Florida	2
New Hampshire	3	Georgia	9	Texas	6
Vermont	3	Alabama	8	Iowa	9
Massachusetts	11	Mississippi	6	Wisconsin	8
Rhode Island	2	Louisiana	6	California	4
Connecticut	4	Ohio	20	Minnesota	3
New York	33	Kentucky	10	Oregon	1
New Jersey	7	Tennessee	10	Kansas	3
Pennsylvania	27	Indiana	13	West Virginia	3
Delaware	1	Illinois	19	Nevada	1
Maryland	6	Missouri	13	Nebraska	1
Virginia	9	Arkansas	4	Colorado	1
North Carolina	8	Michigan	9		
				Total	293

According to the terms of the constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his territory is interested, but is not entitled to vote. The delegates are elected, like the representatives, by the vote of all male citizens over 21, with this difference, that in two territories, Utah and Wyoming, the franchise is also accorded to women.

Every bill which has passed the House of Representatives and the Senate must, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if not approved, he may return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. If after reconsideration two-thirds of that House agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it must likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it becomes a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses are determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill are entered on the journal of each House.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members;' and each of the Houses may, 'with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.'

The Congress of the United States has the power to alter the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary to propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Under an Act of Congress, approved Jan. 20, 1874, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 5,000 dollars, or 1,000*l.*, per annum, with travelling expenses. These expenses are calculated by the most direct route of usual travel, and similar return, once for each session of Congress. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.*, per annum, under the same Act of Congress.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators

and representatives are prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the places of choosing senators. No senator or representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

According to the sixth article of the Constitution, 'the senators and representatives, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.'

The period usually termed 'a Congress,' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from noon March 4, 1879, until noon March 4, 1881, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the Forty-sixth Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives commences. Congresses always commence and expire in years terminating with odd numbers. The term of the First Congress was from 1789 to 1791, and the term of the Forty-seventh Congress from 1881 to 1883.

By the tenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, passed December 15, 1791, the powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the individual States. Therefore the powers to enact municipal laws, that is, all laws which concern only the States directly and immediately, are among the reserved rights of the States, and as such vested in the State Legislatures.

The constitutions of the several States all agree in their main features, and the modes of administration are virtually alike. In all there is the same form, and the same principles lie at the foundation. The executive in every State is vested in a governor. The duties of the governors are in general analogous to those of the President, as far as the several State governments are analogous to that of the Union. The governors have the nomination, and, in conjunction with the Senate, the appointment of many important officers. Like the President, they make recommendations to the Legislature, and take care that the laws are executed. Like the President, they may be impeached and removed for treason, bribery, or other crimes.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States

by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed Dec. 18, 1865:—‘Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.’ The vast change in the political and social organisation of the republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship. The fourteenth Amendment declares that ‘all persons born or naturalised in the United States are citizens thereof and of the States in which they reside, and no State shall deny such citizens due and equal protection by laws, nor deprive them of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.’ It orders further ‘that representation shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State.’ Finally, the fifteenth Amendment, ratified March 30, 1870, enacts that ‘the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.’ Under this last Amendment to the Constitution, all the citizens of the United States, except untaxed Indians, are admitted to the franchise.

Church and Education.

The Constitution of the United States grants perfect equality to all creeds and religions. Nearly all the sects and religious denominations existing in Europe are represented in the United States, the most numerous being the three dissenting creeds from the Church of England, the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Congregationalists, or Independents, the first, the Methodists, comprising about one-third of the total population.

It was found at the ninth census of the United States, taken June 1, 1870, that there were at that date 72,459 distinct congregations, or so-called ‘organisations,’ they possessing 63,082 religious edifices, with a total of 21,665,062 sittings, being four sittings to every seven of the population. The following table shows the divisions of the various creeds enumerated, according to the official returns of the census of 1870:—

Creeds	Congregations	Religious edifices	Sittings
Baptist, regular.	14,474	12,857	3,997,116
" other	1,355	1,105	363,019
'Christian'	3,578	2,822	865,602
Congregational	2,887	2,715	1,117,212
Episcopal, Protestant	2,835	2,601	991,051
Evangelical Association	815	641	193,796
Friends	692	662	224,664
Jews	189	152	73,265
Lutheran	3,032	2,776	977,332
Methodist	25,278	21,337	6,528,209
Moravian (Unitas Fratrum)	72	67	25,700
Mormon	189	171	87,838
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian)	90	61	18,755
Presbyterian, regular	6,262	5,683	2,198,900
" other	1,562	1,388	499,344
Reformed Church in America (late Dutch Reformed)	471	468	227,228
Reformed Church in the United States (late German Reformed)	1,256	1,145	431,700
Roman Catholic	4,127	3,806	1,990,514
'Second Advent'	225	140	34,555
'Shaker'	18	18	8,850
'Spiritualist'	95	22	6,970
Unitarian	331	310	155,471
'United Brethren in Christ'	1,445	937	265,025
'Universalist'	719	602	210,884
'Unknown,' Local Missions	26	27	11,925
" Union	409	552	153,202
Miscellaneous creeds	27	17	6,935
Total	72,459	63,082	21,665,052

From the decennial Catholic census for 1880, partly issued at the end of 1880, it appears that the Roman Catholic population in the United States amounted to 6,143,222. There were 67 archbishops and bishops, and one cardinal, 5,989 priests, and 5,606 churches and chapels. There were 400,000 Catholic children in the schools, and 375 charitable institutions exclusively devoted to Catholics.

Education is general in the United States, every effort being made to aid in its progress. Nevertheless, owing partly to the former existence of slavery, and partly to the constant influx of numbers of uneducated immigrants, there exists a large mass still totally ignorant of the first principles of knowledge. It was found at the census of 1870, that there were at that date in the United States 4,528,084 individuals over ten years of age unable to read, and 5,658,144 individuals over ten years unable to write. The following gives the divisions, among the states and territories, of the number of persons unable to read, and those unable to write, in each class, above ten years of age, according to the official returns of the census of 1870:—

	Unable to read	Unable to write		Unable to read	Unable to write
STATES:—			STATES— <i>cont.</i>		
Alabama . . .	349,771	383,012	Rhode Island . . .	15,416	21,921
Arkansas . . .	111,799	133,339	South Carolina . . .	265,892	290,379
California . . .	24,877	31,716	Tennessee . . .	290,549	364,697
Connecticut . . .	19,680	29,616	Texas . . .	189,423	221,703
Delaware . . .	19,356	23,100	Vermont . . .	15,185	17,706
Florida . . .	66,238	71,803	Virginia . . .	390,913	445,893
Georgia . . .	418,553	468,593	West Virginia . . .	48,802	81,490
Illinois . . .	86,368	133,584	Wisconsin . . .	35,031	55,441
Indiana . . .	76,634	127,124			
Iowa . . .	24,115	45,671	Total States . . .	4,438,206	5,552,488
Kansas . . .	16,369	24,550			
Kentucky . . .	249,567	332,176	TERRITORIES:—		
Louisiana . . .	257,184	276,158	Arizona . . .	2,690	2,753
Maine . . .	13,486	19,052	Colorado . . .	6,297	6,823
Maryland . . .	114,100	135,499	Dakota . . .	1,249	1,563
Massachusetts . . .	74,935	97,742	District of Co-		
Michigan . . .	34,613	53,127	lumbia . . .	22,845	28,719
Minnesota . . .	12,747	24,413	Idaho . . .	3,293	3,388
Mississippi . . .	291,718	313,310	Montana . . .	667	918
Missouri . . .	146,771	222,411	New Mexico . . .	48,836	52,220
Nebraska . . .	2,365	4,861	Utah . . .	2,515	7,863
Nevada . . .	727	872	Washington . . .	1,018	1,307
New Hampshire . . .	7,618	9,926	Wyoming . . .	468	602
New Jersey . . .	37,057	54,687			
New York . . .	163,501	239,271	Total territories . . .	89,878	105,556
North Carolina . . .	339,789	397,690			
Ohio . . .	92,720	173,172	Total United		
Oregon . . .	2,609	4,427	States } . . .	4,528,084	5,658,144
Pennsylvania . . .	131,728	222,356			

At the date of the census of 1870, the total number of children attending school in the United States was 7,209,938, comprising 3,621,996 males and 3,587,942 females. The total number of schools was 141,629, and the number of teachers 221,042, comprising 93,329 males and 127,713 females. The aggregate income of all the schools in the year ending Jan. 1, 1870, amounted to 95,402,726 dollars, of which 3,663,785 dollars came from endowments; 61,746,039 dollars from taxation and public funds; and 29,992,902 dollars from other sources, including tuition.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income of the United States is mainly derived from two sources, namely, duties on imports, and internal revenue taxes upon distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, banks and bankers, and bank cheques. The national expenditure, too, is mainly on account of two branches, the maintenance of an

armed force by land and sea, and payment of interest of the public debt, incurred by the civil war of 1861-66. Roughly stated, the produce of the customs discharges the cost of the civil service, army and navy, and that of internal revenue pays the interest and sinking fund of the public debt, together with all other disbursements. The largest branch of expenditure is the interest on the public debt, while the cost of the general administration, including the expenses of the executive and legislature, provided for under the head of 'Civil List,' is comparatively small, amounting to about one-fourth of the total expenditure.

The following table exhibits, in dollars and pounds sterling, the total gross revenue and the total expenditure of the United States in each of the eight fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1873 to 1880:—

Years, ending June 30	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1873	333,738,204	66,747,640	290,345,245	58,069,049
1874	289,478,755	57,895,751	287,133,873	57,426,775
1875	288,000,051	57,600,010	274,623,392	54,924,678
1876	287,482,039	57,496,408	258,459,797	51,691,959
1877	269,000,586	53,800,117	238,660,008	47,732,001
1878	257,763,878	51,552,775	236,964,326	47,392,865
1879	273,827,184	54,765,437	266,947,883	53,389,576
1880	333,526,610	66,705,322	267,642,957	53,528,591

The following tables give the actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1880, and the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for each of the two financial years, ending June 30, 1881, and 1882:—

<i>Sources of Revenue.</i>	Financial Years ending June 30		
	1880	1881	1882
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Customs	186,522,065	195,000,000	195,000,000
Inland Revenue	124,009,374	130,000,000	130,000,000
Land Sales	1,016,507	1,200,000	1,000,000
Bank Taxes	7,014,971	7,124,000	7,122,000
Pacific Railways	2,493,988	1,800,000	4,000,000
Customs fees, &c.	1,148,800	1,250,000	1,150,000
Other fees	2,337,029	2,450,000	2,350,000
Property sold	282,616	250,000	200,000
Coinage profits	2,792,187	2,900,000	2,800,000
District of Columbia	1,809,469	1,776,000	1,676,000
Miscellaneous	4,099,604	6,250,000	4,702,000
Total Revenue	333,526,610	350,000,000	350,000,000

	Financial Years ending June 30		
	1880	1881	1882
<i>Branches of Expenditure.</i>	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Civil and Miscellaneous .	54,236,465	54,000,000	67,563,485
Indians	5,945,457	5,650,000	4,858,866
Pensions	56,777,174	50,000,000	50,000,000
Army and harbours .	38,116,916	41,000,000	30,240,790
Navy	13,536,985	15,000,000	15,022,331
District of Columbia .	3,272,385	3,350,000	3,352,000
Debt interest	95,757,575	91,000,000	88,877,410
Total Expenditure .	267,642,957	260,000,000	259,914,882
Surplus	65,883,653	90,000,000	90,085,118

In the estimates transmitted to Congress with the President's message, the revenue for 1883 was estimated at 400,000,000 dollars, and the expenditure 294,850,793 dollars; surplus, 105,149,207 dols.

The surpluses are all available for reducing the public debt, and during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, more than the surplus was devoted to that purpose, there having been the sum of 73,968,687 dollars, or 14,793,737*l.*, thus expended.

Since the year 1865-66 the revenue of the United States every year largely exceeded the expenditure, in consequence of which there was a gradual reduction of taxes. In the second session of the forty-second Congress there were passed a series of laws which abolished nearly the whole of the stamp duties. The customs duties, however, continue to bear heavily on all imports, while the Inland Revenue at present is collected mainly from whisky, tobacco, and malt liquors. The surplus of every year has to be devoted, in conformity with several enactments of Congress, to the gradual redemption of the national debt.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt, on the 1st of July in each of the years 1862, 1866, 1871, and 1873, and from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Capital of Debt	
	Dollars	£
1862	514,211,372	102,842,274
1866	2,783,425,879	556,685,175
1871	2,292,030,835	458,406,167
1873	2,234,482,993	446,896,598
1876	2,176,947,758	435,389,551
1877	2,205,301,392	441,060,278
1878	2,301,216,984	460,243,397
1879	1,996,414,905	399,282,981
1880	2,119,596,046	423,919,209

According to the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the various liabilities incurred successively by the govern-

ment, under the sanction of Congress, which form the national debt of the United States, were as follows on the 1st of July 1881:—

Title of Loan	Authorising Act	Rate of interest per cent	When payable	Total outstanding Amount
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.				
Loan of February 1861 ('81's)	February 8, 1861	6	December 31, 1880	Dollars 15,557,000
Oregon War Debt.	March 2, 1861	6	July 1, 1881	741,850
Loan of July & Aug. '61 ('81's)	July 17 and Aug. 5, '61	6		156,914,600
Loan of 1863 ('81's)	March 3, 1863	6		62,007,900
Funded Loan of 1881	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	5		484,129,550
Funded Loan of 1891	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	4½		250,000,000
Funded Loan of 1907	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	4		738,180,450
Refunding Certificates	February 26, 1879	4		1,167,350
Navy-Pension Fund	July 23, 1868	3		14,000,000
Aggregate of Debt bearing interest in Coin				1,722,698,400
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.				
Old Debt	Various, prior to 1837	4 to 6	—	57,665
Mexican Indemnity Stock	August 10, 1846	5	—	1,105
Loan of 1847	January 28, 1847	6	—	1,250
Bounty Land Scrip	February 11, 1847	6	—	3,275
Texas Indemnity Stock	September 9, 1850	5	—	21,000
Loan of 1858	June 14, 1858	5	—	8,000
Loan of 1860	June 22, 1860	5	—	10,000
Five-twenties of 1862 (called)	February 25, 1862	6	—	386,650
Five-twenties of June '64	June 30, 1864	6	—	68,200
Five-twenties of 1865	March 3, 1865	6	—	114,250
Ten-forties of 1864	March 3, 1864	5	—	2,215,150
Consols of 1865	March 3, 1865	6	—	577,200
Consols of 1867	March 3, 1865	6	—	2,130,350
Consols of 1868	March 3, 1865	6	—	655,400
Treasury Notes prior to 1846	Various, prior to 1846	1-10 to 6	—	82,525
Treasury Notes of 1846	July 22, 1846	1-10 to 6	—	6,000
Treasury Notes of 1847	January 28, 1847	6	—	950
Treasury Notes of 1857	December 23, 1857	3 to 6	—	1,700
Treasury Notes of 1861	March 2, 1861	6	—	3,000
Seven-thirties of 1861	July 17, 1861	7 3-10	—	16,600
One-year Notes of 1862	March 3, 1863	5	—	46,315
Two-year Notes of 1863	March 3, 1863	5	—	35,900
Compound Interest Notes	Mar. 3, '63; June 30, '64	6	—	241,770
Seven-thirties of 1864 & 1865	June 30, '64; Mar. 3, '65	7 3-10	—	144,900
Certificates of Indebtedness	Mar. 1, '72; Mar. 3, '63	6	—	4,000
Temporary Loan	June 30, 1864	4 to 6	—	2,960
Three per cent. certifs (call'd)	Mar. 2, '67; July 25, '68	3	—	5,000
Aggregate of Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity				6,841,115
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.				
Old Demand Notes	July 17, 1861	—	—	60,915
Legal Tender Notes	February 12, 1862	—	—	346,681,016
	February 25, 1862	—	—	
	July 11, 1862	—	—	
	March 3, 1863	—	—	
Certificates of Deposit	June 8, 1872	—	—	15,535,000
Gold Certificates	March 3, 1863	—	—	7,884,600
Silver Certificates	February 28, 1878	—	—	12,689,290
Fractional Currency	July 17, 1862	—	—	
	March 3, 1863	—	—	
	June 30, 1864	—	—	
Less amount estimated as lost or destroyed, act of June 21, 1879				15,581,644 37
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest				8,375,934 00
				7,205,710
				390,056,531

The following table contains the summary of the various classes of the public debt, and the interest thereon, on July 1, 1880:—

Debt bearing interest in coin—	Dollars	Principal	Interest
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Bonds at 6 per cent.	235,221,050		
Bonds at 5 per cent.	484,129,550		
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	250,000,000		
Bonds at 4 per cent.	738,180,450		
Refunding Certificates	1,167,350		
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000		
		1,722,698,400	15,091,688
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		6,841,115	791,135
Old demand and legal-tender notes	346,741,931		
Certificates of deposit	15,535,000		
Coin certificates	20,573,890		
Fractional currency	7,205,710		
		390,056,581	
Unclaimed interest			7,777
Total debt July 1, 1880.		2,119,596,046	15,890,600

The Secretary of the Treasury reported the total debt on December 1, 1881, at \$1,778,285,340. The interest-bearing debt on that date consisted of \$159,452,500 old six per cents., now bearing 3½ per cent. interest; \$401,504,900 old five per cents., at 3½; \$250,000,000 four-and-a-half per cents.; \$739,347,800 four per cents.; and the Navy Pension Fund of \$14,000,000, at 3 per cent. There were, in addition, \$10,648,315 of debt that has ceased to bear interest; and \$434,750,854 of debt without interest. This latter class is made up of \$346,740,976 greenbacks, \$71,871,750 gold and silver certificates, \$9,945,000 certificates of deposit issued to banks, and \$7,093,128 fractional currency. In the aggregate, \$1,564,305,200 debt bears interest and the remainder does not, the total, with the accrued and unpaid interest, being \$2,023,328,207. From this is deducted the cash in the Treasury, \$245,042,867, to get the net debt above stated.

It is ordered, by Act of Congress, that the surplus gold remaining after the payment of the interest shall be devoted 'to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after July 1, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which is to be put to a like use. By the terms of an Act of Congress passed March 18, 1869, entitled 'An Act to strengthen the public credit,' it is declared that 'the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States' notes.'

Besides the national debt, there exist local debts in nearly all the states and territories of the Union, largely increased in recent years, but not beyond the growth of wealth. The following table exhibits the amount of the local debt in eleven of the principal states on December 31, of each of the years 1870 and 1878:—

States	Total State Debt 1870	Total State Debt 1878
	Dollars	Dollars
New York	127,399,090	244,079,859
Massachusetts	40,940,657	89,601,156
Illinois	37,300,932	51,811,691
Ohio	12,509,910	41,205,840
Wisconsin	3,651,475	9,931,158
Minnesota	2,436,795	5,272,230
Kansas	4,848,976	13,473,197
Missouri	29,043,865	35,343,155
Connecticut	9,813,006	17,151,327
Georgia	15,209,212	26,130,351
Rhode Island	3,025,142	12,289,564
Total	286,179,060	546,289,528

The State debts of all the States and Territories were estimated in June 1879 at 800,000,000 dollars, or 160,000,000*l*.

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the President is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the President in carrying out the provisions of the constitution for military affairs.

By Acts of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870, the number of land forces constituting the standing army of the United States was strictly limited. Section 2 of the Act of July 15, 1870, provides that on or before the 1st day of July 1871, the number of enlisted men in the army shall be reduced to 30,000. It was subsequently enacted that from the year 1875 there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men at any one time. The actual enlisted strength of the army on August 1, 1880, was 24,989, distributed as follows:—Cavalry, 8,000; artillery, 2,600; infantry, 12,100; miscellaneous, 2,289.—Total, 24,989 men, rank and file.

The term of service in the army is five years. As now organised, the army is composed of 10 regiments of cavalry, consisting each of 12 troops, or companies; 25 regiments of infantry, of 10 companies each; 5 regiments of artillery, of 12 batteries each; and 1 engineer battalion; besides the cadets of the military academy. The 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry, and the 24th and 25th regiments of infantry, are composed of negro soldiers, but with white officers.

The army was commanded on July 1, 1880, by 1 general, 1 lieutenant-general, 3 major-generals, 16 brigadier-generals, 68 colonels, 85 lieutenant-colonels, 244 majors, 629 captains, and 1,084 first and second lieutenants, and 34 chaplains.

The territory of the United States is divided for military purposes into nine departments, and these are grouped into three military divisions, namely, Division of the Missouri, composed of the Departments of Dakota, the Platte, the Missouri, and Texas; Division of the Pacific, composed of the Departments of Columbia, California, and Arizona; and, Division of the Atlantic, composed of the Departments of the East and the South. Independent of these divisions is the 'Department of West Point,' containing the Military Academy. —(Official Communication.)

2. *Navy.*

The naval forces of the United States consisted in July 1880 of 28 cruising ships, one steamboat, and 5 sailing vessels. There were, at that date, 19 other vessels, including one monitor, under repair. When these vessels are repaired, the effective cruising force of the navy will be 47 steam vessels and 5 sailing ships. In course of construction were, at the same date, 4 double-turreted monitors, named the 'Puritan,' 'Amphitrite,' 'Monadnock,' and 'Dictator,' and a single-turreted one, the 'Terror.' This brought up the force of the American navy to 61 cruising ships, 20 monitors, and 2 torpedo boats, making a total of 83 men-of-war.

A large reduction in the strength of the enlisted force of the navy (see page 592) was ordered by the Congress of the United States in the session of 1876, as inserted in the Naval Appropriation Bill, in consequence of which it became necessary to withdraw a number of the vessels from active service.

The United States possess ten navy-yards and stations, namely, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, League Island, New London, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has an area of 63 acres; Charlestown, near Boston, of 80 acres; Brooklyn, of 80; Philadelphia, of 15, and Washington of 42 acres. Norfolk, Pensacola and Mare Island, are used only for temporary repairs.

There are four 'rates' in the official classification of ships of war. First-rates are all vessels of 4,000 tons and upwards; Second-rates, vessels of 2,000 to 4,000; Third-rates, vessels of 900 to 2,000; and Fourth-rates, all vessels under 900 tons.

The following table gives a detailed list, in alphabetical order of names, of all the ironclads, and of all the First, Second, and Third-rate steamers of the navy in the middle of the year 1880. The list is drawn up from the 'Navy-register of the United States,' issued by the Secretary of the Navy, corrected to July 1, 1881:—

IRONCLAD SCREW STEAMERS.

Name	Guns	Tonnage	Station
Ajax	2	550	James River
Amphitrite	4	874	Repairing at Wilmington
Canonicus	2	550	Pensacola
Camanche	2	496	Repairing at Mare Island
Catskill	2	496	James River
Colossus	10	2,127	On the stocks at New York
Dictator	2	1,750	League Island
Jason	2	496	League Island
Lehigh	2	496	James River
Mahopac	2	550	James River
Manhattan	2	550	James River
Massachusetts	4	2,127	On the stocks, Portsmouth
Miantonomah	4	1,225	Repairing at Chester
Monadnock	4	1,091	Laid up at Mare Island
Montauk	2	496	Washington
Nahant	2	496	League Island
Nantucket	2	496	Annapolis
Oregon	4	2,127	On the stocks at Boston
Passaic	2	496	Washington
Puritan	2	1,870	Repairing at Chester
Roanoke	6	2,260	Chester, Penn.
Saugus	2	550	Washington
Terror	4	1,085	Philadelphia
Wyandotte	2	550	Washington

TORPEDO BOATS.

Name	Tonnage	Station
Alarm	311	New York
Intrepid	438	New York

STEAMERS NOT IRONCLAD.

Name	Propulsion	Guns	Displ'ment
<i>First Rates—</i>			<i>Tons</i>
Antietam	Screw	21	4,000
Connecticut	Screw	21	4,450
Colorado	Screw	30	4,700
Florida	Screw	12	4,220
Franklin	Screw	26	5,170
Iowa	Screw	23	4,000
Java	Screw	21	4,000
Minnesota	Screw	40	4,700
New York	Screw	21	4,070
Niagara	Screw	12	5,440
Pennsylvania	Screw	21	4,000
Tennessee	Screw	23	4,840
Wabash	Screw	26	4,650

Name	Propulsion	Guns	Displ'ment
<i>Second Rates—</i>			
Alaska	Screw	12	2,400
Benicia	Screw	12	2,400
Brooklyn	Screw	18	3,000
Canandaigua	Screw	9	2,130
Congress	Screw	16	3,050
Hartford	Screw	16	2,900
Lackawanna	Screw	11	2,220
Lancaster	Screw	22	3,250
Monongahela	Screw	9	2,100
Omaha	Screw	12	2,400
Pensacola	Screw	22	3,000
Plymouth	Screw	12	2,400
Powhatan	Paddle-wheel	14	3,980
Richmond	Screw	14	2,700
Shenandoah	Screw	9	2,100
Susquehanna	Screw	23	3,900
Ticonderoga	Screw	9	2,220
Trenton	Screw	11	3,900
Vandalia	Screw	8	2,200
Worcester	Screw	15	3,050
<i>Third Rates—</i>			
Adams	Screw	6	1,375
Alert	Screw	4	1,020
Alliance	Screw	6	1,375
Ashuelot	Paddle-wheel	6	1,370
Enterprise	Screw	6	1,375
Essex	Screw	6	1,450
Galena	Screw	8	1,900
Iroquois	Screw	7	1,575
Juniata	Screw	8	1,900
Kansas	Screw	3	900
Kearsarge	Screw	7	1,550
Marion	Screw	8	1,900
Michigan	Paddle-wheel	8	685
Mohican	Screw	8	1,900
Monocacy	Paddle-wheel	6	1,370
Narragansett	Screw	5	1,235
Nipsic	Screw	6	1,375
Nyack	Screw	3	900
Ossipee	Screw	8	1,900
Quinnebaug	Screw	8	1,900
Ranger	Screw	4	1,020
Saco	Screw	3	900
Shawmut	Screw	3	900
Swatara	Screw	8	1,900
Tuscarora	Screw	7	1,560
Vandalia	Screw	8	1,840
Wachusett	Screw	7	1,575
Wyoming	Screw	7	1,560
Yantic	Screw	4	900

The navy of the United States was commanded, on the 20th July, 1880, by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 11 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, and 80 lieutenant-commanders. The body of commissioned officers comprised besides, at the same date, 280 lieutenants, 100 masters, 96 ensigns, and 76 midshipmen. By Act of Congress, approved May 12, 1879, the number of enlisted men was limited to 8,250, 750 of whom are to be apprentices and boys.

Area and Population.

The land surface of the United States was reported at the census of 1870 to embrace 3,603,884 square miles, inclusive of the territory long known as 'Russian America,' purchased from the Russian Government by treaty of June 20, 1867, and annexed to the area of public Oct. 18, 1867, under the name of 'Alaska.' The total area of the United States, inclusive of the water surface of the great lakes and rivers, is estimated at 4,000,000 square miles. About one-half of the land surface consists of public lands.

The population of the United States has been ascertained at all times with great accuracy. The census is taken in the States in obedience to Article 1, section 2, of the Constitution, which provides that 'Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers;' and the same section directs that 'the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years.' Under these provisions, and the laws passed in pursuance of them, the census of the United States has been taken ten times, viz., in 1790, in 1800, in 1810, in 1820, in 1830, in 1840, in 1850, in 1860, in 1870, and in 1880.

The following table gives the total white and coloured population of the United States, at each of the ten enumerations from 1790 to 1880:—

Years	White	Free coloured	Slave	Total
1790	3,231,631	—	697,697	3,929,328
1800	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	5,305,925
1810	5,862,001	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814
1820	7,861,937	233,524	1,538,038	9,633,499
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020
1840	14,195,695	386,303	2,487,455	17,069,453
1850	19,553,114	434,449	3,204,313	23,191,876
1860	26,975,575	488,005	3,979,741	31,443,321
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	—	38,558,371
1880	43,404,878	6,577,151	—	49,982,029

The subjoined table gives, in alphabetical order, the area and popu-

lation of each of the States and of the 10 Territories of the Union—including the district of Columbia in the latter class—at the census of June 1870, together with the preliminary census returns of 1880 published by the Government in 1881. Although given as but provisional, the figures of the 1880 census are believed to be nearly accurate. At the date of the census of 1870 there were only 37 States, but Colorado was subsequently admitted, and its area and population are, therefore, here included among the States composing the Union.

States	Area, English square miles	Population in 1870	Population in 1880
Alabama . . .	50,722	996,992	1,262,344
Arkansas . . .	52,198	484,471	802,564
California . . .	188,981	560,247	864,686
Colorado . . .	104,500	39,864	194,469
Connecticut . . .	4,750	537,454	622,683
Delaware . . .	2,120	125,015	146,654
Florida . . .	59,248	187,748	266,566
Georgia . . .	58,000	1,184,109	1,538,983
Illinois . . .	55,410	2,539,891	3,078,636
Indiana . . .	33,809	1,680,637	1,978,358
Iowa . . .	55,045	1,194,020	1,624,463
Kansas . . .	81,318	364,399	995,335
Kentucky . . .	37,630	1,321,011	1,648,599
Louisiana . . .	41,346	726,915	940,263
Maine . . .	35,000	626,915	648,945
Maryland . . .	11,124	780,894	935,139
Massachusetts . . .	7,800	1,457,351	1,783,086
Michigan . . .	56,451	1,184,059	1,634,095
Minnesota . . .	83,531	439,706	780,807
Mississippi . . .	47,156	527,922	1,131,899
Missouri . . .	65,350	1,721,295	2,169,091
Nebraska . . .	75,995	122,993	452,432
Nevada . . .	81,530	42,491	62,265
New Hampshire . . .	9,289	318,300	347,784
New Jersey . . .	8,320	906,096	1,130,892
New York . . .	47,000	4,382,759	5,083,173
North Carolina . . .	50,704	1,071,361	1,400,000
Ohio . . .	39,964	2,665,260	3,197,794
Oregon . . .	95,274	90,923	174,767
Pennsylvania . . .	46,000	3,521,951	4,282,738
Rhode Island . . .	1,306	217,353	276,528
South Carolina . . .	34,000	705,606	995,706
Tennessee . . .	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,463
Texas . . .	274,356	818,579	1,597,509
Vermont . . .	10,212	330,551	332,286
Virginia . . .	38,348	1,225,163	1,512,203
West Virginia . . .	23,000	442,014	618,193
Wisconsin . . .	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,386
Total, States . . .	2,066,311	38,155,505	49,369,785

Territories	Area, English square miles	Population in 1870	Population in 1880
Alaska	577,390	70,641	30,146
Arizona	113,916	9,658	40,441
Columbia District	64	131,700	177,638
Dakota	150,932	14,181	134,502
Idaho	86,294	14,999	32,611
Indian Territory	68,991	—	78,310
Montana	143,776	20,595	39,157
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	118,430
Utah	84,476	86,786	143,907
Washington	69,994	23,955	75,120
Wyoming	97,883	9,118	20,788
Indians	—	—	177,628
Total, Territories	1,445,926	473,507	812,740
Total States and Territories }	3,581,228	38,629,012	50,438,463

The States and Territories here enumerated do not occupy the whole area belonging to the United States. There are, besides, vast tracts of lands described as 'Kansas,' 'Minnesota,' 'Nebraska,' 'Oregon,' not as yet organised.

As regards sex, the total population of the United States at the census of 1880 comprised 25,520,582 males and 24,632,284 females. In the Mormon territory of Utah there were 74,470 males and 69,436 females at the census of 1880.

In 1880 there were in the United States 43,404,878 whites, 6,577,151 coloured, 105,717 Asiatics.

At the first census of the Union, in 1790, there existed only 17 States, the largest of which was Virginia, with a population of 747,610, and the smallest, Tennessee, with a population of 35,691. At the second census, in 1800, there were 20 States, the largest, Virginia, with a population of 880,200, and the smallest, Indiana, with 5,641 inhabitants. Virginia still took the lead at the third census in 1810, with a population of 974,601. At the fourth census, in 1820, there were 27 States, New York standing first with 1,372,111, and Michigan last with 8,765 inhabitants. All the succeeding enumerations gave the State of New York the first place. At the fifth census, in 1830, the State of New York had a population of 1,918,608, and the 27th and last State, Arkansas, 30,388. The sixth census, of 1840, included 29 States, that of New York with 2,428,921, and the least populated, Wisconsin, with 30,945 inhabitants. Hitherto, the Union was only composed of States, besides the neutral District of Columbia, but the seventh census, of 1850, added 2 Territories, New Mexico and Utah, to 33 existing States, the first, New York, having a population of 3,097,394, and the last, Minnesota, of 6,077. At the eighth census, of 1860, there were 36 States and 6 Territories, the State of New York heading the list with 3,880,735 inhabitants. The ninth and tenth census

included 37 States and 10 Territories. After the taking of the census of 1870, the former Territory of Colorado, as already stated, was admitted into the Union.

There were, in 1880, in the United States, 255,938 Indians, all more or less under the control of the Government agents. Of these, there were 60,560 civilised and 17,750 uncivilised Indians in the Indian territory. There were over 50,000 Indians in New York State and 10,000 in Michigan, the others living in the western territories.

The following table gives the numbers of the native and of the foreign-born population at the census of June, 1880 :—

States and Territories	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Total
STATES :—			
Alabama	1,253,121	9,673	1,262,794
Arkansas	762,269	10,295	802,564
California	572,006	292,680	864,686
Colorado	154,869	39,780	191,452
Connecticut	492,879	129,804	622,683
Delaware	137,182	9,472	146,654
Florida	257,631	9,720	267,351
Georgia	1,528,733	10,315	1,539,048
Illinois	2,495,177	583,592	3,078,769
Indiana	1,834,597	143,765	1,978,362
Iowa	1,363,132	261,488	1,624,620
Kansas	886,261	109,705	995,966
Kentucky	1,589,237	59,471	1,648,708
Louisiana	885,964	54,139	940,103
Maine	590,076	58,869	648,545
Maryland	851,984	82,648	934,632
Massachusetts	1,339,919	443,093	1,783,012
Michigan	1,247,985	388,346	1,636,331
Minnesota	513,107	267,699	780,806
Mississippi	1,122,424	9,168	1,131,592
Missouri	1,957,564	211,240	2,168,804
Nebraska	355,043	97,390	452,433
Nevada	36,623	25,642	62,245
New Hampshire	300,961	46,023	396,984
New Jersey	909,398	221,585	1,180,582
New York	3,872,372	1,211,438	5,083,810
North Carolina	1,396,368	3,679	1,400,047
Ohio	2,803,496	394,743	3,158,239
Oregon	144,327	30,440	174,767
Pennsylvania	3,695,253	587,533	4,282,786
Rhode Island	202,598	73,930	276,528
South Carolina	987,981	7,641	995,622
Tennessee	1,525,733	10,315	1,542,463
Texas	1,478,058	114,516	1,592,574
Vermont	291,340	40,946	332,286
Virginia	1,498,139	14,667	1,512,806
West Virginia	600,214	18,229	618,443
Wisconsin	910,063	405,417	1,315,480
Total, States	42,874,232	6,495,363	49,369,595

States and Territories	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Total
TERRITORIES:—			
Arizona	24,419	16,022	40,441
Dakota	83,387	51,793	135,180
District of Columbia	160,523	17,115	177,638
Idaho	22,629	9,982	32,611
Montana	27,642	11,515	39,157
New Mexico	108,498	9,932	118,430
Utah	99,974	43,932	143,906
Washington	59,259	15,861	75,120
Wyoming	14,943	5,845	20,788
Total, Territories	601,274	181,997	783,271
Total, United States	43,475,506	6,677,360	50,152,866

There were in 1870 fourteen and in 1880 twenty towns in the United States with upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. The following table gives the population of the fourteen towns in 1870 and also the figures of population for 1880, showing the growth within the decennial period:—

Towns	States	Population	
		1870	1880
New York	New York	942,292	1,206,590
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	674,022	846,984
Brooklyn	New York	396,099	586,689
St. Louis	Missouri	310,864	350,522
Chicago	Illinois	298,977	503,304
Baltimore	Maryland	267,354	333,190
Boston	Massachusetts	250,526	362,535
Cincinnati	Ohio	216,239	255,708
New Orleans	Louisiana	191,418	216,140
San Francisco	California	149,473	233,956
Buffalo	New York	117,714	155,137
Washington	Dis. Columbia	109,199	147,307
Newark	New Jersey	105,059	136,400
Louisville	Kentucky	100,753	123,645

The immense extent of land forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress and the executive of the Republic. The whole public domain is surveyed and divided by parallel lines into 'townships' of six miles square or thirty-six square miles, and these are again divided by parallel lines exactly one mile apart. The smaller squares are called 'sections,' and contain 640 acres, which are again divided into half and quarter sections, and also eighths. These lands are offered for sale at the several land offices in the

districts to be sold, the price being fixed at one dollar and a quarter per acre. The purchaser comes in as the assignee of the United States, and receives a patent from the President. There are some fifty different land offices, and from two to three million acres are sold annually. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land in each 'township' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions. This is not the case, however, with what is called 'national property,' such as forts and arsenals, where the States have not ceded the jurisdiction. In such cases, the administration of the State continues, subject, however, to the exercise of the legal powers of the national Government.

The United States acquired their actual power and greatness mainly through immigration. From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the country was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. The famine of 1816 and 1817 gave the first powerful impulse to a larger immigration from Germany, and after the year 1820 a never-interrupted stream of population kept flowing into the United States. The following statement shows the number of alien passengers arrived in the United States from 1830 to 1880, the number of immigrants arrived from 1856 to 1880, and the estimated number of emigrants departed, and excess of immigrants over emigrants from 1867 to 1880:—

Period	Alien Passengers arrived	Immigrants arrived	Estimated number of emigrants departed	Excess of immigrants over emigrants
Year ended Sept. 30,				
1830	23,322	—	—	—
1831	22,633	—	—	—
1832	53,179	—	—	—
Quarter ended Dec. 31,				
1832	7,303	—	—	—
Year ended Dec. 31,				
1833	58,640	—	—	—
1834	65,365	—	—	—
1835	45,374	—	—	—
1836	76,242	—	—	—
1837	79,340	—	—	—
1838	38,914	—	—	—
1839	68,069	—	—	—

Period	Alien Passengers arrived	Immigrants arrived	Estimated number of emigrants departed	Excess of immigrants over emigrants
Year ended Dec. 31,				
1840	84,066	—	—	—
1841	80,289	—	—	—
1842	104,565	—	—	—
3 Quarters ended Sept. 30,				
1843	52,496	—	—	—
Year ended Sept. 30,				
1844	78,615	—	—	—
1845	114,371	—	—	—
1846	154,416	—	—	—
1847	234,968	—	—	—
1848	226,527	—	—	—
1849	297,024	—	—	—
1850	310,004	—	—	—
Quarter ended Dec. 31,				
1850	59,976	—	—	—
Year ended Dec. 31,				
1851	379,466	—	—	—
1852	371,603	—	—	—
1853	368,645	—	—	—
1854	427,833	—	—	—
1855	200,877	—	—	—
1856	200,036	195,857	—	—
1857	250,882	246,945	—	—
1858	122,872	119,501	—	—
1859	121,075	118,616	—	—
1860	153,418	150,237	—	—
1861	91,822	89,724	—	—
1862	91,826	89,007	—	—
1863	176,214	174,524	—	—
1864	193,416	193,195	—	—
1865	248,111	247,453	—	—
2 Quarters ended June 30,				
1866	167,757	166,112	—	—
Year ended June 30,				
1867	303,044	298,967	25,504	273,463
1868	288,088	282,189	21,376	260,813
1869	363,074	352,768	36,739	316,029
1870	402,920	387,203	32,304	354,899
1871	342,609	321,350	27,626	293,724
1872	422,978	404,806	25,676	379,130
1873	473,141	459,803	58,072	401,731
1874	327,949	313,339	72,346	240,993
1875	244,632	227,498	92,754	134,744
1876	189,991	169,986	63,613	106,373
1877	165,019	141,857	71,903	69,954
1878	157,776	138,469	64,555	73,914
1879	197,954	177,826	42,001	135,825
1880	483,857	457,243	47,070	410,173

The immigrants of the year ending June 30, 1880 comprised 287,623 males and 169,634 females. There came from England, 59,454; from Ireland, 71,603; from Scotland, 12,640; from Wales, 1,173; from Germany, 84,638; from Austria, 12,904; from Sweden, 39,186; from Norway, 19,895; from Denmark, 6,576; from Switzerland, 6,156; from France, 4,313; from Italy, 12,327; from Russia, 4,854; and from the Dominion of Canada, 99,706. The remainder of the immigrants came in small numbers from almost every country of the globe.

The reports for 1881 state that 716,868 emigrants arrived in the United States during the past year. Germany sent 248,323, England and Wales 77,750, Ireland 70,896, Scotland 16,441, Austria 19,667, Norway 26,824, Sweden 55,805, China 20,628, and Canada 94,159. Most of the latter were Europeans passing through Canada.

The total number of Asiatics (mainly Chinese) given in the census of 1880 is 105,717, of whom 75,122 are in the state of California.

Trade and Industry.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars and pounds sterling, of the imports and exports of merchandise in each of the ten fiscal years, ended June 30, from 1871 to 1880:—

Years ended June 30	Imports of merchandise		Exports of merchandise	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1871	541,493,774	108,298,755	590,978,550	118,195,710
1872	572,510,304	114,502,061	561,808,381	112,361,676
1873	642,030,539	128,406,108	626,595,077	125,319,015
1874	567,406,342	113,481,268	586,283,040	117,256,608
1875	533,004,526	106,600,905	545,069,027	109,013,805
1876	460,640,190	92,128,038	525,582,247	105,116,449
1877	451,307,549	90,261,510	589,669,490	117,933,898
1878	437,051,533	87,410,306	694,884,200	138,976,840
1879	445,777,775	89,155,555	710,439,441	142,087,888
1880	667,953,302	133,590,660	835,633,595	167,126,719

The following table gives the total value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported and exported from the United States, in each of the ten fiscal years ended 30th June, from 1871 to 1880:—

Years (ended June 30)	Imports of specie		Exports of specie	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1871	21,270,024	4,254,005	98,441,989	19,688,398
1872	13,743,689	2,748,738	79,877,534	15,975,507
1873	21,480,937	4,296,187	84,608,574	16,921,715
1874	23,454,906	5,690,981	66,630,405	13,326,081
1875	20,894,217	4,178,843	92,132,142	18,426,428
1876	15,936,681	3,187,336	56,506,302	11,301,260
1877	40,774,414	8,154,883	43,135,738	8,627,147
1878	29,821,313	5,964,263	33,733,225	6,746,645
1879	20,296,000	4,059,200	24,997,441	4,999,488
1880	93,034,310	18,606,862	17,142,199	3,428,439

The exports of the United States consist in the main of agricultural produce. Foremost, as regards value, in the list of articles, stand wheat and flour, and then follow cotton, tobacco, pickled pork and hams, and butter and cheese. Considerably more than one-half of the exports go to Great Britain and Ireland, the rest being taken chiefly by Canada, France, and Germany.

The commercial intercourse of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of merchandise—exclusive of bullion and gold and silver specie—from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the United States, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880 :—

Years	Exports from the United States to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the United States
	£	£
1871	61,134,463	34,227,701
1872	54,663,948	40,736,597
1873	71,471,493	33,574,664
1874	73,897,400	28,241,809
1875	69,590,054	21,868,279
1876	75,899,008	16,833,517
1877	77,825,973	16,376,814
1878	89,146,170	14,552,076
1879	91,818,295	20,321,990
1880	107,081,260	30,855,871

The two staple articles of exports from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland are corn—including breadstuffs of all kinds under the name—and raw cotton. The total quantities and value

of the corn exports were as follows in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1876	49,836,585	21,192,197
1877	50,032,507	23,910,451
1878	67,764,689	30,389,519
1879	74,570,915	33,091,926
1880	75,526,927	35,596,194

The most valuable of the corn exports is that of wheat. The exports of wheat to Great Britain were of the following quantities and value in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1876	19,323,054	10,314,373
1877	21,386,980	13,583,543
1878	29,060,809	16,504,465
1879	36,041,895	19,150,422
1880	36,190,814	20,176,626

Next to wheat, among the corn exports, the most important are those of maize, or Indian corn. The following table gives the quantities and value of maize exported from the United States to Great Britain in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
		£
1876	27,065,460	8,656,338
1877	25,577,778	8,225,437
1878	32,877,700	9,964,629
1879	30,470,143	8,239,575
1880	31,087,773	9,289,759

The exports of raw cotton from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland were of the following quantities and value in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1876	8,328,573	25,120,512
1877	8,145,041	23,621,840
1878	9,162,419	25,355,029
1879	9,664,840	25,949,967
1880	10,931,092	31,784,626

It will be seen from the preceding tables that the exports from the United States to Great Britain, gradually increasing in recent years, have risen to four and five times the value of the British imports. While the exports from the United States increased with great regularity, the British imports decreased.

The two most staple articles of imports of British produce into the United States are manufactured cotton goods, and iron wrought and unwrought. The following table gives the total value of these two articles of British imports in the five years from 1876 to 1880 :—

Years	Cotton goods	Iron
	£	£
1876	2,507,224	2,639,930
1877	2,494,398	2,685,881
1878	2,190,919	2,383,757
1879	1,984,118	5,191,998
1880	3,698,268	10,047,088

Next to cotton goods and iron, the most notable articles of British produce imported into the United States are linen and woollen manufactures. The value of the linen manufactures imported was 4,006,053*l.* in 1870, against 2,646,916*l.* in 1879; and that of the woollens 2,613,886*l.* in 1880, against 2,447,266*l.* in 1880.

The international commerce of the United States is at present mainly carried on in foreign bottoms. It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the commerce of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, that the total tonnage of vessels of the United States was 4,169,601 tons, being a decrease of 43,164 tons when compared with the shipping in the preceding year. There were 2,717 vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade, of an aggregate burthen of 1,491,533 tons, showing a decrease of 137,514 tons; while there were 22,494 vessels enrolled and licensed, engaged in domestic commerce, of a total burthen of 2,678,067 tons, or 94,350 tons more than in the preceding year. Of the total tonnage thus entered, about 21 per cent. was American, and 79 per cent. foreign; of the total number of clearances for foreign countries, about 22 per cent. was American, and 78 per cent. foreign.

The shipping belonging to the United States on the 30th June, 1880, was classified as follows :—

	Number	Tonnage
Sailing-vessels	16,830	2,366,257
Steam vessels	4,717	1,211,559
Barges	1,930	383,629
Canal boats, &c.	1,235	106,590
Total	24,712	4,068,035

The following table shows the distribution of the commercial navy of the United States on the 30th June, 1879:—

States and Coasts	Vessels	Tons
Maine	2,640	518,352
New Hampshire	77	10,823
Vermont	24	2,451
Massachusetts	2,419	444,566
Rhode Island	305	39,953
Connecticut	827	81,065
New York	5,661	1,228,275
New Jersey	1,293	106,963
Pennsylvania	1,708	364,195
Delaware	193	16,181
Maryland	1,753	118,616
District of Columbia	96	10,665
Virginia	1,084	34,705
North Carolina	327	12,046
South Carolina	222	15,303
Georgia	109	21,896
Florida	361	25,685
Alabama	109	14,454
Mississippi	192	10,527
Louisiana	663	89,105
Texas	279	14,947
Tennessee	95	15,215
Kentucky	80	18,684
Missouri	375	148,692
Iowa	90	10,249
Nebraska	24	4,690
Minnesota	101	8,243
Wisconsin	401	79,084
Illinois	448	86,274
Indiana	109	10,995
Michigan	910	144,988
Ohio	583	144,478
West Virginia	451	46,874
Arizona	8	1,388
California	918	200,318
Oregon	149	38,491
Washington Territory	116	29,954
Alaska	11	194
Grand total	25,211	4,169,600
Total on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts	18,346	2,800,584
Total on the Pacific coast	1,202	270,348
Total on the Northern lakes	3,087	597,376
Total on the Western rivers	2,576	501,808

At the census of the United States taken in 1870, there were in the country 8,690,219 horses, 28,074,582 cattle, 28,477,951

sheep, and 25,184,540 hogs. The report of the Department of Agriculture gives the following general summary of the number of acres planted and quantities raised of the principal crops of the United States in the year 1871:—Indian corn, 34,091,137 acres, yielding 991,898,000 bushels. Wheat, 19,943,893 acres, yielding 230,732,400 bushels. Oats, 8,365,800 acres, yielding 255,743,000 bushels. Potatoes, 1,220,912 acres, yielding 120,461,700 bushels. Barley, 1,177,666 acres, yielding 26,718,500 bushels. Rye, 1,069,531 acres, yielding 15,355,500 bushels. Buckwheat, 413,015 acres, yielding 8,328,700 bushels. These seven crops furnished a total of 66,282,863 acres, yielding 1,642,237,800 bushels.

During the year 1877, the total production of cereals in the United States came to 2,178,934,646 bushels, grown on 93,150,288 acres, and valued at 1,035,570,478 dollars. The production of the year 1879 was provisionally estimated at 400,000,000 bushels, being the largest ever known, and more than sufficient to supply all the countries of Europe suffering from failing crops.

At the census of 1870 there were in the United States 956 cotton manufacturing establishments. The States having the largest numbers were Massachusetts, 191 establishments; Rhode Island, 139; Pennsylvania, 138; Connecticut, 111; New York, 81; New Hampshire, 36; North Carolina, 33; Georgia 34; Tennessee, 28; New Jersey, 27; Maine, 23; and Maryland, 22. The cotton mills employed 448 steam-engines, aggregating 47,117-horse-power and 1,250 water-wheels of 102,409-horse-power. There were 157,310 looms, 3,694,477 frame spindles, and 3,437,938 mule spindles. The hands employed were 47,790 males above 16 years of age, 69,637 females above 15, and 22,942 children and youths.

At the census of 1870 there were 2,891 woollen factories in the country. Of these Pennsylvania had 457; New York, 252; Ohio, 223; Massachusetts, 185; Indiana, 175; Missouri, 156; Delaware, 148; Kentucky, 125; Illinois, 109; Connecticut, 108; Maine, 107; Iowa, 85; New Hampshire, 77; West Virginia, 74; Virginia, 68; Rhode Island, 65; Vermont, 64; Wisconsin, 64; Michigan, 54; North Carolina, 52; Georgia, 46; Maryland, 31; New Jersey, 29; and other States smaller numbers. The woollen factories had 1,050 steam-engines, with 35,900-horse-power, and 1,092 water-wheels, with 59,333-horse-power. The average number of hands employed was 427,728 males over 16 years of age.

The statistics of the American iron manufacture, obtained at the census of 1870, showed that there were in the country 386 establishments which made pig iron. They worked 574 blast furnaces, employed 27,554 hands during the year ending June 3, 1870, and in that year made 2,052,821 tons of pig iron. The pig iron product of 1877 was 2,311,585 tons, and increased in 1878 to 2,382,000 tons, of which Pennsylvania made more than one-half.

On January 1, 1878, there were 716 blast furnaces in the country, 270 in blast and 446 out of blast; and on December 31 there were 700 blast furnaces, 260 in blast and 440 out of blast. There was an increased average production of the active furnaces in 1878 over 1877. The foundries numbered 2,653, employing 51,297 hands; the forges numbered 102, with 3,561 hands; and the bar, rod, railway iron, plate, and other kindred establishments numbered 309, employing 44,643 hands. Pennsylvania had the largest share in the iron manufacture.

It was ascertained at the census of 1870 that sixteen states produced iron ore, of which the entire annual yield was 3,395,718 tons, one-third produced in Pennsylvania. The copper production was chiefly in the Lake Superior region, four-fifths of the yield being from Michigan. Nine states produced copper, the largest after Michigan being Vermont, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Maryland. Petroleum at the census of 1870 was found in four states, Pennsylvania producing $171\frac{1}{4}$ millions of gallons; West Virginia, eight millions; Ohio, two millions, and Kentucky, 4,000, the aggregate yield amounting to 181,263,502 gallons.

In the year ending June 1, 1881, the total product of iron in the United States was 8,022,398 tons, from 23 States.

The total production of gold and silver in the country was as follows during each of the years from 1870 to 1879 :—

Years	Gold Dollars	Silver Dollars	Total Dollars
1871	34,398,000	19,286,000	53,684,000
1872	38,109,395	19,924,429	58,033,824
1873	39,206,558	27,483,302	66,689,860
1874	38,466,488	29,699,122	68,165,610
1875	39,968,194	32,605,239	72,573,433
1876	42,886,935	39,292,924	82,179,859
1877	44,880,223	45,846,109	90,726,332
1878	38,956,231	38,746,391	77,702,622
1879	30,900,000	40,812,320	71,712,320

The precious metals were raised mainly in two States, first, Nevada, mainly silver; and secondly, California, chiefly gold. Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona produced smaller amounts of silver and gold.

There were 49,130,584 tons of coal raised in the year 1878, and 54,398,250 tons in the year 1877. The great coal region of the United States is Pennsylvania, which produced 17,605,262 tons of anthracite, and 13,500,000 tons of bituminous coal in the year 1878. The coal mines of Pennsylvania employ 44,000 men, mostly natives of Wales, England, and Ireland.

The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from

1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincey, Massachusetts. The extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 2,818 miles in 1840; to 9,021 miles in 1850; to 30,635 miles in 1860; and to 53,399 miles in 1870. The following table gives the length of lines opened for traffic in the states and territories on the 1st of January of each of the years 1877, 1878, and 1879:—

States and Territories	1877	1878	1879
	Miles	Miles	Miles
Alabama	1,738	1,802	1,839
Arkansas	788	767	783
California	1,919	2,080	2,149
Colorado	957	1,045	1,165
Connecticut	918	922	922
Dakota territory	275	290	320
Delaware	285	272	280
Florida	484	485	487
Georgia	2,306	2,339	2,415
Illinois	7,285	7,392	7,506
Indiana	4,003	4,057	4,198
Indian territory	270	275	275
Iowa	3,939	4,134	4,266
Kansas	2,238	2,352	2,427
Kentucky	1,475	1,509	1,528
Louisiana	539	466	466
Maine	980	989	988
Maryland and district of Columbia	929	944	952
Massachusetts	1,837	1,863	1,872
Michigan	3,395	3,477	3,593
Minnesota	2,020	2,194	2,535
Mississippi	1,044	1,088	1,126
Missouri	3,146	3,198	3,286
Nebraska	1,150	1,286	1,344
Nevada	600	627	627
New Hampshire	940	964	1,009
New Jersey	1,601	1,661	1,663
New York	5,425	5,725	5,879
North Carolina	1,570	1,426	1,435
Ohio	4,687	4,878	5,151
Oregon	241	248	283
Pennsylvania	5,983	5,926	6,011
Rhode Island	189	204	208
South Carolina	1,353	1,406	1,419
Tennessee	1,645	1,656	1,665
Texas	2,085	2,210	2,428
Utah territory	505	506	543
Vermont	810	872	873
Virginia	1,609	1,635	1,646
Washington territory	110	197	212
West Virginia	584	638	669
Wisconsin	2,707	2,701	2,810
Wyoming territory	459	465	472
Total	77,023	79,171	81,725

In 1880 the total length was 86,497 miles.

The number of telegraph offices in the United States on the 1st July, 1880, was 11,317, the total length of lines 107,103 miles, and the length of wires 309,279 miles. There were transmitted 30,486,019 messages in the year ending June 30, 1880.

The postal business of the United States for the fiscal year 1879-80 was as follows:—Letters carried, 868,493,572; postcards, 276,446,716; newspapers, 695,175,624; magazines, 53,472,276; books, circulars, and miscellaneous printed matter, 300,854,480; and articles of merchandise, 22,644,456. This gives a total number of 2,217,087,124 packages delivered during the year. These figures do not include international business, but only packages or letters posted and delivered in the United States.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—James Russell Lowell; formerly Envoy and Minister of the United States in Spain; nominated January 19, 1880; accredited March 11, 1880.

Secretaries.—William J. Hoppin; E. S. Nadal.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Lionel Sackville S. West, K.C.B., born in 1827; Chargé d'Affaires in Sardinia, 1858-63; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1872-78, and to Spain, 1878-81; appointed Envoy and Minister to the United States, December 1881.

Secretaries.—Victor A. W. Drummond; Hon. P. H. Le Poer Trench; H. Howard; Charles F. F. Adam.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Wm. Arthur, R.N.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the United States are:—

MONEY.

The Dollar, of 100 cents

Approximate value, 4s.

There were for fifteen years, from 1863 to 1878, two denominations of value employed in the United States, the first the gold dollar, of the average value of 4s. British money, and the second the paper dollar, principal currency since the civil war, the value of which was fluctuating, according to the rates of exchange. By the provisions of the 'Resumption Act' passed by Congress, coming into operation on January 1, 1879, the complete resumption of specie payments was established, but it took place several months before this date, by the action of commercial causes. Thus there exists no longer any difference in value between coined money and paper currency.

In the session of 1873, the Congress of the United States passed an Act to regulate the value of the English sovereign in American coin, and to fix the 'par of exchange.' The Act requires that in all payments by or to the Treasury, the sovereign, or pound sterling shall be computed as equal to 4 dollars 86c. 6½m. This value is also to be applied in appraising merchandise imported and in the construction of contracts.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are:—

Wine gallon = 0.83333 gallon.

Ale gallon . = 1.01695 „

Bushel . = 0.9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, is used.

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URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Uruguay, formerly a Brazilian province, declared its independence, August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The constitution of the republic was proclaimed July 18, 1831. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to the end of June. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration.

The executive is given by the constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years. A vice-president, also elected for four years, is at the head of the senate, but has no other political power.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Francisco Antonio Vidal, elected President of the Republic March 15, 1880, as successor of Colonel L. Latorre, President from 1876 to 1880.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into four departments, namely, the ‘*ministerio de gobierno*,’ or ministry of the Interior; the ‘*ministerio de relaciones exteriores*,’ or department of Foreign Affairs; the ‘*ministerio de hacienda*,’ or department of Finance; and the ‘*ministerio de la guerra*,’ or department of War and Marine.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The revenue of the republic is mainly derived from import and export duties, both very largely increased in recent years. In the budget estimates for the financial year 1879–80 the total revenue was set down at 8,869,000 pesos, or 1,773,800*l.*, and the total expenditure at 8,748,654 pesos, or 1,749,731*l.*, leaving a surplus of 120,346 pesos, or 24,069*l.* The budget for 1880–81 set down the expenses at 7,857,275 pesos or 1,571,455*l.* The actual accounts of revenue and expenditure of preceding years showed large deficits. More than one-half of the total annual expenditure is on account of the charges connected with the public debt. By a law, passed in 1875,

one-fourth of the customs receipts are to be set aside specially for the service of the debt.

The republic owed at the end of March 1879 a foreign debt of 42,357,695 pesos, or 8,471,539*l.*, contracted at rates of interest from 6 to 12 per cent. There are, besides, unsettled foreign claims against Uruguay to the amount of 6,000,000 pesos, or 1,200,000*l.* By a convention signed between the Government and Commission of Bondholders on the 18th February 1878, the interest payable on the existing stocks at that date was reduced by two-thirds per cent. for a period extending to the 31st December 1882, after which epoch all balances of the different denominations of stocks then pending are to assume the original conditions of issue, not only as regards interest, but amortisation.

The amount of the internal debt is estimated at 18,000,000 pesos, or 3,600,000*l.*, exclusive of a floating debt of about 19,000,000 pesos, or 3,800,000*l.* It was decreed by the Government in June 1869, in consequence of suspension of payments by the chief banks, that the notes of all of them should be under State guarantee, with forced currency. The amount of paper money is constantly increasing. In recent years the Government added notes of the nominal value of 3,000,000*l.* to the already existing amount.

The armed forces of Uruguay were officially reported in 1879 to number 2,797 men, of whom 2,049 were infantry. The army was commanded in 1879, according to official returns, by 17 generals, 20 colonels, 30 lieutenant-colonels, and 505 captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, being a total of 573 officers, or more than one commissioned officer to every five men.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 73,538 English square miles, with a population, according to a partial census taken in 1880, of 438,245, comprising 226,580 males and 211,665 females. The country is divided into 13 provinces. The capital, Montevideo, had, according to a rough enumeration of the year 1879, a population of 105,295, of whom about one-third were foreigners. There is a considerable flow of immigration, numbering 21,148 individuals in 1870; 15,319 in 1871; 11,516 in 1872; 24,539 in 1873; 13,764 in 1874; 5,298 in 1875; 5,570 in 1876; 6,168 in 1877; 6,376 in 1878; and 7,009 in 1879.

Uruguay carries on an active commerce with foreign countries, but which has been declining recently. In the year 1880, according to official statements, the imports amounted to 18,328,225 pesos, or 3,665,645*l.*, and the exports to 19,752,201 pesos, or 3,950,410*l.*,

being an increase of about 600,000*l.* on the previous year. The principal articles of export are cattle, salted, dried and preserved meat, and hides. Nearly the whole of the exports and imports of the republic pass through Montevideo, the capital, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement, which shows the value of the exports from Uruguay to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Uruguay in each of the five years 1876 to 1880 :—

Years	Exports from Uruguay to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Uruguay
	£	£
1876	841,314	1,006,307
1877	734,699	1,077,780
1878	644,066	977,866
1879	371,990	922,625
1880	694,593	1,381,338

The chief articles of export from Uruguay to the United Kingdom are hides and tallow, the first of the value of 339,558*l.*, and the second of 121,829*l.*, in 1880. The British imports into Uruguay consist chiefly of manufactured cotton goods, and of woollens, the first of the value of 636,511*l.*, and the second of the value of 177,586*l.*, in the year 1880.

There were railways of a total length of 268 English miles open for traffic at the end of June 1879. The lines represented two systems, the first known as the Central of Uruguay, and the second as the Alto Uruguay. Of the first system, there were completed, at the above date, lines from Montevideo to Florida and Durazno, of a total length of 82 miles, with a branch line to the port of Higueritas, on the river Uruguay, opened in February 1876. On the second system, the chief lines were from Salto Oriental to Santo Rosa, 113 miles in length, and from Montevideo to Pando, 29 miles long.

The telegraphic lines in operation at the end of June 1879 were of a total length of 996 English miles, belonging to three companies, the 'Compania telegraphica Platina,' the 'Linea Oriental,' and the 'River Plate Telegraph Company (Limited),' the last owning rather more than half of the lines.

The Post-office carried 1,023,004 letters and 1,185,012 newspapers in the year 1878. The receipts of the Post-office in recent years were insufficient to cover the expenditure.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—William Cranwell, appointed June 1880.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Edmund Monson, appointed June 22, 1877.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Uruguay, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 centenas . . Approximate value, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Quintal* = 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.

„ *Arroba* = 25·35 „ „

„ *Fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

The money, weights, and measures of the Brazilian empire are also in general use.

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VENEZUELA.

(REPÚBLICA DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, on the 28th March 1864, is designed on the model of the constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. The provinces, or states, of the republic, twenty-one in number, have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets, and judiciary officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. At the head of the central executive government stands a President, elected for the term of two years, with a Vice-President at his side, and exercising his functions through six ministers. The President has no veto power. The legislation for the whole republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives, both composed of members deputed by the same bodies in the individual states. The President, Vice-President, and Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage.

President of the Republic.—General Don Antonio Guzman Blanco, elected President February 1879; re-elected February 1880.

Since the year 1847, the republic has suffered greatly from intestine dissensions, leading to an almost continuous civil war, through the struggles of the rival parties of the Federalists and Confederatists, the former desiring a strong central government, and the latter the greatest possible independence of the separate States.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The chief source of public revenue at the disposal of the central Government is that of customs duties, which produced 3,854,000 venezolanos, or 770,800*l.*, in the year ending June 30, 1881. The total revenue in the same year amounted to 4,680,000 venezolanos, or 936,000*l.* and the expenditure to 4,448,000 venezolanos, or 889,600*l.* The principal branch of expenditure is for "general administration."

The public debt is composed of an internal debt, which, on June 30, 1879, was 2,592,434*l.*, of which 1,415,041*l.* was consolidated, bearing 5 per cent. interest; and a foreign debt, which with the unpaid interest of several years amounted to 10,869,563*l.* In 1878, the Government had resumed the payment of interest. New

consolidated bonds were issued on January 1, 1881, in substitution of all pre-existing internal and external bonds; the total authorised was 4,000,000*l.*, 2,750,000*l.* to represent the external bonds; the interest at present is 4 per cent.

The army of the republic numbers 2,240 men. Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. Recent intestine wars were chiefly carried on by the militia.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Venezuela is estimated to embrace 403,261 English square miles, and to contain a population of 1,784,194 souls. The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-one states—three of them with territories attached—into which the republic is divided, as reported in census returns of September 1873:—

States	Area: English square miles	Population
1. Carácas (Federal District)	33,986	{ 60,010
2. Guarico }		{ 191,000
3. Bolivar }		{ 129,143
4. Guzman Blanco }		{ 94,151
5. Carabobo }	8,119	{ 117,605
6. Cojedes }		{ 85,678
7. Barquisimeto }	9,352	{ 143,818
8. Yaracui }		{ 71,689
9. Falcon }	10,253	{ 99,920
10. Portuguesa }	23,845	{ 79,934
11. Zamora }		{ 59,449
12. Nueva Esparta }	442	{ 30,983
13. Barcelona }	13,812	{ 101,396
14. Cumaná }	17,494	{ 55,476
15. Maturín }		{ 47,863
Territory of Mariño }		{ 6,705
16. Trujillo }	4,328	{ 108,672
17. Guzman (Merida) }	10,848	{ 67,849
18. Tachira }		{ 68,619
19. Zulia }	28,934	{ 59,235
Territory of Goajiro }		{ 29,263
20. Apure }	18,896	{ 18,635
21. Guayana }	208,369	{ 34,053
Territory of Amazonas }	13,583	{ 23,048
Total	402,261	1,784,194

The preliminary results of a census taken in 1881 give a population of 2,070,497. By the Constitution of 1881, the Federal District and the 20 states have been united into 9 great states—State of the East, Guzman Blanco, Carabobo, State of the South—

West, State of the North-West, State of the Andes, Bolivar, Zulia and Falcon.

The foreign commerce of Venezuela quadrupled within the last few years, through the development of the country's vast agricultural and mineral resources. During the year ending June 30, 1877, the total imports were of the value of 15,043,373 venezolanos, or 3,008,674*l.*, and the total exports of the value of 16,112,635 venezolanos, or 3,222,527*l.* The imports of 1876-77 came to the extent of nearly one-fourth from Great Britain, and the remainder chiefly from the United States, France, and Germany. The exports of 1876-77 were sent chiefly to Germany, the United States, and France. The staple article of export from Venezuela consists in coffee, valued at 11,409,506 venezolanos, or 2,281,901*l.*, in the year ending June 30, 1877.

The total value of the exports of Venezuela to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures, was as follows in each of the five years 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Venezuela to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Venezuela
1876	54,878	679,163
1877	63,739	619,742
1878	98,349	473,281
1879	114,804	462,037
1880	198,304	428,142

The chief articles of export from Venezuela to Great Britain in 1880 were copper ore and cocoa. The exports of copper ore in 1880 were of the value of 119,099*l.*, while the exports of cocoa were valued at 20,739*l.* The imports from Great Britain comprise mainly cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 304,054*l.*, and the latter of 55,835*l.*, in the year 1880.

A line of railway from Tucácas to the mines of Aroá, 70 English miles in length, was opened February 7, 1877. There were 330 miles of telegraphs in 1880, and 134 post-offices.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Resident.—Dr. José M. Rójas, accredited May 17, 1879.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Colonel Charles E. Mansfield.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Venezuela, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Venezolano*, of 100 *Centavas* • • approximate value, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „

The above are the old weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the French metric system.

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II. AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government, Revenue, and Army.

ALGERIA, the largest and most important of the colonial possessions of France, was entirely under military rule till the year 1871, when, after the extinction of a widespread rebellion among the natives, various reforms, tending to organised civil administration, were introduced by the French Government. In place of the former military governor, a civil Governor-General at present administers the government of the colony, directing the action of both the civil and military authorities. But the new civil government extends only over the settled districts, and the territory of the Sahara and adjoining districts, inhabited chiefly by nomade tribes, remain under exclusively military rule. The country under civil government is divided into three provinces, Algiers, Constantine, and Oran, which are subdivided into twelve departments.

Governor-General of Algeria.—M. Louis Tirman, Conseiller d'état, and formerly Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone. Appointed November 26, 1881.

The Governor-General is invested with legislative powers in civil affairs. In all important cases he has to take advice from a Colonial Council, appointed by the French Government.

The cost of the colony to France has always been far greater than its revenues. The receipts of the government are derived chiefly from indirect taxes, licences, and customs duties on imports. The cost of maintenance of the army, the expenditure for public works, and other large sums disbursed by the Government are not included in the expenditure, being provided out of the French budget. In the French financial estimates for 1882, the revenue of Algeria was estimated at 26,990,100 francs, and the total expenditure at 29,974,599 francs.

The French troops in Algeria consist of one 'corps d'armée,' the 7th, numbering about 60,000 men. The troops in Algeria are divided into two classes, namely, French corps, which remain there

in garrison for a certain number of years and then return to France, and the so-called native troops, which never quit the colony except on extraordinary occasions, as in the war against Germany, at the outset of which, in July 1870, a division of them was incorporated with the French army, forming part of the vanguard in Alsace. The native troops consist of three regiments of Zouaves, three of Turcos, or 'Tirailleurs algériens,' three of 'Chasseurs d'Afrique,' and three of 'Spahis.' Only a moiety of these troops is composed of natives of Africa, the rest consisting of natives of Europe of all nations.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The boundaries of Algeria are not very well defined, large portions of the territory in the outlying districts being claimed both by the French Government and the nomade tribes who inhabit it, and hold themselves unconquered. The colony is divided officially into a 'Territoire civil,' and a 'Territoire de commandement,' the first in three departments, and the latter in three divisions. According to returns published in the 'Journal Officiel de la République Française,' of December 8, 1877, the area of the colony embraces 430,000 square kilomètres, or 165,500 English square miles, with a population, exclusive of wandering Arab tribes, of 2,867,626 souls. The following table gives the area of each of the three civil departments and the three military divisions of Algeria, according to the returns of 1877:—

'Territoires'	Area: Square kilomètres	Population
Algiers: Civil Department	8,268	484,771
" Military Division	118,851	587,836
Oran: Civil Department	15,356	416,465
" Military Division	135,172	236,716
Constantine: Civil Department	17,976	414,714
" Military Division	134,377	727,124
Total	430,000	2,867,626

The number of French settlers was given at 127,321, and the total population of European descent at 302,576 in the returns of 1877. In 1880 the civil territory had been increased to 738,388 square kilomètres, with a population of 1,884,124. The French settlers then numbered 198,092, and English 6,513.

In 1872 there were 5,139,136 acres of land under cultivation in Algeria, of which 413,112 acres, or on an average 8 per cent., were

cultivated by the European colonists, and 4,726,024 acres, or 92 per cent., were cultivated by the natives.

The total commerce of Algeria was as follows in each of the eight years from 1872 to 1879:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1872	7,881,251	6,563,123
1873	8,268,685	6,088,256
1874	7,852,173	5,976,280
1875	7,696,562	5,756,317
1876	9,235,464	7,152,464
1877	8,112,132	6,880,251
1878	9,272,230	6,396,168
1879	8,560,020	7,081,000

About two-thirds of the total commerce of Algeria is with France. Besides with the mother-country, the colony has commercial intercourse chiefly with Spain, Turkey, and Great Britain. The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Algeria to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Algeria, in each of the five years 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Algeria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Algeria
	£	£
1876	495,848	209,696
1877	562,126	271,101
1878	357,352	168,971
1879	454,246	225,572
1880	741,453	292,087

The most important article of export to Great Britain in 1880 was 'Esparto grass,' for making paper, of the value of 421,343*l.*, and barley of the value of 119,498*l.* Among the other exports of 1880 were iron ore, of the value of 86,884*l.*, and zinc ore, of the value of 49,660*l.* The British imports consist principally of cotton fabrics and coals, the former of the value of 150,264*l.*, and the latter of 39,259*l.* in the year 1880.

At the end of the year 1880 there were 1,153 kilometres, or 714 English miles, of railways open for traffic in Algeria. This does not include the prolongation of the line from Bone to the frontier station at Guelma, into the territory of Tunis.

The telegraph of Algeria, including branches into Tunis, consisted, at the end of 1878, of 5,850 miles of line, and 9,860 miles

of wire. The 'réseau algéro-tunésien' of telegraphs is worked by a private company subventioned by the French Government and the Bey of Tunis.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Algeria, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Gold Sequin</i>	.	.	.	Average rate of exchange, 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
„ <i>Monzouah</i>	.	.	.	„ „ „ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Onguyah</i>	.	.	=	4 grammes.
„ <i>Hollah</i> (liquid)	.	.	=	16.66 litres, or about 17 pints.
„ <i>Psa</i> (dry)	.	.	=	48 litres, or about 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

The money, weights, and measures of France are in general use among the settled population in the towns.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally established by order in Council of the 11th of March, 1853. By Act 28 Vict. cap. 5, and Colonial Act III. of 1865, which provided for the incorporation of British Kaffraria with the colony, various changes were made, and further changes of an important nature by the 'Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act,' passed by the colonial legislature in 1872, providing for 'the introduction of the system of executive administration commonly called Responsible Government.' The constitution formed under these various acts vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office-holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 21 members, 10 of whom are elected for ten years, and 11 for five years, presided over ex-officio by the Chief-Justice; and a House of Assembly of 68 members, elected for five years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by possession of property, or receipt of salary or wages, ranging between 25*l.* and 50*l.* per annum. There were 45,825 registered electors in 1878.

Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.—Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.; born 1824; served in the 87th Fusiliers; member of the Irish Poor Law Board, 1846–53; President of Montserrat, 1854–55; Lieutenant Governor of St. Christopher, 1855–59; Governor of Hong Kong, 1859–64; Governor of Ceylon, 1864–71; Governor of New South Wales, 1872–78; Governor of New Zealand, 1879–80. Appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, December 1880.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the forces within the colony. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* as Governor, besides 1,000*l.* as 'Her Majesty's High Commissioner,' and an additional 300*l.* as 'allowance for country residence.'

The administration is carried on, under the Governor, by a ministry of five members, called the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony is derived mainly from import duties, which produced, on the average of the five years from 1874 to 1878, not far from a million pounds sterling per annum. Comparatively little is derived from rent or sales of public lands, although vast districts are waiting to be cultivated. The greatest portion of the expenditure is for interest of the public debt. The income and expenditure of the colony, the former including loans, were as follows during each of the ten years from 1869 to 1878:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1869	593,245	648,732
1870	831,211	795,695
1871	836,174	764,414
1872	1,161,548	922,567
1873	2,078,220	2,159,658
1874	1,907,951	1,357,455
1875	2,246,179	2,272,275
1876	1,864,928	1,300,576
1877	2,631,602	3,428,392
1878	2,067,889	2,053,182
1879	2,082,889	3,994,933

The estimated revenue of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, was 2,509,216*l.*, and the expenditure 2,354,780*l.*

The colony had a public debt of 10,500,000*l.* on the 31st July, 1879. The debt dates from the year 1859, when it amounted to 80,000*l.* It rose to 368,400*l.* in 1860; to 565,050*l.* in 1861; to 715,050*l.* in 1863; to 851,650*l.* in 1865; and to 4,068,159*l.* in 1876. In 1879 the interest on the debt amounted to 483,365*l.* The debt is under promise of repayment by instalments extending to the year 1900.

Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeeck, about the year 1652, the Portuguese having before made an attempt at a settlement. It was at first but a very small territory, between the Liesbeeck River and Table Mountain, but when it was taken by the English, in 1796, it had extended east to the Great Fish River, and north along the great mountain range of the Roggeveld to the Sneeuwberg and Bamboosberg. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up to the Netherlands, but was again occupied by British troops in 1806. Since that time the boundary has been gradually enlarged by the annexation of surrounding districts. The most important of these annexations, which are in various stages, from mere protection to actual

sovereignty, are British Kaffraria (now the districts of King William's Land and East London), in 1866; Basutoland, 1868; Kaffirland Proper or the Transkeian Districts, including nearly the whole of the region between the Kei and the Natal border, between 1875 and 1880; Griqualand West in 1876; and Namaqua and Damara Lands, between the Gariep River and the Portuguese West African territories, in 1880. The Transvaal, which was annexed in 1877, had its independence restored in 1881, Great Britain retaining the suzerainty. The total area and estimated population of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope may now (1882) be stated as follows:—

Divisions	Area : English square miles	Population
Cape Colony Proper (1875)	199,950	720,934
Basutoland (1875)	7,000	127,000
Transkeian Districts or Kaffirland Proper (1880)	17,000	475,000
Griqualand West (1877)	17,800	45,277
Transgariep (Damara and Namaqua Lands) 1878	200,000	250,000
Total	442,750	1,618,211

The Cape Colony proper is divided, politically and administratively, into 48 districts. The area and population were given as follows in the returns of a census taken by the Government on March 7, 1875:—

Districts	Area : English square miles	European Population	Total Population
The Cape	722	30,730	57,319
Stellenbosch	503	3,442	10,549
Paarl	627	7,312	18,076
Malmesbury	2,808	7,862	18,096
Piequetberg	1,854	4,357	8,239
Clanwilliam	5,474	3,018	8,785
Namaqualand	20,635	2,675	12,233
Calvinia	26,083	2,752	7,394
Tulbagh	4,976	3,772	9,923
Worcester	6,531	4,093	9,734
Fraserburg	23,149	3,790	9,060
Victoria West	15,815	5,493	13,247
Beaufort West	8,536	3,738	8,322
Prince Albert	3,981	3,324	6,257
Caledon	1,519	5,366	11,335
Bredasdorp	1,697	2,017	4,306
Robertson	1,089	4,512	8,031
Swellendam	2,954	5,028	10,007
Riversdale	2,462	6,878	12,721

Districts	Area : Square English miles.	European Population	Total Population
Mossel Bay	859	2,664	5,072
George	2,537	5,229	11,813
Oudtshoorn	1,781	7,925	15,181
Knysna	524	1,825	3,218
Humansdorp	2,430	2,711	7,587
Uitenhage	6,233	9,385	21,392
Port Elizabeth	251	9,309	14,528
Alexandria	1,519	2,157	6,030
Albany	1,833	8,143	16,499
Bathurst	670	1,711	5,855
Peddie	497	1,327	16,886
Victoria, East	576	1,133	8,498
Stockenström	240	1,508	6,509
Fort Beaufort	733	2,998	14,748
Bedford	1,550	2,134	8,768
Somerset East	3,876	4,713	10,877
Cradoek	3,247	5,967	12,084
Middleburg	2,252	2,510	5,976
Graaff-Reinet	3,792	7,356	16,940
Murraysburg	2,200	1,210	3,771
Richmond	4,463	3,021	7,624
Hope Town	5,154	3,236	6,143
Colesberg	5,762	4,521	10,368
Albert	3,834	6,140	12,069
Aliwal North	2,263	3,543	29,922
Wodehouse	2,849	5,325	25,948
Queen's Town	3,604	6,228	50,890
King William's Town	1,781	9,012	106,640
East London	1,225	3,773	15,514
Total	199,950	236,873	720,984

The white, or European population, comprised 123,910 males and 112,873 females, and the native population 245,718 males and 238,483 females at the census of March 7, 1875.

The European inhabitants consist in part of the English authorities and English settlers; but the majority are of Dutch, German, and French origin, mostly descendants of the original settlers. The coloured people are chiefly Hottentots and Kaffirs; the remaining portion of the population consists of Malays, and so-called Afrianders, the latter the offspring of black women and Dutch fathers. Very little communication takes place between the Kaffirs, Afrianders, and Malays, each race holding the others in contempt.

Trade and Commerce.

The values of the total imports and exports of the Cape Colony including British Kaffraria and other dependencies, in each of the six years from 1875 to 1880, were as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1875	5,762,743	4,393,325
1876	5,829,602	3,636,807
1877	5,158,348	3,634,073
1878	6,151,023	3,456,291
1879	7,080,349	3,776,494
1880	7,648,863	4,341,017

The commercial intercourse of the colony is mainly with the United Kingdom. The value of the trade with Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the five years 1876 to 1880, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the Cape Colony to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Cape Colony
	£	£
1876	3,658,236	3,666,045
1877	3,560,499	3,330,353
1878	3,699,012	3,821,279
1879	4,001,863	4,403,296
1880	5,023,493	4,978,074

Among the articles of export from the Cape to Great Britain, wool is the most important, the value shipped annually constituting nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. In the five years from 1876 to 1880 the exports of wool from the Cape Colony to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1876	35,424,089	2,376,322
1877	32,912,225	2,224,272
1878	30,670,716	2,060,345
1879	36,726,410	2,267,944
1880	42,226,044	2,761,852

Among the minor exports from the colony to Great Britain are copper ore, of the value of 301,585*l.* in 1880; feathers, chiefly ostrich, of the value of 958,254*l.*; and sheepskins, of the value of 238,102*l.* in 1880. The imports of British produce into the colony comprise mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,014,430*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 451,490*l.*; and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 562,472*l.* in the year 1880.

There were, at the end of 1875, in the colony 692,514 head of

cattle, and 9,836,065 sheep. The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, comprising from 3,000 to 15,000 acres, and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy.

There were lines of railway of a total length of 961 miles in the colony on January 1, 1882. The lines open for traffic at this date belonged to three systems, the Western, from Capetown to Worcester; the Midland and North-Eastern, starting from Port Elizabeth; and the Border system. There were 420 miles of other lines in course of construction at the end of June 1879.

The number of post-offices in the colony at the end of 1877 was 248, the revenue in 1877 amounting to 57,870*l.*, and the expenditure to 151,220*l.*

The telegraphs in the colony comprised 3,575 miles, with 98 offices, at the end of 1879. The number of messages sent was 282,050 in 1878. The telegraphs were constructed entirely at the expense of the Government.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The standard weights and measures are British, with the exception of the land measure. To some extent, however, the following old weights and measures are still made use of in the colony:—

91·8 lbs. Dutch	equal to 100 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 <i>Schepel</i>	„ 743 imperial bushel.
1 <i>Muid</i> , of 4 <i>Schepels</i>	„ 2·972 „ „
1 <i>Load</i> , of 10 <i>Muids</i>	„ 29·72 „ „
1 <i>Anker</i> , of 9½ gallons	„ 7·916 imperial gallons.
129½ <i>Ells</i>	„ 100 English yards.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2 English acres, but, more exactly, 2·11654 acres. Some difference of opinion existed formerly as to the exact equivalents of the shortest land measure, the foot, but it was in 1858 officially settled that 1,000 Cape feet were equal to 1,033 British Imperial feet.

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EGYPT.

(KEMI.—MISR.)

Reigning Khedive.

Mohamed Tewfik, born Nov. 19, 1852; the son of Ismail I.; succeeded to the throne, on the abdication of his father, Aug. 8, 1879. Married, Jan. 10, 1873, to Princess Eminéh, daughter of El Hamy Pasha. Offspring of the union are two sons, Abbas, born July 14, 1874, and Mehemet Ali, born in 1876.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the sixth ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1806, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. The position of his father and predecessor, Ismail I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French governments, in 1879—was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt, under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 21, 1866, into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khidiv-el-Misir,' or King of Egypt, or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 376,000*l.* to 720,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct, from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a last firman, issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to Ismail I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding treaties with foreign powers, and of maintaining armies.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were:—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811–48
Ibrahim, son of Mehemet . . .	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet . . .	1813	1854	1848–54
Said, son of Mehemet . . .	1822	1863	1854–63
Ismail	1830	—	1863–79

The present Khedive of Egypt has an annual allowance of 150,000*l.*; his father of 50,000*l.*, with 70,000*l.* more for other members of the family.

Government, Revenue, and Army.

The administration of Egypt is carried on at present under the supervision of the governments of France and Great Britain, represented each by a 'Controller-General,' invested with great powers,

indicated as follows in a decree of the Khedive in seven articles, issued November 10, 1879:—

'Art. 1. The Controllars-General have full powers of investigation into every public service of the State, including that of the Public Debt. Ministers and all public officials of every rank are bound to furnish the Controllars, or their agents, with all documents they may think fit to require. The Minister of Finance is bound to furnish them weekly with a statement of receipts and expenditure. Other administrations must furnish the same every month.

'Art. 2. The Controllars-General can only be removed from their posts by their own Governments.

'Art. 3. The Governments of England and France having agreed that, for the moment, the Controllars-General will not take the actual direction of the public service, their duties are limited at present to inquiry, control, and surveillance.

'Art. 4. The Controllars-General take the rank of Ministers, and will always have the right to assist and speak at the meetings of the Council of Ministers, but without the power to vote.

'Art. 5. When they deem it necessary the Controllars may unite with the Commissioners of Public Debt to take such measures as they may deem fit.

'Art. 6. Whenever they may deem it useful, and at least once a year, the Controllars will draw up a report on all questions for the Khedive and his Ministers.

'Art. 7. The Controllars have the power of naming and dismissing all officials whose assistance is of no use to them. They shall prepare a budget; and monthly statements of all salaries and all resources shall be rendered to them.'

By another decree of the Khedive, dated April 5, 1880, there was appointed an 'International Commission of Liquidation,' composed of seven members, with functions defined as follows:—After examining the whole financial situation of Egypt, the Committee will draught a Law of Liquidation regulating the relations between Egypt and her creditors, and also between the Daira Sanieh and the Daira Khassa and their creditors. The conditions of the issue of the Domain Loan are excluded from the deliberations of the Committee. The Committee will work upon the basis furnished by the report of the Committee of Inquiry, and will sit for three months after the presentation of their own report, in order to watch, in concert with the English and French Controllars-General, the execution of the decisions arrived at. The Law of Liquidation will be binding upon all parties concerned. Representatives of the International Tribunals and a Delegate from the Egyptian Government will attend the sittings of the Committee. The preamble of the decree stated that England, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, had already declared their acceptance of the Law of Liquidation, and will collectively

request the adhesion of the other Powers represented on the International Tribunals.

The English and French Controllers-General presented their first report, dated January 16, 1880, and sanctioned by the Khedive, containing their definitive scheme for settling the Egyptian financial situation. They fixed the interest on the Unified Debt at 4 per cent. Should the revenue from the provinces specially set apart for the service of the debt be insufficient to pay 4 per cent., the deficiency is to be made up out of the general revenue. If, on the other hand, the taxes assigned yield more than 4 per cent., the surplus is to be paid to the holders of the Unified Debt up to a maximum of 5 per cent. Any further surplus beyond that is to be applied to half-yearly purchases of stock in the open market. Any surplus of general revenue is to be divided as follows: One moiety to the Administration, and the other moiety to the service of the debt.

The list of resources applied to the service of the general debt was settled by the Controllers-General as follow: Besides the revenues of the provinces Garbiah, Menoufieh, Béhéra, and Siout, there are the octroi duties, customs, the tobacco, salt, and other indirect revenues, calculated to more than cover the Unified interest at 4 per cent.

In the Budget for 1880, the first adopted by the 'International Commission of Liquidation,' the total revenue in Egyptian pounds was 8,561,622*l.*, and expenditure 7,911,622*l.*, leaving a surplus of 650,000*l.* The budget for 1881 gave the revenue as 8,419,421*l.*, and expenditure 8,308,870*l.*, leaving a surplus of 110,551*l.* The following is a detailed statement of the budget proposed for 1882:—

I.—BUDGET OF THE REVENUES AFFECTED TO THE CONSOLIDATED DEBT.

Receipts.	£	Expenditure.	£
Land Tax	2,317,835	Service of the Debt—	
Other Direct Taxes	96,415	Privileged Debt	1,159,212
Justice	39,820	Unified Debt	2,223,927
Octrois	20,600		<u>3,383,139</u>
Other Taxes	49,400	Administrative Expenditure—	
Miscellaneous Revenues	32,008	Finance Ministry	83,488
Repayment of Loans to Peasants	3,905	Home Affairs Department	59,245
Salaries withheld for Pension Fund	12,035		<u>142,733</u>
Railways and Telegraphs	1,121,700	Customs	63,579
Port of Alexandria	65,015	Railways and Telegraphs	471,912
Customs	711,600	Port of Alexandria	35,737
Total Affected Revenues	4,470,333		<u>713,961</u>
Deduction for Unrealizable Receipts, &c.	93,108	Total	£4,097,100
Full receipts	£4,377,225		
Surplus to be employed in Sinking Fund			£280,125

II.—BUDGET OF NON-AFFECTED REVENUES.

Receipts.	£	Expenditure.	£
Land Tax	2,918,832	Tribute	678,486
Other direct taxes	208,537	Indemnity for Mokabalah	150,000
	<u>3,127,369</u>	Daira Khassa	34,000
Justice	212,470	Suez Canal Shares (English interest)	193,858
Post Office	87,625	Civil List	315,000
Octrois	251,360	Khedivial Household—	
Salt	166,370	Maintenance of Palaces	59,733
Other indirect taxes	298,058	Council of Ministers	9,292
	<u>1,015,883</u>	Ministry, Foreign Affairs	13,162
Helouan Railway	6,830	„ Finance	568,070
Khedivial Postal Steamers	85,000	„ War	422,961
Other State Administra- tions	91,014	„ Marine	70,000
Miscellaneous Revenues	44,577	„ Education	89,464
Miscellaneous Receipts	38,860	„ Home Affairs	514,951
Repayment of Loans to Peasants	22,165	„ Justice	281,754
Salaries withheld for Pen- sion Fund	44,525	„ Public Works	439,270
	<u>4,476,223</u>	Helouan Railway	5,616
Full Total		Post Office	80,000
Deductions for Unrealizable Taxes	140,000	Khedivial Postal Steamers	120,000
	<u>£4,336,223</u>	Government Warehouses	15,295
		Reserve Fund	50,000
		Pensions	255,964
Surplus			
			<u>£2,463</u>
			<u>£4,366,868</u>

III.—SUPPLEMENTARY OR EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET BASED ON THE EXPECTED SURPLUS OF THE REVENUES AS FIXED BY THE ORDINARY BUDGET.

	£
Ministry of War	100,000
Ministry of Public Works	170,000
Railways	70,000
Soudan, Harar, and Red Sea	100,000
Unforeseen Expenses	100,000
	<u>£540,000</u>

The capital of the debt of Egypt was returned as follows in 1881 :—

	£
Unified 4 per cent. debt	57,776,340
Privileged debt	22,608,800
Domain loans at 5 per cent.	8,600,000
Daira Sanieh loans at 4 to 5 per cent.	9,512,880

£98,398,020

Not secured by any stipulations on the part of the government is the floating debt of Egypt, the exact amount of which is not known, but which is estimated to be over 5,000,000*l*.

The army of Egypt is raised by conscription. It consists, nominally, of eighteen infantry regiments of three battalions each, with four battalions of rifles, of four regiments of cavalry, and 144

guns. But the number of men contained in the regiments and batteries varies continually, with the exigencies of the service and the state of the finances. At the close of the Russo-Turkish war, in which Egypt participated, the army was reduced to 15,000 men.

The Egyptian navy comprised, at the end of June 1880, two frigates, two corvettes, three large yachts for the use of the Khedive—one of them, the 'Mahroussa,' of 4,000 tons, with 800 horse-power—and four gunboats, the whole of a burthen of 16,476 tons.

Area and Population.

The territories under the rule of the sovereign of Egypt, including those on the Upper Nile and Central Africa, conquered in 1874-75, are vaguely estimated to embrace an area of 1,406,250 English square miles, and to be inhabited by a population of 16,952,000, of whom about one-third are in Egypt proper. The following tabular statement gives the native population, distinguishing males and females, and inhabitants of rural and town districts, of Egypt proper, according to an official estimate of M. Amici, chief of the statistical department in the Ministry of the Interior, on the 31st December, 1878:—

Divisions	Males	Females	Total Population
Lower Egypt . . .	1,385,258	1,438,737	2,823,995
Middle Egypt . . .	322,672	330,447	653,119
Upper Egypt . . .	738,598	732,800	1,471,398
Towns . . .	278,711	290,404	569,115
Total . . .	2,725,239	2,792,388	5,517,627

The area of Egypt proper is estimated to comprise 210,000 English square miles, the annexed and conquered districts, including Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, the Soudan, and the Equatorial Provinces, being estimated at 1,026,250 English square miles, with 11,434,373 inhabitants.

Egypt proper is divided from of old into three great districts, namely, 'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt; 'El-Wustani,' or Middle Egypt; and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt—designations drawn from the course of the river Nile, on which depends the existence of the country. These three geographical districts are subdivided into eleven administrative provinces, and had, as shown in the preceding table, a rural population of 4,948,512, and an urban population of 569,115, at the end of 1878. There are only two considerable towns, namely, Cairo, with 349,883, and Alexandria, with 212,054 inhabitants.

At the enumeration of 1878, there were in Egypt proper 79,696 foreigners. The foreign population consisted of 34,000 Greeks; 17,000 Frenchmen; 13,906 Italians; 6,300 Austrians; 6,000 Englishmen; 1,100 Germans; and 1,390 natives of other countries.

Trade and Commerce.

The commerce of Egypt is very large, but consists to a great extent of goods carried in transit. In the year 1880, the total value of the imports amounted to 6,752,500*l.*, and of the exports to 13,390,000*l.* To the entire foreign trade Great Britain contributed 63 per cent., and the rest was divided between France, Austria, Italy, and Russia, in descending proportions.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Egypt to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Egypt, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880 :—

Years	Exports from Egypt to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Egypt
	£	£
1871	16,387,424	7,038,795
1872	16,455,731	7,213,063
1873	14,155,913	6,222,013
1874	10,514,798	3,585,106
1875	10,895,043	2,945,846
1876	11,481,519	2,630,407
1877	11,101,785	2,273,311
1878	6,145,421	2,194,030
1879	8,890,052	2,143,681
1880	9,190,589	3,060,610

The considerable amount of the exports from Egypt to the United Kingdom is owing, partly to large shipments of raw cotton, and partly to the transit trade flowing from India and other parts of Asia through Egypt, which latter, however, has greatly declined in recent years, owing to the opening of the Suez Canal. The exports of raw cotton from Egypt to Great Britain were of the following quantities and value in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1871	176,166,480	6,416,729
1872	177,581,712	7,492,513
1873	204,977,136	8,628,733
1874	172,317,488	7,269,342
1875	163,912,336	6,668,340
1876	199,245,312	6,879,231
1877	176,558,256	5,587,248
1878	114,297,344	3,612,108
1879	158,232,032	5,088,109
1880	152,606,608	4,951,090

Next to cotton the largest article of export from Egypt to the United Kingdom in the years 1871 to 1880 was corn and flour. The total corn imports of 1880 were of the value of 1,558,632*l.*,

comprising wheat, valued at 808,611*l.*; beans, 700,868*l.*; barley, 41,969*l.*; and flour and maize, 7,184*l.*

The staple article of imports from the United Kingdom into Egypt consists of cotton goods, of the value of 4,290,953*l.* in 1872, of 3,666,942*l.* in 1873, of 1,922,505*l.* in 1874, of 1,558,839*l.* in 1875, of 1,436,232 in 1876, of 1,474,660*l.* in 1877, of 1,255,938*l.* in 1878, of 1,416,615*l.* in 1879, and of 1,918,980*l.* in 1880. A part of these imports from the United Kingdom pass in transit through Egypt.

The Suez Canal.

The commerce of the world has derived great advantages from the construction of the Suez Canal of Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The number and tonnage of vessels which passed through the Canal in each of the ten years from 1870 to 1879 was as follows:—

Years	Vessels	
	Number	Tonnage
1870	491	436,618
1871	761	761,875
1872	1,082	1,439,169
1873	1,171	2,085,270
1874	1,264	2,423,672
1875	1,496	2,940,708
1876	1,461	2,095,870
1877	1,651	2,251,556
1878	1,593	3,291,535
1879	1,477	3,236,942

Rather more than three-fourths of the shipping that passed through the Suez Canal in the ten years 1870-79 belonged to Great Britain. In the year 1879, there passed through the Canal 1,144 British vessels, 93 of France, 61 of the Netherlands, 51 of Italy, 40 of Austria, 16 of Germany, and 25 of Spain, the remainder being distributed among seven other nationalities.

The state of the capital account was as follows at the end of 1879:—

400,000 shares of 500 francs, or 20 <i>l.</i>	£ 8,000,000
333,333 obligations of 500 francs, or 20 <i>l.</i> each, issued at 12 <i>l.</i> , bearing interest at 5 per cent., on par, and redeemable at par	6,666,660
200,000 'bons trentenaires,' or 30-year bonds, issued at 100 francs, or 4 <i>l.</i> each, redeemable at 5 <i>l.</i> each, bearing interest at 8 per cent.	
on 4 <i>l.</i>	£1,000,000
Less 80,000 still unissued	400,000
	600,000
400,000 'bons de coupons,' or bonds of 3 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> each, bearing interest at 5 per cent., issued for the consolidation of unpaid coupons on shares, redeemable at par	1,360,000

Of the above 400,000 shares, 176,602 belonged formerly to the Khedive of Egypt, and were purchased from him by the British Government in November 1875 for the sum of 3,976,582*l.* But the Khedive, by a convention passed in 1869 between himself and Suez Canal Company, for the settlement of disputed claims and accounts, had alienated all dividends on his 176,602 shares up to 1894, and placed them at the disposal of the company. Against these dividends the company issued 120,000 'Délégations,' which are entitled to all sums accruing on the above 176,602 shares up to 1894; the dividends which the 'Délégations' receive are, however, lessened by an annual sum laid aside to provide a sinking fund, sufficient to extinguish them all by the end of the year 1894.

The statutes of the Suez Canal Company provide that all net earnings in excess of the 5 per cent. interest on the shares shall be divided as follows:—

1. 15 per cent. to the Egyptian Government.
2. 10 " to the founders' shares.
3. 2 " to form an invalid fund for the employés of the company.
4. 71 " as dividend on the 400,000 shares.
5. 2 " to the Managing Directors.

The receipts of the company from transit dues on ships in the ten years from 1870 to 1879 were as follows:—

Years	Francs	£
1870	5,159,327	206,872
1871	8,993,732	359,748
1872	16,407,591	656,304
1873	22,897,319	915,892
1874	24,859,383	994,374
1875	28,886,302	1,155,452
1876	29,974,998	1,198,999
1877	32,774,344	1,310,974
1878	31,292,347	1,251,694
1879	29,876,367	1,195,054

The total receipts, from all sources, of the Suez Canal Company amounted to 30,949,148 francs, or 1,237,966*l.*, and the total expenditure to 28,059,800 francs, or 1,122,392*l.*, in the year 1879. The dividend paid to the shareholders, after placing 5 per cent. to the sinking fund, according to the statutes, amounted to 4 francs 87 centimes for the year 1879.

Railways and Telegraphs.

Egypt had, on the 1st January 1880, a railway system of a total length of 1,518 kilometres, or 940 Engl. miles, open for traffic, with 800 kilometres, or 497 Engl. miles, in course of construction. The whole of the railways are state property, with the exception of a short line of 8 kilometres, or 5 Engl. miles.

The post-office carried 2,925,084 inland letters, and 1,625,139 foreign letters and postcards, in the year 1880, besides 1,000,000 inland and 783,000 foreign newspapers. The number of post-offices was 210 on January 1, 1880.

The telegraphs of Egypt were, at the commencement of 1880, of a total length of 8,570 kilometres, or 5,322 Engl. miles, the length of wires being 13,900 kilometres, or 8,632 Engl. miles. The total includes an English line of telegraphs from Alexandria to Cairo, 455 miles in length. All the other telegraphs are State property.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF EGYPT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Egypt had no representative in Great Britain in the year 1881.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

Agent and Consul-General.—Edward Baldwin Malet, C.B., formerly Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople; appointed October 10, 1879.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Egypt are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Piastre</i> , of 40 <i>paras</i>	=	Average rate of exchange, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, or 97 <i>piastres</i> , equal to £1 sterling.
„ <i>Kees</i> , or <i>Purse</i> , of 500 <i>piastres</i>	=	„ „ „ £5 2s. 6d.

The currency of Egypt being insufficient for its vast commerce, coins of nearly all the nations of Europe, as well as of the United States, have become legal tender. Those most in use are French twenty-francs gold pieces and British sovereigns. The Egyptian pound is about 10*d.* more in value than the pound sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Killow</i>	=	0·9120 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Almud</i>	=	1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Ardeb</i>	=	226 lbs.
„ <i>Oke</i> , of 400 <i>drams</i>	=	2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Gasab</i> , of 4 <i>diraâs</i>	=	3 yards.
„ <i>Feddan al risakh</i>	=	3,208 square yards, or nearly an acre.

By a decree of the former Khedive dated August 1, 1875, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be introduced into Egypt on the 1st of January, 1876, but compulsory only at first in all public and administrative transactions.

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LIBERIA.

(UNITED STATES OF LIBERIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Liberia is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a President, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for two years, and the senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*.

President of Liberia.—Anthony W. Gardner, assumed office January 7, 1878.

The President is assisted in his executive function by four ministers, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General.

The establishment of the Republic of Liberia was virtually an attempt, made by American philanthropists, to show the capacity of the negro race for self-government; but as such it is admitted to be a failure. Prevailing disorder, with absence of all progress and civilisation, mark the character of the negro republic in its more recent history.

Population, Revenue, and Trade.

Liberia has about 600 miles of coast line, and extends back 100 miles on an average, with an area of about 14,300 square miles. The total population is estimated to number 1,068,000, all of the African race, and of which number 18,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 1,050,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Monrovia, the capital, has an estimated population of 14,000.

The public revenue is estimated to amount annually to 85,000 dollars, in paper currency, equal to about 17,000*l*., and the expenditure to 120,000 dollars, or 24,000*l*.. The principal part of the revenue is derived from customs duties, while the expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration. In August 1871, the republic laid the foundation of a public debt by contracting a loan of 500,000 dollars, or 100,000*l*., at 7 per cent. interest, to be redeemed in 15 years. The loan was issued in England, but no interest has been paid on it since 1874, the Government of the republic being actually bankrupt.

There are no statistics regarding the extent of the commercial relations of the republic with the United Kingdom, the 'Annual Statement of Trade and Navigation' issued by the Board of Trade not mentioning Liberia, but only 'Western Coast of Africa.' The

value of the exports and the British imports thus designated was as follows in the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years.	Exports from Western Africa to Great Britain.	Imports of British produce into Western Africa.
	£	£
1876	1,597,764	867,360
1877	1,531,250	1,026,717
1878	1,213,270	1,038,971
1879	1,386,217	656,902
1880	1,705,527	752,601

The chief article of exports from Western Africa to Great Britain in 1880 was palm oil, of the value of 1,063,796*l.* The British imports into Western Africa consist mainly of cotton manufactures of the value of 342,740*l.* in 1880.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Edward William Blyden, accredited August 22, 1877.

There are no representatives of Great Britain in Liberia.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. There is a large paper currency. In the traffic with natives on the west coast of Africa, gold is bought and sold by *Usanos*, each of 16 *Akis*. A *Usano* of Gold contains 314·76 English troy grains.

Weights and measures are mostly British. In the trade with the interior of Africa, the *Ardeb* is the chief measure of capacity for dry goods. The *Gondar Ardeb* contains 10 Madegas, or 120 Uckieh, or 1,440 Dirhems, and is equal to 7·7473 British imperial pints. The *Kuba* is the chief liquid measure; it is equal to 1·7887 British imperial pint.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Liberia.

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MAURITIUS.

Constitution and Government.

THE government of the British colony of Mauritius, with its dependencies, the island of Rodrigues, of Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles Islands, is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, of which the Colonial Secretary, the Advocate-General, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Troops, the Colonial Treasurer, and Auditor-General, are ex-officio members. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of eight official and twelve non-official members, together with such additional members, official or non-official, as may be named by the Governor and approved by the Crown. The official councillors comprise the five Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, and the Surveyor-General; the non-official councillors are chosen from the landed proprietors of the island, and submitted to Her Majesty for approval and confirmation. The Council at present consists of twenty members.

Governor of Mauritius.—Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.; born 1821; educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and graduated B.A., 1844; admitted to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, London, 1845; first Governor of Queensland, Australia, 1859–68; Governor of New Zealand, 1868–73; Governor of Victoria, 1873–79. Appointed Governor of Mauritius, April 4, 1879.

The Governor has a salary of 6,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary 1,350*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the ten years from 1870 to 1879 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1870	608,166	591,579
1871	616,952	630,961
1872	703,159	650,327
1873	690,081	657,110
1874	720,130	727,063
1875	692,894	775,836
1876	732,106	719,539
1877	748,059	703,603
1878	789,544	734,579
1879	763,769	746,199

The principal source of revenue is from the customs. There is a small public debt, amounting to 700,000*l.* in 1879.

Area and Population.

The island of Mauritius, lying in the Indian Ocean, 400 miles west of Madagascar, comprises an area of 676 English square miles.

The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1507, but the first who made any settlement in it were the Dutch in 1598, who named it Mauritius, in honour of their Prince Maurice. It was abandoned by them in 1710, and afterwards taken possession of by the French. The British Government captured it in 1810, and its possession was ratified by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

The dependant islands of Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles, under the administration of the Governor of Mauritius, are from 300 to 900 miles distant from Mauritius. They are small, with a very thin population, composed of settlers from Mauritius.

The following were the numbers of the population of Mauritius, according to the census taken in March, 1871 :—

	Population 1871		
	Male	Female	Total
Total of resident population . .	193,575	122,467	316,042
Military in Port Louis and elsewhere	564	142	
Crews of mercantile shipping .	314	7	321
Total of population .	194,453	122,616	317,069

The following was the estimated population, exclusive of military and shipping, on December 31, 1878 :—

General Population		Indian Population		Total
Male	Female	Male	Female	
59,519	53,210	151,041	90,853	354,623

In 1879 the population was 357,339, exclusive of military and shipping.

The capital of the colony, Port Louis, had an estimated population of 66,100 at the end of 1878.

Trade and Industry.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony was as follows in each of the six years from 1874 to 1879 :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1874	2,427,813	2,697,892
1875	2,194,824	2,522,099
1876	2,284,213	3,273,827
1877	2,359,449	4,201,286
1878	2,229,346	3,777,379
1879	2,385,870	3,256,464

The exports from the colony comprise, as staple article, unrefined sugar, and besides, coffee, cocoa nut oil, and rum. A large portion of the trade is with the British colonies of South Africa.

The commercial intercourse of Mauritius with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the total value of the exports from Mauritius to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Mauritius, in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Mauritius to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Produce into Mauritius
	£	£
1876	936,736	342,249
1877	1,391,031	492,637
1878	887,009	409,352
1879	641,836	341,257
1880	284,485	358,160

The staple article of exports from Mauritius to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value being 137,021*l.*, in 1880. The other exports comprise coffee, of the value of 22,891*l.*, and cocoa nut oil, of the value of 27,233*l.* in 1880. The British imports in 1880 consisted principally of cotton goods, valued 117,809*l.*, and iron, valued 52,723*l.*

The colony has two lines of railways, of a total length of 92 miles, at the end of 1880. These lines connect Port Louis, the capital, with Grand River and with Savanne. An extension of the latter line to Moka was in course of construction in 1881.

There exists a complete system of telegraphs throughout the island of Mauritius.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The standard coin of Mauritius is the India rupee, with its subdivisions (see p. 699). All accounts are kept in rupees.

The metric system decreed by the Government of India in 1871 (see p. 700), came into force in Mauritius on May 1, 1878.

• Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Mauritius.

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MOROCCO.

(MAGHRIB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

Reigning Sultan.

Muley-Hassan, born 1831, eldest son of Sultan Sidi-Muley-Mohamed; ascended the throne at the death of his father, September 17, 1873.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of 'Emir-al-Mumenin,' or Absolute Ruler of True Believers—is the fourteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Muley-Achmet, and the thirty-fifth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. His three predecessors were:—

Sultans.	Reign.	Sultan.	Reign.
Muley-Soliman	1794-1822.	Sidi-Muley-Mohamed	1859-1873.
Muley-Abderrahman	1822-1859.		

The crown is hereditary in the family of the Sharifs of Fileli, or Taflet. Each Sultan has the right to choose his own successor among the members of his family, and, if not exercising this privilege, the custom of succession is that obeyed in the Ottoman empire (see p. 457), under which the crown falls, at the demise of the sovereign, to the eldest member of the reigning family.

Government and Religion.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, was formerly an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the state as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of 'Ulema,' under the 'Sheik-ul-Islam.' The Sultan has no regular ministers, but receives advice from and carries on the executive usually through special favourites near his person, the principal of whom is generally invested with the title of 'Mula-el-tesserâd,' or steward of the Imperial household. The Sultan's orders are carried out, and he raises his revenue, estimated at 500,000*l.* per annum, by an armed force of 8,000 men, of whom 5,000 constitute the Imperial body-guard, one half infantry and the other cavalry.

The Sultan of Morocco and his subjects differ as a sectarian body from the followers of Mahomet in Turkey, Persia, and other countries by adopting as their text-book of faith the commentary upon the Koran by Sidi Beccari, the original of which is kept at the Imperial palace, and deposited in time of war in a tent within

the centre of the army, around which the soldiers rally as both a symbol of religion and national standard.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The area of Morocco can only be vaguely estimated, as the southern frontiers, towards the Sahara, are unsettled, and claimed alternately by the Sultan and a number of wandering tribes not in any manner under his authority. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan's dominions is about 219,000 English square miles, inclusive of a conquered portion of the Sahara. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 8,000,000; and, taking the known density of population of the neighbouring Algeria as measure, it may be fixed, with probably some approximation to truth, at 5,000,000 souls. More than two-thirds of the population belong to the race commonly known as Moors, the remaining third consisting mainly of Bedouin Arabs, Jews, estimated at 340,000, and negroes. The number of Christians is very small, not exceeding 500. A large part of the interior of Morocco is entirely unknown to Europeans.

The trade with foreign countries is not very considerable, and is chiefly with Great Britain and Spain; it passes mainly through the port of Tangier. There are, besides Tangier, seven other ports open to foreign commerce.

The following table gives the value of the exports from Morocco to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce into Morocco, in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years.	Exports from Morocco to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home produce into Morocco.
1876	£ 627,453	£ 396,277
1877	811,954	392,788
1878	391,369	191,292
1879	154,270	245,037
1880	350,564	246,584

The chief articles of export from Morocco to Great Britain in the year 1880 were almonds, of the value of 80,277*l.*, and wool, of the value of 130,178*l.* The staple article of British imports into Morocco consists of cotton manufactures, of the value of 226,707*l.*, in 1880.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF MOROCCO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul.—Hadj Said Guesus, accredited Dec. 31, 1863.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Minister and Consul-General.—Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, K.C.B., appointed Minister Plenipotentiary Sept. 1, 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Morocco, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Blankeel</i>	=	24 <i>Flucs</i>	Approximate English value =	$\frac{3}{4}d.$
The <i>Ounce</i>	=	4 <i>Blankeels</i>	"	$3\frac{3}{4}d.$
The <i>Mitkul</i>	=	10 <i>Ounces</i>	"	3s. 1d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kintar</i>	=	100 <i>Rotales</i>	"	lb av.
				112
The <i>Dhra'a</i>	=	8 <i>Tomin</i>	"	inches.
				22.482
The <i>Saâ</i>	=	4 <i>Muhds</i>	"	Imperial Gallons.
				12.32541

Oil is sold by the *kula*, which weighs 22 rotal (of Morocco), and is equal to about 3.335565 British imperial gallons, or 15.155 litres, but all other liquids are sold by weight.

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NATAL.

Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British crown, represented first by a Lieutenant-Governor, and since 1879 by a Governor. Under the charter of constitution granted in 1856, and modified in 1875 and 1879, the Governor is assisted in the administration of the colony by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council is composed of the Chief-justice, the senior officer in command of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and two members nominated by the Governor from among the Deputies elected to the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council is composed of thirteen official members, including the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, and of fifteen members elected by the counties and boroughs.

Governor of Natal.—Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Natal from 1875 to 1880. Appointed Governor of Natal, January, 1882.

The Governor has a salary of 2,500*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Population.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony in the six years from 1874 to 1879 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1874	247,259	254,402
1875	260,271	307,025
1876	265,551	261,933
1877	272,473	283,825
1878	369,383	387,067
1879	473,478	491,883
1880	582,715	477,100

About one-fourth of the revenue is derived from customs, and the rest from miscellaneous sources of income, among them a 'hut-tax on natives, the impost being fixed at 14*s.* per hut. In the year 1878 the tax was paid on 85,714 such huts. The chief branch of expenditure is for police and the administration of justice. The public debt consists of six loans, all at six per cent., three of them

contracted for harbour works, two for coolie immigration, the last raised in 1876, for the construction of a line of railway. The total debt of the colony was 1,631,700*l.* at the end of 1880.

The colony has an estimated area of about 21,150 English square miles, with a seaboard of 150 miles. But the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown.

An official return, dated 1877, stated the total population of the colony at 325,512, comprising 157,929 males, and 167,583 females. As to race, there were 25,271 persons of European descent, 362,477 natives of Africa, and 18,877 coolies. In 1881 the total population was 406,625. Comparatively few emigrants arrived in recent years, the former Government aid to this effect having come to an end.

Trade and Commerce.

The commerce of Natal is almost entirely with Great Britain. The subjoined table gives the value of the total exports from Natal to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British produce in each of the six years 1875 to 1880:—

Year	Total Exports from Natal to Great Britain	Total Imports of British Produce into Natal
1875	£ 754,298	£ 872,381
1876	534,180	702,796
1877	714,899	785,341
1878	682,015	1,092,025
1879	608,516	1,449,741
1880	615,029	1,651,706

The staple article of export from Natal is sheep's wool. The wool exports to Great Britain amounted in value to 514,310*l.* in 1875, to 379,079*l.* in 1876, to 518,379*l.* in 1877, to 568,111*l.* in 1878, to 502,539*l.* in 1879, and to 487,912*l.* in 1880. Next in importance to wool stand hides, the exports of which were of the value of 86,010*l.* in 1880, and raw sugar, of the value of 29,234*l.* in the same year. Many of the exports of the colony, particularly wool, come from the neighbouring Dutch republics, which also absorb more than one-third of the imports.

Since the year 1866 cotton has been grown in the colony. The exports of raw cotton to Great Britain were of the value of 18,559*l.* in 1870; and rose to 29,432*l.* in 1871; but fell to 9,791*l.* in 1872, to 5,438*l.* in 1873; to 1,922*l.* in 1874; to 309*l.* in 1875, and to 197*l.* in 1876. There were no exports of raw cotton from 1877 to 1880.

The chief articles of British imports into Natal in 1879 were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 341,317*l.* and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 94,272*l.*

A convention for the construction of a railway system in the colony was signed by the Government in 1875. The work was to comprise 105 miles of single line, to be constructed at a cost of 1,200,000*l.*, and to aid in the execution the colony made a land grant of two-and-a-half million acres, with a further right to certain coal fields, and a subvention of 40,000*l.* per annum. The work is now completed, and a bill for a further 118 miles passed, at a cost of 1,100,000*l.*

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TUNIS.

(AFRIKIA.)

Reigning Bey.

Sidi Mohamed-el-Sadok, born October 3, 1813, eldest son of Bey Sidy Ahsin; succeeded his brother, Mohamed Bey, September 23, 1859.

Brother of the Bey.

Sidi Ali, second surviving son of Bey Sidy Ahsin, heir presumptive to the throne, born October 5, 1817.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1691, descend from Ben Ali Tourki, a native of the Isle of Crete, who, by force of arms, made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in existence since 1575. As such they assumed the title of 'Bey,' or Regent. This suzerainty remained in force, with short interruptions, till the reign of the present Bey, who succeeded in obtaining an Imperial firman, dated October 25, 1871, which liberated him from the payment of the tribute paid by his predecessors and made him virtually independent. But of this independence he was deprived by the French, who landed an army in the country in 1881, and, under form of a treaty, signed May 12, reduced him to a state of vassalage.

Government, Revenue, and Army.

The Government of Tunis was a pure despotism till the accession of the present sovereign, who issued, immediately after assuming the government, an 'Organic Law,' establishing courts of justice, and guaranteeing individual and religious liberty. By the terms of this law the general administration of the country was vested, under the Bey, in a Ministerial Council, composed of six members, presiding over the departments of Foreign Affairs, held by the Prime Minister, of the Interior, of Justice, of War, of Marine, and of Public Works. There was likewise established, as a consulting body, a 'Conseil de la régence,' composed of all the foreign consuls, various Government officials, and the members of the municipality of the capital.

The total revenue of the Government in the financial year ending the 30th June, 1875, amounted to 273,292*l.*, and the total expenditure to 251,874*l.* The principal sources of revenue and chief branches of expenditure were as follows, in the year 1874-75:—

Sources of Revenue, 1874-1875.	
	£
Customs duties on exports	117,623
Taxes and tithes on olive trees	35,459
Tobacco and salt monopolies	18,172
Customs duties on imports	17,557
Miscellaneous receipts, including stamp duties .	84,481
Total Revenue	273,292

Branches of Expenditure, 1874-75.	
	£
Cost of General Administration	6,053
Interest and management of public debt	223,105
Payment of arrear coupons of the debt	22,716
Total Expenditure	251,874

It will be seen that, besides the general administration of the country, carried on at a very small cost, the bulk of the expenditure was for the public debt. The public liabilities were mainly contracted between the years 1856 and 1868, and at the latter date amounted, exclusive of a floating debt, to 182,000,000 francs, or 7,280,000*l.*, a portion of it contracted in Tunis, but the greater part in foreign countries, mainly France. No interest being paid to the creditors, the French and other Governments made reclamations, in pursuance of which the Bey consented to establish an International Finance Commission, to provide for the settlement and gradual extinction of the public debt. Called into existence in 1869, the Commission has been working since that time, with highly satisfactory results to both the Government of Tunis and its creditors. The International Finance Commission is divided into two departments, namely, the Administrative Section, composed of the Prime Minister of Tunis as president, of a French Inspector of finance, and another Tunisian functionary representing the Government; and the Section of Control, comprising six delegates elected by the English, French, and Italian creditors respectively. The Acts of the Administrative Section, having a reference directly or indirectly to financial matters connected with the interests of the foreign creditors, have no executive force unless they are approved by the Section of Control, particularly in respect of any new loans or financial operations, which may in any way affect the public revenue. There is a sub-committee known as the 'Council of Administration of the Conceded Revenues,' composed of five members, namely, one English, one French, one Tunisian, an Italian, and one taken indiscriminately from among

the most respectable residents of any other nationality. They are named by the Finance Commission for three years, at the expiration of which period any of them may be re-elected for another year. A member of the Board of Control assists at its deliberations, besides which it submits its half-yearly accounts to the Finance Commission, which, after being audited and approved by it, are published for the information of the public.

Each foreign delegate of the Finance Commission receives yearly 240*l.* to meet his extra expenses, while the members of the sub-committee, who are expected to give up all their time to the performance of their several duties, receive a salary of 400*l.*, and their president 480*l.* The total amount of the annual expenditure incurred by the sub-committee is 6,000*l.*, inclusive of 2,238*l.*, being the commission charged by the bankers for the payment of the coupons in Europe and other outlays.

Under the arrangements made by the International Finance Commission, the total public debt of Tunis stands fixed at present at 125,000,000 francs, or 5,000,000*l.*, the whole bearing interest at five per cent. The annual surplus of revenue over expenditure is devoted to the gradual extinction of the debt. Interest was regularly paid up to 1878, when there was some delay; but payment has since been resumed.

The army of Tunis is divided into two distinct parts, the first consisting of regular, and the second of irregular troops. The first comprises seven regiments of infantry, of 3,900 men; four battalions of artillery, of 600 men; and a cavalry troop of 100 men. The irregular army is computed to amount to 11,500 men, about one-fourth of them horsemen.

Tunis possesses two small armed steamers, an aviso of 500 tons, with 8 guns, and engines of 160 horse-power, and a transport of 400 tons, with 2 guns, and of 140 horse-power, at the end of June 1878.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The kingdom or 'Regency' of Tunis, formerly one of the so-called Barbary States, comprises the tract of country included in the ancient Roman provinces of Zeugitana and Byzacium. It takes its present name from its modern capital Tunis, the Roman Tunes, the *λευκοὴ Τύνη* of Diodorus of Sicily. The present boundaries are on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pachaïk of Tripoli; and reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 42,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadames.

The number of inhabitants is only known by estimates, no attempt of enumeration having ever been made. It is stated in the 'Almanacco Tunissino' for 1877, that the total population is calculated to number 2,100,000, comprising 2,028,000 Mahometans, 45,000 Jews, 25,100 Roman Catholics, 400 Greek Catholics, and 100 Protestants. But recording to other reports, there are, at the utmost 1,500,000 inhabitants. According to all accounts, the population, which numbered 17 millions in the tenth century, and 5 millions in the middle of the eighteenth century, is gradually decreasing. The majority of the population is mainly formed of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles.

The capital, the city of Tunis, is situated 10 miles south-east of the site of ancient Carthage, built on the western side of a lake, some 20 miles in circumference, which separates it from its port Goletta. The city walls measure five miles in circumference, and the inhabitants are variously estimated from 100,000 to 120,000, comprising Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews.

There are twelve ports open to foreign trade, but the bulk of the commerce passes through Tunis-Goletta. The total foreign trade averages 2,400,000*l.* per annum, comprising 1,100,000*l.* imports, and 1,300,000*l.* exports. The principal articles exported are wheat, olive oil, and barley. The foreign trade is carried on mainly with Italy, France, and Great Britain.

In the returns of the Board of Trade the commerce of Great Britain with Tunis is thrown together with that of Tripolis. The following table shows the exports from Tunis and Tripolis to Great Britain, and the imports of British home produce into Tunis and Tripolis, in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years.	Exports from Tunis and Tripolis to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British home produce into Tunis and Tripolis.
	£	£
1876	391,459	66,097
1877	501,578	37,664
1878	345,214	45,995
1879	408,833	57,393
1880	500,108	88,443

The principal article of export from Tunis and Tripolis to Great Britain in the year 1880 was Esparto grass, for making paper, of the value of 477,023*l.*, while the principal article of import of British produce consisted in cotton manufactures, of the value of 66,571*l.*

Tunis has three short lines of railway, running from the capital to Goletta, and other places in the environs, of a total length of 38 Engl. miles, opened for traffic at the end of June 1878. A line to the

Algerian frontier, 80 English miles, was under construction at the end of 1881.

There were 690 miles of telegraphs in operation at the end of June 1881.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF TUNIS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There were no diplomatic representatives of Tunis in Great Britain in 1881.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TUNIS.

Political Agent and Consul-General.—Thomas F. Reade.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Tunis, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Piastre*, of 16 *karubs*. average value 6*d*.
The gold and silver coins of France and Italy are in general use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Cantar*, of 100 *rottolos* = 109·15 pounds.
„ *Kaffis*, of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *sahs* = 16 bushels.

The *pic*, or principal long measure, is of three lengths, viz., 0·7359 of a yard for cloth; 0·51729 of a yard for linen; 0·68975 of a yard for silk.

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III. ASIA.

CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members; viz. the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 15 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and six unofficial members.

Governor of Ceylon.—Sir James Robert Longden, K.C.M.G., born 1825; President of the Virgin Islands, 1861–65; Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, 1865–67; Lieut.-Governor of British Honduras, 1867–70; Governor of Trinidad, 1870–74; Governor of British Guiana, 1874–76. Appointed Governor of Ceylon, July 3, 1877.

The Governor has a salary of 8,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary of 2,200*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the ten years 1870 to 1879, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1870	1,091,606	1,026,870
1871	1,121,679	1,064,184
1872	1,174,698	1,062,994
1873	1,290,918	1,176,258
1874	1,324,328	1,184,192
1875	1,354,123	1,241,519
1876	1,375,888	1,276,930
1877	1,596,205	1,437,266
1878	1,642,609	1,545,063
1879	1,474,867	1,468,783

The principal sources of revenue are the customs, of an average produce of 300,000*l.*; licences, including the arrack monopoly,

returning 220,000*l.*; and sales, with rents of public lands, producing together about 230,000*l.* per annum. The civil and judicial establishments of the colony cost nearly 370,000*l.*, and the contribution to military expenditure amounts to 160,000*l.* annually. For public works, from 200,000*l.* to 250,000*l.* have been expended in recent years, and about 20,000*l.* for education.

The public debt of the Colony amounted in 1881 to 1,825,000*l.*

Population.

The island of Ceylon was first settled in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them early in the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96, the British Government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the Presidency of Madras; but two years after, in 1798, Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under British rule.

The extreme length of the colony from north to south, that is, from Point Palmyra to Dondera Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width, $140\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Colombo on the west coast to Sangeman-kande on the east; its area is 24,702 English square miles.

The following table gives the area and population of the seven provinces of Ceylon, according to the last census, taken March 26, 1871, together with the estimates of population on January 1, 1876:—

Provinces	Area : English squaremiles	Population	
		March 1871	January 1876
Central	5,770	} 494,626 {	437,463
North Central	4,404		56,621
Western	3,345		848,896
North-western	2,596		290,053
Southern	1,927		408,807
Eastern	3,510	118,077	116,677
Northern	3,150	340,169	299,309
	24,702	2,405,287	2,457,826
Military . . . . .	.	1,408	1,716
Total (including military) .	24,702	2,406,695	2,459,542

In 1879 the total population amounted to about 2,558,488, and in 1881 to 2,750,000.

Of the total population enumerated, at the census of 1871, there were 4,732 British; 14,201 other whites of European descent, and the rest coloured. The census returns stated 635,585 persons, or over one-fourth of the population, to be engaged in agriculture.

The religious creeds were returned as follows: — Buddhists, 1,520,575; Sivites, 464,414; Roman Catholics, 182,613; Mahomedans, 171,542; Protestants, 24,756; Wesleyans, 6,071; Presbyterians, 3,101; and Baptists, 1,478. The whole of the Christians belonged to the European population.

Trade and Industry.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, was as follows in each of the five years 1875 to 1879:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1875	5,361,240	5,375,410
1876	5,562,884	4,509,595
1877	5,885,969	5,730,050
1878	4,980,917	4,438,137
1879	5,029,435	4,960,938

The commercial intercourse of Ceylon is mainly with the United Kingdom and India. The amount of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from Ceylon to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Ceylon, in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Ceylon
	£	£
1876	3,134,183	1,073,505
1877	4,498,579	1,045,200
1878	2,922,219	803,339
1879	3,563,965	780,918
1880	3,386,369	987,222

The staple article of exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom is coffee, of the declared value of 2,550,688*l.* in 1876; and of 3,942,664*l.* in 1877; of 2,508,893*l.* in 1878; of 3,001,075*l.* in 1879; and of 2,571,546*l.* in 1880. Besides coffee, the only other exports of note are cocoa-nut oil, and cinnamon, the former amounting in value to 374,944*l.*, and the latter to 91,544*l.* in the year 1880. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 366,591*l.* in 1880, form the staple articles of British imports into Ceylon.

Ceylon had about 150 miles of railway open for traffic, and 26 under construction, at the end of 1881.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India. For value see page 699.

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CHINA.

(CHUNG KWO, 'THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.')

Reigning Emperor.

Tsai'tien, Emperor—*Hwangti*—of China, born 1871, the son of Prince Ch'un, brother of the Emperor Hien-fung; succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor T'oung-chê, January 22, 1875.

In official language the sovereign of China is called *T'ien-tze*, the Son of Heaven, and also described as *fêng tien ming*, one who has received the Divine commission as ruler; he is the Vicegerent of Heaven upon earth. The *Hwangti* is both the secular and spiritual ruler of the Empire, exercising at once the highest legislative and executive power, without limit or control.

The present sovereign, surnamed Kwangsu, or 'Continuation of Glory,' is the ninth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Tsing, 'The Sublimely Pure,' which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming, 'The Bright,' in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of a palace intrigue, directed by the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hienfung, predecessor of T'oung-chê, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne.

Government and Public Revenue.

The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the *Ta-tsing-hwei-tien*, or 'Collected Regulations of the Great Pure dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the state to be based upon the government of the family. The Emperor is considered the sole high priest of the empire, and can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the 'Interior Council Chamber,' comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the *Ta-tsing-hwei-tien*, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hyo-si,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the *Liu-poo*, or six boards of

government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and a Chinese. They are:—1. The board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; 2. The board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; 3. The board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; 4. The military board, superintending the administration of the army; 5. The board of public works; and 6. The high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-chah-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the six Government boards.

The amount of the public revenue of China is only known by estimates. According to the most authentic of these, the total receipts of the government in recent years averaged 25,000,000*l.*, derived from taxes on land, grain, licences, and customs duties upon exports and imports. The receipts from customs alone are made public. They amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan tael, or 2,361,677*l.* in 1864, and gradually increasing, had risen to 12,483,988 haikwan tael, or 3,745,196*l.*, in 1878. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports. The expenditure of the Government is mainly for the army, the maintenance of which is estimated to cost 15,000,000*l.* per annum on the average.

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874. In December 1874 the Government contracted a loan of 627,675*l.*, bearing 8 per cent. interest, secured by the customs revenue. A second 8 per cent. foreign loan, likewise secured on the customs, to the amount of 1,604,276*l.*, was issued in July 1878.

Army and Navy.

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Tartars, and the second by the Chinese and other subject races. Under the first are included the Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese Bannermen, distributed in permanent garrisons over the great cities of the empire, while the second is made up of purely Chinese troops. The Manchu Tartars, founders of the present dynasty, when they conquered China, in 1644, divided their army into four corps, distinguished as being under white, blue, red, and yellow banners. Four bordered banners of the same colours were subsequently added, and in course of time there were added to these eight similar corps of Mongols and eight of Chinese, who had cast

in their lot with the invaders. The chief command of these corps—which are of a mixed civil and military organisation, all being liable to bear arms, but not all being paid as soldiers—is vested in high officers of the three nationalities, the Manchu, on the whole, predominating. Permanent Manchu garrisons under Manchu officers are established in the great cities on the coast and along the frontier. The purely Chinese army is altogether distinct from this force, and is mainly composed of natives of China. It is broken up into a multitude of camps widely distributed over the empire, each province having probably from 20,000 to 100,000 men during time of war. But the standing Chinese army is mainly used to act as a constabulary in the various departments of the empire.

The foundation for a navy of war, intended, primarily, for defence of the coast, was laid in June 1877, when four ironclad gunboats, built in England, called the Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and Delta, were received by the Government. They were followed, in 1879, by the Epsilon, Zeta, Eta, and Theta, also constructed in England, on the same designs. These ironclads have a displacement of from 400 to 450 tons, engines of 310-horse power, a speed of 9 knots, and a draught of only 8 feet, the first four carrying each a 27½-ton gun and the others a 38-ton gun, all worked by hydraulic power. With slight differences in construction, the length of each of these gunboats is 125 feet, and the breadth, between perpendiculars, 30 feet. The following statement as to the condition of the Chinese navy was given by Capt. A. Bocard in the '*Revue Maritime et Coloniale*' for January 1880:—

	Guns.	Men.
2 Frigates	52	1,200
1 Corvette	11	350
47 Gunboats	207	4,000
2 Steam-sloops	4	40
3 Transports	6	270
1 Steamer	3	—
56	283	5,860

A new ironclad, the Tingyuen, was launched at Stettin, in December 1881.

Area and Population.

The population of China is believed to be very dense, but nothing accurate is known respecting either the area or the number of inhabitants. One of the causes of uncertainty regarding the population of the empire is that its limits are undefined, the imperial Government claiming the allegiance of the inhabitants of many of the neighbouring territories, which appear to be more or less independent. According to various missionary reports, none of which however, can lay claim to be more than vague estimates, the

area of the empire and its dependencies embraces 186,887 geographical, or 3,924,627 English square miles, with a population of 382,447,183, distributed as follows:—

	Area	Population
China proper	Engl. sq. miles	
Dependencies:—	1,534,953	362,447,183
Manchuria	362,313	3,000,000
Mongolia	1,288,035	2,000,000
Thibet	643,734	6,000,000
Corea	90,300	8,000,000
Liaotong	2,982	1,000,000
Total	3,922,317	382,447,183

China proper is often designated by its inhabitants as 'the eighteen provinces'—Shih-pa-shêng—from its administrative divisions. According to the latest official returns, the area and population of each of the eighteen provinces are as follows:—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Chihli	58,949	27,990,871	475
Shantung	65,104	28,958,764	444
Shansi	55,268	14,004,210	253
Honan	65,104	23,037,171	354
Kiangsu	44,500	37,843,501	850
Anhwei	48,461	34,168,059	705
Kiangsi	72,176	23,046,999	320
Chéhkiang	39,150	26,256,784	671
Fukien	53,480	14,777,410	276
Hupei	70,450	27,370,098	389
Hunan	84,000	18,652,507	223
Shensi	67,400	10,207,256	152
Kansu	86,608	15,193,125	175
Szechuen	166,800	21,435,678	128
Kwangtung	79,456	19,174,030	241
Kwangsi	78,250	7,313,895	93
Kweichow	64,554	5,288,219	82
Yunnan	107,969	5,561,320	51
Shéngking	227,274	2,167,286	10
Total	1,534,953	362,447,183	236

The above population appears to be excessive, considering that some of the outlying portions of the immense territory are by no means densely inhabited. Nevertheless, other returns give still higher figures. It is stated that in 1842 the population of China was officially ascertained to number 414,686,994, or 320 per English square mile, and that in 1852 it had risen to 450,000,000, or 347 inhabitants per square mile. There is great probability that the present population of

China, devastated as the country has been for years by internecine wars and occasional famines, does not surpass 300 millions.

According to a return of the Imperial customs authorities, the total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 3,995 at the end of 1879. Among them were 2,070 natives of Great Britain and Ireland, 469 of the United States; 364 of Germany; and 225 of France, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. More than one half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. The total imports into China amounted in 1880 to 79,293,452 haikwan tael, or 22,226,700*l.*, and the total exports to 77,883,587 haikwan tael, or 22,252,453*l.* In the ten years from 1871 to 1880 the imports increased 19 per cent. and the exports 27 per cent.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government, the right of access to twenty-two ports of the Empire. The following is a list of these twenty-two ports, known as Treaty ports, with the name of the provinces in which they are situated, and the date at which they were opened to trade:—

Names of Ports	Provinces	Population	Opened to Trade
Newchwang.	Shêngking.	60,000	May 1864
Tientsin . . .	Chihli . . .	930,000	May 1861
Chefoo . . .	Shantung . . .	35,000	March 1862
Ichang . . .	Hupeh . . .	33,560	April 1877
Hankow . . .	" . . .	600,000	January 1862
Kiukiang . . .	Kiangsi . . .	48,000	January 1862
Wuhu . . .	Anhwei . . .	40,000	April 1877
Nanking . . .	Kiangsu . . .	150,000	—
Chinkiang . . .	" . . .	130,000	April 1861
Shanghai . . .	" . . .	272,234	April 1854
Ningpo . . .	Chêhkiang . . .	260,000	May 1861
Wênchow . . .	" . . .	83,000	April 1877
Foochow . . .	Fukien . . .	630,000	July 1861
Tamsui . . .	" . . .	90,000	September 1863
Kelung . . .	" . . .	70,000	September 1863
Taiwan . . .	" . . .	135,000	September 1863
Takow . . .	" . . .	100,000	March 1864
Amoy . . .	" . . .	88,000	April 1862
Swatow . . .	Kwangtung . . .	30,000	January 1860
Canton . . .	" . . .	1,600,000	October 1859
Kiungchow . . .	" . . .	30,000	April 1876
Pakhoi . . .	" . . .	25,000	April 1877

The port of Nanking, which the Chinese Government consented to throw open by a Treaty made with France in 1858, in which

England participated under the 'most favoured nation' clause, had not been opened at the end of 1881.

The value of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from China to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into China
	£	£
1871	11,830,388	6,628,236
1872	13,246,042	6,624,511
1873	12,454,234	4,882,701
1874	11,145,909	4,751,103
1875	13,607,582	4,928,500
1876	14,921,182	4,611,180
1877	13,420,910	4,404,686
1878	13,600,936	3,738,125
1879	11,049,300	4,649,978
1880	11,826,102	5,064,308

The exports from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to the amount of more than two-thirds, of one article of merchandise, namely, tea. During the ten years from 1871 to 1880, the quantities and value of the exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£
1871	148,118,667	9,763,276
1872	152,283,847	10,290,365
1873	130,493,426	8,806,786
1874	127,345,285	8,678,418
1875	158,060,126	10,642,052
1876	142,963,455	9,288,444
1877	143,243,058	8,959,361
1878	154,372,138	9,344,229
1879	128,542,216	7,379,190
1880	146,081,679	7,701,804

Besides tea, the only other important article of export from China to Great Britain is raw silk, the value of which amounted to 2,836,913*l.* in 1878, to 2,656,778*l.* in 1879, and to 2,650,085*l.* in 1880.

Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 3,498,684*l.*, and the latter of 867,420*l.*, in the year 1880, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese empire, exclusive of the goods passing in transit through the colony of Hong Kong. (See page 673.)

According to the best authorities, there are immense coal-fields in the empire, but almost unworked, the total amount of coal raised at present being under three millions tons per annum. All the 18

provinces contain coal; and, although the extent of the coal-fields and the age and quality of the coal vary, yet China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world.

China is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, and though most of them are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on over them, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. It is stated that the most populous part of China is singularly well adapted for the establishment of a network of railways, and a first attempt to introduce them into the country was made by the construction of a short line from Shanghai to Woosung, forty miles in length. One-half of this line, from Shanghai to Kangwang, was opened for traffic June 3, 1876, but closed again in 1877, after having been purchased by the Chinese authorities. A telegraph line constructed by a Russo-Danish company, from Shanghai to Pekin by Tientsin, was completed in November 1881.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Marquis Tséng, accredited March 20, 1879.

English Secretary.—Dr. Halliday Macartney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy, Minister, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade.—Sir Thomas

Francis Wade, K.C.B., appointed July 22, 1871.

Secretaries.—Henry Fraser; Ralph Milbanke.

Chinese Secretary.—E. Colborne Baber.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures, in ordinary use at the treaty ports, and in the intercourse with foreigners, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Haikwan Tael* = 10 *Mace* = 100 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* = Average rate of exchange, 5s. 10d. or $3\frac{1}{2}$ *Haikwan Tael* to a pound sterling.

There are no national gold and silver coins in China, and foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Léang</i> , or <i>Tael</i>	.	=	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois.
" <i>Picul</i>	.	=	133 lbs. "
" <i>Catty</i>	.	=	$1\frac{3}{4}$ " "
" <i>Chih</i>	.	=	$14\frac{1}{10}$ inches.
" <i>Chang</i>	.	=	$11\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
" <i>Lys</i> , or <i>Li</i>	.	=	194 to a degree, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ English mile.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of $14\frac{1}{10}$ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. It is the only authorised measure of length at all the ports of trade, and its use is gradually spreading all over the empire.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is mainly a factory for British commerce with China, and a military and naval station.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the officer commanding the troops, and the Attorney-General. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, and four unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

Governor of Hong Kong.—Hon. John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.; born 1834; studied law, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, London; M.P. for King's County, Ireland, 1859–65; Governor of Labuan, 1868–71; Governor of the West African Settlement, 1872–73; Governor of the Bahamas, 1873–75; Governor of the Windward Islands, 1875–76. Appointed Governor of Hong Kong, November 10, 1876.

The Governor has a salary of 6,000*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The occupation of Hong Kong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to Imperial funds, the vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly 50,000*l.* in addition to military expenditure. The colony may be considered to have paid its local establishments in 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure. Hong Kong at present pays 20,000*l.* a-year to the British Government as military contribution.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in each of the five years from 1875 to 1879:—

Years						Revenue	Expenditure
						£	£
1875	.	.	.	.	.	186,813	181,337
1876	.	.	.	.	.	184,406	178,569
1877	.	.	.	.	.	206,954	169,787
1878	.	.	.	.	.	189,526	182,104
1879	.	.	.	.	.	200,822	193,066

Above one-half of the public revenue of the colony is derived from land, taxes, and licences, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force.

Hong Kong formerly had a small public debt, amounting to 15,625*l.* in 1867, but which became extinct in 1868.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands called by the Portuguese 'Ladrones,' or thieves, from the notorious habits of the old inhabitants. It is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, about 40 miles east of Macao. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its abrupt peaks rising to the height of 1,800 feet above the sea level. The length of the island is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Koo-loon was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China, and now forms part of Hong Kong.

The population of Hong Kong, including the military and naval establishments, was as follows at the last census, taken April 2, 1871 :

	Men	Women	Total, including Children
Resident Europeans and Americans . . .	1,831	684	2,736
British, military	709	36	821
„ naval establishment	1,022	—	1,022
Europeans, police	109	8	126
„ and Americans, mercantile, ship- ping in the harbour	1,080	29	1,109
Europeans and Americans, temporary residents	57	—	57
„ „ prisoners	60	—	60
Total Europeans and Americans . . .	4,868	757	5,931
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, resident	470	97	685
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, crews of mercantile vessels in harbour	697	6	703
Indians, military	1,094	10	1,122
„ police	285	8	298
Goa, Manila Indian, and others of mixed blood, prisoners	15	—	15
Total Indians, &c.	2,561	121	2,823

	Men	Women	Total, including children
Chinese in employ of Europeans, resident	5,436	808	6,609
" " " in harbour	548	2	550
" police	223	—	223
" employed by naval and military } establishments	458	—	458
Chinese residing in Victoria	47,647	14,269	72,984
" " villages and Kowloon	6,325	2,051	10,507
Boat population in Victoria	6,021	2,542	12,309
" " other than in Victoria	5,136	3,010	11,400
Prisoners	391	13	104
Total Chinese	72,185	22,695	115,144
Total	79,614	23,573	123,898

At the end of 1876, the total population was estimated at 139,144, comprising 101,232 males and 37,912 females.

The resident population of Hong Kong was composed of the following nationalities at the census of April 2, 1871:—

Native Countries	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Great Britain . . .	524	160	102	83	869
Portugal . . .	447	467	290	163	1,367
Germany . . .	152	14	—	4	170
United States . . .	94	17	11	11	133
France . . .	48	9	1	2	60
Denmark . . .	22	1	—	—	23
Italy . . .	11	13	—	1	25
Spain . . .	35	—	2	—	37
Switzerland . . .	8	—	—	—	8
Austria . . .	2	1	1	—	4
Norway . . .	7	—	—	—	7
Sweden . . .	9	—	—	—	9
Russia . . .	6	—	—	—	6
Belgium . . .	4	—	—	—	4
Mexico . . .	3	—	—	—	3
Netherlands . . .	2	—	—	—	2
Turkey . . .	3	1	—	—	4
Hungary . . .	2	1	—	—	3
Greece . . .	2	—	—	—	2
	1,381	684	407	264	2,736

There is a constant flow of emigration from China passing through Hong Kong. In the eight years from 1872 to 1879 there passed through the colony annually upwards of 12,000 Chinese emigrants, the majority going to the United States.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony, from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two, millions sterling.

The amount of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the value of the total exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Hong Kong, in each of the five years 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong
	£	£
1876	1,356,850	3,080,376
1877	1,895,310	3,507,977
1878	1,174,469	2,870,796
1879	1,327,085	2,947,984
1880	1,253,541	3,778,201

The chief article of exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain in the year 1880 was tea, of the value of 639,270*l*. The British imports into Hong Kong consist almost entirely of manufactured textile fabrics, mainly cotton goods, in transit for China.

The subjoined table gives the value of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from 1871 to 1880, exhibiting separately the imports into China and into Hong Kong, and jointly to both, so as to show the share of Hong Kong in Chinese commerce during the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Imports of British Produce into China	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong	Total into China and Hong Kong
	£	£	£
1871	6,628,236	2,787,714	9,415,950
1872	6,624,511	2,872,673	9,497,184
1873	4,882,701	3,411,968	8,294,669
1874	4,751,103	3,650,963	8,402,066
1875	4,928,500	3,599,811	8,528,311
1876	4,611,180	3,080,376	7,691,556
1877	4,404,686	3,507,977	7,912,663
1878	3,738,125	2,870,796	6,608,921
1879	4,649,978	2,947,984	7,597,962
1880	5,064,308	3,778,201	8,842,509

INDIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, called 'An Act for the better Government of India,' sanctioned August 2, 1858. By the terms of this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name; all territorial and other revenues and all tributes and other payments are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone, subject to the provisions of this Act. One of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, called the Secretary of State for India, is invested with all the powers hitherto exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control. By Act 39 & 40 Victoria, cap. 10, proclaimed at Delhi, before all the princes and high dignitaries of India, January 1, 1877, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland assumed the additional title of *Indiæ Imperatrix*, or Empress of India.

The executive authority in India is vested in a Governor-General or Viceroy, appointed by the Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. By Act 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 67, amended by Acts 28 Victoria, cap. 17, and 32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 98, the Governor-General in Council has power to make laws for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, and for all subjects of the Crown within the dominions of Indian princes and states in alliance with Her Majesty.

* *Governor-General of India.*—Right Hon. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl *De Grey and Ripon*, born 1827, eldest son of the first Earl of Ripon; returned M.P. for Huddersfield, 1853, and for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1857; succeeded to the earldom, 1859; Under Secretary of State for War, 1859–61; Secretary of State for War, 1863–66; Secretary of State for India, February to July 1866; Lord President of the Council, December 9, 1868, to September 9, 1873. Appointed Governor-General

of India, as successor to Lord Lytton, May 6, 1880; assumed the government at Simla, June 8, 1880.

The salary of the Governor-General is 25,000*l.* a year, exclusive of allowances, which are estimated at 12,000*l.*

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India with the dates of their appointments:—

Warren Hastings	1772	Lord Auckland	1835
Sir J. M'Pherson	1785	Lord Ellenborough	1842
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844
Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore)	1793	Earl Dalhousie	1847
Earl of Mornington (Marquis Wellesley)	1798	Lord Canning	1855
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Lord Elgin	1862
Sir G. Barlow	1805	Sir John Lawrence	1863
Earl of Minto	1807	Earl of Mayo	1868
Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Lord Northbrook	1872
Earl Amherst	1823	Lord Lytton	1876
Lord W. Bentinck	1828	Marquis of Ripon	1880

The average term of office of the Governors-General, during the period from 1772 to 1880, was five years.

The government of the Indian Empire is entrusted by Act 21 and 22 *Victoria*, cap. 106, amended by 32 and 33 *Victoria*, cap. 97, to a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, of whom at first seven were elected by the Court of Directors from their own body, and eight were nominated by the Crown. In future, vacancies in the Council will be filled up by the Secretary of State for India. But the major part of the Council must be of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and not have left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be appointed unless nine of the continuing members be so qualified. The office is held for a term of ten years; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons re-appoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament.

The duties of the Council of State are, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of and the correspondence with India; but every order sent to India must be signed by the Secretary, and all despatches from governments and presidencies in India must be addressed to the Secretary. The secretary has to divide the Council into committees, to direct what departments shall be under such committees respectively, and to regulate the transaction of business. The Secretary is to be president of the Council, and has to appoint from time to time a vice-president,

The meetings of the Council are to be held when and as the secretary shall direct; but at least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The Government in India is exercised by the 'Council of the Governor-General,' consisting of five ordinary members, and one extraordinary member, the latter the commander-in-chief. The ordinary members of the Council preside over the departments of foreign affairs, finances, the interior, military administration, and public works, but do not form part, as such, of what is designated in European governments a 'Cabinet.' The appointment of the ordinary members of the 'Council of the Governor-General,' the governors of Presidencies, and of the governors of provinces is made by the Crown. The lieutenant-governors of the various provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State for India.

Revenue and Expenditure.

According to the Act of 1858, the revenue and expenditure of the Indian Empire are subjected to the control of the Secretary in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of the revenue can be made without the concurrence of a majority of the Council. Such parts of the revenues of India as may be remitted to England, and moneys arising in Great Britain, must be paid into the Bank of England; and paid out on drafts or orders signed by three members of the Council, and countersigned by the secretary or one of his under-secretaries.

The subjoined table gives the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, distinguishing Indian and home expenditure, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending March 31, from 1871 to 1880.

Years ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain	
	£	£	£	£
1871	51,413,686	39,899,435	10,031,261	49,930,696
1872	50,110,215	37,282,803	9,703,235	46,986,038
1873	50,219,489	38,205,212	10,248,605	48,453,817
1874	49,598,253	42,094,995	9,310,926	51,405,921
1875	50,570,171	40,760,583	9,490,391	50,250,974
1876	51,310,063	40,486,068	9,155,050	49,641,118
1877	55,955,785	44,710,800	13,467,763	58,178,563
1878	53,969,301	48,464,038	14,048,350	62,512,388
1879	65,199,602	49,314,060	13,851,296	63,165,356
1880	68,484,666	55,119,951	14,547,664	69,667,617

The following table shows the distribution of the revenue and expenditure over the various presidencies and provinces in each of the two financial years, ending March 31, 1879, and 1880 :—

REVENUE		
Presidencies and Provinces	1879	1880
India under the Governor-General	£ 9,335,887	£ 10,275,311
Bengal, with Assam	18,987,141	19,282,693
North-West Provinces	{ 8,770,497	8,692,584
Oudh		
Punjab	3,665,766	4,075,776
Central Provinces	1,204,851	1,299,130
British Burmah	2,039,233	2,262,889
Madras	9,908,079	10,108,295
Bombay, including Sind	11,047,063	12,164,215
Revenue in India	64,958,517	68,160,893
Revenue in Great Britain	241,085	323,773
Total revenue	65,199,602	68,484,666
EXPENDITURE		
India under the Governor-General	17,589,063	20,977,541
Bengal, with Assam	7,262,735	7,814,562
North-West Provinces	{ 4,097,322	3,892,143
Oudh		
Punjab	2,547,238	3,458,098
Central Provinces	815,430	800,396
British Burmah	1,126,364	1,223,720
Madras	7,384,163	7,033,624
Bombay, including Sind	8,491,745	9,919,867
Expenditure in India	49,314,060	55,119,951
Expenditure in Great Britain	13,851,296	14,547,664
Total expenditure	63,165,356	69,667,615

In the budget estimates for the financial year 1878-79, the revenue was assessed at 64,562,000*l.*, and the ordinary expenditure at 65,917,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,355,000*l.* Besides the ordinary expenditure, a sum of 3,500,000*l.* was set down as probable extraordinary expenditure for public works, raising the total deficit to 4,855,000*l.* The Budget estimates for 1879-80 fixed the total revenue at 64,620,000*l.*, and the total expenditure at 65,950,000*l.* including 2,000,000*l.* for the expenses of the Afghan War. The excess of ordinary expenditure over revenue in the

budget of 1879-80 was estimated at 1,395,000*l.* and the capital expenditure on productive public works at 3,500,000*l.*

The following table, compiled from official documents, exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely, land, opium, and salt, in the ten financial years from 1871 to 1880 :—

Years ended March 31	Land	Opium	Salt
	£	£	£
1871	20,622,823	8,045,459	6,106,280
1872	20,520,337	9,253,859	5,996,595
1873	21,348,669	8,684,691	6,165,630
1874	21,037,912	8,324,879	6,150,662
1875	21,296,793	8,556,629	6,227,301
1876	21,503,742	8,471,425	6,244,415
1877	19,857,152	9,122,460	6,304,658
1878	20,026,036	9,182,722	6,460,082
1879	22,330,586	9,399,401	6,941,120
1880	22,463,548	10,319,162	7,266,413

The following table shows the distribution of the three great sources of revenue over the different presidencies and provinces in the financial year ending March 31, 1879 :—

Presidencies and Provinces	Land	Opium	Salt
	£	£	£
India under the Governor-General	84,755	56	1,715,749
Bengal, with Assam	4,116,889	7,089,145	2,473,995
Madras	4,949,488	—	1,573,338
Bombay	3,924,792	3,141,347	1,482,932
Punjab	2,046,497	215	—
North-West Provinces	5,765,763	37,206	—
Oudh			
Central Provinces	606,007	17,911	—
British Burmah	969,357	33,282	20,309
	22,463,548	10,319,162	6,941,120

The most important source of public revenue to which rulers in India have, in all ages, looked for obtaining their income is the land, the revenue from which, in the year before the Mutiny, furnished more than one-half of the total receipts of the East India Company's Treasury. At present, when the necessities of the Indian exchequer require that Government should resort more largely to the aid of duties levied on the continually increasing trade of the country, the revenue from land produces not quite so much in proportion, but it still forms two-fifths of the total receipts of the empire.

The land revenue of India, as of all Eastern countries, is generally regarded less as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a joint proprietorship in the soil, under which the produce is divided, in unequal and generally uncertain proportions, between the ostensible proprietors and the State. It would seem a matter of justice, therefore, as well as of security for the landowner, that the respective shares should, at a given period, or for specified terms, be strictly defined and limited. Nevertheless, the proportion which the assessment bears to the full value of the land varies greatly in the several provinces and districts of India. Under the old native system, a fixed proportion of the gross produce was taken; but the British system ordinarily deals with the surplus or net produce which the land may yield after deducting the expenses of cultivation.

In Bengal, a permanent settlement was made by Lord Cornwallis, by which measure the Government was debarred from any further direct participation in the agricultural improvement of the country. The division of Benares was also permanently settled about the same time. In the north-western provinces, a general settlement of the revenue was completed in 1840, fixing the amount to be paid by each village for a period of thirty years; and a similar course was adopted in the Punjab. Some of the districts of the Punjab were inadequately assessed at former settlements, and these have therefore been confirmed for a term of ten years only. In many cases these expired in 1874 and 1875, and the revised settlements which were subsequently made were generally for thirty years. It is estimated that in most cases the assessment is about two-thirds of the yearly value—that is, the surplus after deducting expenses of cultivation, profits of stock, and wages of labour. In the revised settlements, more recently made, it was reduced to one-half of the yearly value.

In the Madras Presidency there are three different revenue systems. The zemindary tenure exists in some districts, principally in the northern Circars; the proprietors, of whom some possess old ancestral estates, and others were created landholders in 1802, hold the land direct from the Government, on payment of a fixed annual sum. In the second, the village-renting system, the villagers stand in the position of the zemindar, and hold the land jointly from the Government, allotting the different portions for cultivation among themselves. Under the third, the ryotwar system, every registered holder of land is recognised as its proprietor, and pays direct to the Government. He can sublet, transfer, sell, or mortgage it; he cannot be ejected by the Government, and, so long as he pays the fixed assessment, he has the option of annually increasing or diminishing the cultivation on his holding, or he may entirely abandon it. In unfavourable seasons remissions of assessment are granted for loss of produce. The assessment is fixed in money, and does not vary from

year to year, except when water is obtained from a Government source of irrigation; nor is any addition made to the rent for improvements effected at the ryot's own expense. He has, therefore, all the benefit of a perpetual lease without its responsibilities, as he can at any time throw up his lands, but cannot be ejected so long as he pays his dues, and receives assistance in difficult seasons. An annual settlement is made, not to re-assess the land, but to determine upon how much of his holding the ryot shall pay; when no change occurs in a holding, the ryot is not affected by the annual settlement, and is not required to attend it. The ryotwar system may be said essentially to prevail throughout the Presidency of Madras, as the zemindar and village renter equally deal with their tenants on this principle.

In Bombay and the Berars the revenue management is generally ryotwar; that is, as a rule, the occupants of Government lands settle for their land revenue, or rent, with the Government officers direct, and not through the intervention of a middle-man. Instances, however, occasionally occur in which the Government revenues of entire villages are settled by individual superior holders, under various denominations, or by a co-partnership of superior holders. The survey and assessment of the Bombay Presidency has been almost completed on a system introduced and carefully elaborated about twenty years ago. The whole country is surveyed and mapped, and the fields distinguished by permanent boundary marks which it is penal to remove; the soil of each field is classed according to its intrinsic qualities and to the climate; and the rate of assessment to be paid on fields of each class in each subdivision of a district is fixed on a careful consideration of the value of the crops they are capable of producing, as affected by the proximity to market towns, roads, canals, railways, and similar external incidents, but not by improvements made by the ryot himself. This rate was probably about one-half of the yearly value of the land, when fixed; but, owing to the general improvement of the country, it is not more than from a fourth to an eighth in the districts which have not been settled quite recently. The measurement and classification of the soil are made once for all; but the rate of assessment is open to revision at the end of every thirty years, in order that the ryot, on the one hand, may have the certainty of the long period as an inducement to lay out capital, and the State, on the other, may secure that participation in the advantages accruing from the general progress of society to which its joint proprietorship in the land entitles it. In the thirty years' revision, moreover, only public improvements and a general change of prices, but not improvements effected by the ryots themselves, are considered as grounds for enhancing the assessment. The ryot's tenure is permanent, provided he pays the assessment.

The important questions of the expediency of settling in perpetuity the amount of revenue to be paid to the Government by landholders, of permitting this revenue to be redeemed for ever by the payment of a capital sum of money, and of selling the fee simple of waste lands not under assessment, have been within the last few years fully considered by the Government of India. The expediency of allowing owners of land to redeem the revenue has long been advocated as likely to promote the settlement of European colonists; but experience seems to show that advantage is very rarely taken of the power which already exists in certain cases to redeem the rent by a quit payment; and it appears unlikely that such a permission would be acted upon to any great extent, while the rate of interest afforded by an investment in the purchase of the land assessment is as low as at present in India.

Next in importance to the land-revenue, as a great source of Indian receipts, is the income derived from the opium monopoly. The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited in Bengal, except for the purpose of selling the juice to the officers of the Government at a certain fixed price. It is manufactured into opium at the Government factories at Patna and Ghazipore, and then sent to Calcutta, and sold by auction to merchants who export it to China. In the Bombay Presidency, the revenue is derived from the opium which is manufactured in the native states of Malwa and Guzerat, on which passes are given, at the price of 60*l.* per chest, weighing 140 lbs. net, to merchants who wish to send opium to the port of Bombay. The poppy is not cultivated in the Presidency of Madras. The gross revenue derived from opium averaged during the ten years 1871 to 1880 the sum of nine millions sterling.

The largest branch of expenditure is that for the army, equal to the aggregate annual revenue from salt and opium. The maintenance of the armed force to uphold British rule in India cost 12,000,000*l.* the year before the great mutiny, and subsequently rose to above 25,000,000*l.*; but after the year 1861 sank, for a short period, to less than 15,000,000*l.* It was 16,793,306*l.* in the financial year 1865-66; 16,329,739*l.* in 1869-70; 15,228,429*l.* in 1873-74; 15,308,460*l.* in 1875-76; 16,639,761*l.* in 1877-78; 17,092,488*l.* in 1878-79; and 21,712,862*l.* in the financial year 1879-80.

The amount of the public debt of India, including that incurred in Great Britain, was 59,943,814*l.*, on April 30, 1857. In the course of the next five years the debt was largely increased, and on April 30, 1862, it had risen to 99,652,053*l.* From 1862 to 1868, the Government were enabled to pay off some portion, and at the end of the financial year 1868, the total had been reduced to 95,054,858*l.* In the course of the eleven years 1868 to 1878 there was again an increase of nearly 39 millions sterling in the total debt.

The subjoined table shows the amount of the public debt of British India, both that interest and not interest bearing, and distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the ten financial years from 1871 to 1880 :—

Years ended March 31	In India		In Great Britain	
	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest
	£	£	£	£
1871	66,573,347	125,421	37,606,700	20,917
1872	66,499,704	1,356,981	38,991,700	20,917
1873	66,168,427	289,941	39,991,700	20,917
1874	66,273,249	144,041	41,095,700	21,917
1875	69,757,679	92,280	48,576,116	20,917
1876	72,705,641	67,340	49,776,116	20,917
1877	71,865,936	57,190	55,376,116	20,917
1878	74,906,450	48,070	59,656,116	20,917
1879	78,797,856	41,070	59,008,200	20,917
1880	82,729,163	143,346	68,834,639	20,918

The total debt in India and Great Britain amounted to 96,194,642*l.* on the 31st March 1869, and had increased to 151,728,065*l.* on the 31st March 1880. Not included in the latter total were 'obligations'—including treasury notes and bills, service funds, and savings bank balances—to the amount of 1,406,620*l.*, bringing the entire liabilities up to 153,134,685*l.* The total interest on debt and obligations amounted to 4,954,021*l.* in the financial year 1879–80.

The currency of India is chiefly silver, and the amount of money coined annually is large. In the ten financial years from 1871 to 1880, the value of the new coinage was as follows:—

Years Ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	£	£	£	£
1871	4,143	1,718,197	6,121	1,728,461
1872	15,413	1,690,395	25,049	1,730,857
1873	31,795	3,981,436	10,500	4,023,731
1874	15,498	2,370,013	14,461	2,399,972
1875	14,034	4,896,884	111,334	5,022,252
1876	17,150	2,550,218	150,660	2,718,028
1877	—	6,271,122	123,429	6,394,551
1878	15,636	16,180,326	148,591	16,344,553
1879	85	7,210,770	66,648	7,277,503
1880	14,730	10,256,967	67,300	10,338,977

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India, providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles

of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle in which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency within which that place was situated. Under the provisions of further laws, consolidated by a statute known as Act III. of 1871, the issue was regulated in seven descriptions of notes, namely, for 10,000 rupees, or 1,000l.; for 1,000 rupees, or 100l.; for 500 rupees, or 50l.; for 100 rupees, or 10l.; for 50 rupees, or 5l.; for 20 rupees, or 2l.; for 10 rupees, or 1l., and for five rupees, or 10s. There are ten currency circles, the head-quarters of which are at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Madras, Calicut, Cocanada, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Akolah.—(Official Communication.)

The following were the total amounts of notes in circulation—calculated at 2s. the rupee—on March 31 in each year, soon after the introduction of the State paper currency:—

March 31,	£	March 31,	£
1863 . . .	4,926,000	1872 . . .	13,167,917
1864 . . .	5,350,000	1873 . . .	12,864,037
1865 . . .	7,427,327	1874 . . .	11,145,191
1866 . . .	6,898,481	1875 . . .	10,670,407
1867 . . .	8,090,868	1876 . . .	11,352,662
1868 . . .	9,069,569	1877 . . .	11,641,654
1869 . . .	9,959,296	1878 . . .	13,250,247
1870 . . .	10,472,883	1879 . . .	13,190,508
1871 . . .	10,437,291	1880 . . .	12,798,303

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation are in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay. The circulation in Calcutta was to the amount of 6,436,556l., and in Bombay to the amount of 3,345,067l. on the 31st of March 1880.

Army.

The Act of Parliament which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, in 1858, directed that the military forces of the East India Company should be deemed to be Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, and should be 'entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.' It was at the same time provided, that the Secretary of State for India should have 'all such or the like powers over all officers appointed or continued under this Act as might or should have been exercised or performed by the East India Company.'

The following table gives the established strength of the European and native army in British India—exclusive of native artificers and followers—on the 31st of March 1880:—

Corps	Total		
	Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates	Total
EUROPEAN ARMY.			
Royal Artillery	609	11,623	12,232
Cavalry	252	4,095	4,347
Royal Engineers	349	—	349
Infantry	1,650	44,312	45,962
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	1	108	149
Staff Corps	1,146	—	1,146
General List, Cavalry	73	—	73
General List, Infantry	176	—	176
Unattached Officers	9	—	9
General Officers unemployed	77	—	77
Total European Army	4,382	60,138	64,520
NATIVE ARMY.			
Artillery	19	883	902
Body Guard	8	194	202
Cavalry	303	18,043	18,346
Sappers and Miners	226	3,019	3,245
Infantry	1,068	101,215	102,283
Total Native Army	1,624	123,354	124,978
Total, European and Native Army	6,006	183,492	189,498

In the army estimates laid before Parliament in the session of 1880, the strength of the British Regular Army in India for the year 1881-82 was given as follows:—

Troops	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Rank and File	Total Strength
Royal horse artillery	84	166	2,044	2,294
Cavalry of the line	216	423	3,672	4,302
Royal artillery & engineers	840	724	8,626	10,211
Infantry of the line	1,450	3,318	41,000	45,768
Total	2,590	4,631	55,342	62,575

Returns of the year 1879 reported the combined armies of the native chiefs of India to number 305,235 men, with an artillery of 5,252 large guns. Hyderabad had 86,890 infantry, 8,202 cavalry, and 725 guns; Bundelcund 22,163 infantry, 2,677 cavalry, and 421 guns; Cashmere 18,436 infantry, 1,393 cavalry, and 96 guns; Gwalior 16,050 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 210 guns; Kattywar 15,300 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 504 guns; and Oodeypore, 15,000 infantry, and 6,240 cavalry. The rest do not exceed 11,000 men.

Area and Population.

The first general census of British India was taken during the years 1868 to 1876. According to the revised returns of this census, the total population numbered 191,096,603, living on an area of 899,341 English square miles, being an average of 212 inhabitants to the square mile. The following table shows the population of each of the divisions of India under direct British administration for that census, with the area and preliminary results of the census of February 17, 1881.

Presidencies and Provinces under the Administration of	Area : square miles	Population 1868-76	Population 1881
The Governor-General of India :			
Ajmere	2,711	396,889	453,076
Berar	17,711	2,227,654	2,670,982
Mysore	24,744	5,055,412	4,186,399
Coorg	1,572	168,312	178,283
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1880).	3,285	—	25,945
Governors :			
Madras	140,333	31,672,613	30,839,181
Bombay (including Sind)	126,445	16,349,206	16,383,422
Lieutenant-Governors :			
Bengal	155,997	60,502,897	68,829,920
North-West Provinces	81,748	30,781,204	32,699,436
Punjab	107,010	17,611,498	18,794,260
Chief Commissioners :			
Oudh	24,213	11,220,232	11,407,625
Central Provinces	84,208	8,201,519	8,173,824
British Burmah	87,220	2,717,148	3,707,646
Assam	45,303	4,162,019	4,815,157
Total British Administration.	902,500	191,096,608	203,159,156

The total population of British India in 1881 was thus not far from one-seventh of the population of our globe. Berar and Mysore are only temporarily under British administration. Mysore was handed over to the Native Government in March 1881. Oudh was amalgamated with the North-West Provinces January 1877. Besides the provinces of India under direct British rule, there are

Besides the provinces of India under direct British administration, there are, more or less under the control of the Indian Government, a number of feudatory, or Native States, covering an extent of 573,516 English square miles, with 48,298,895 inhabitants. They are:—

Native States under—		Area : English sq. miles	Population
Governor-General of India		312,070	31,754,651
Lieut.-Governor	of Bengal	37,988	2,328,440
"	" North-West Provinces	5,125	745,675
"	" Punjab	114,742	3,853,282
"	" Central Provinces	29,112	1,049,712
Governor	" Madras	9,818	3,001,436
"	" Bombay	66,408	6,941,631
	Total Native States	575,193	49,674,827

According to the last official reports, the native States exceed 450 in number. Various frontier countries, like Nepaul, merely acknowledge British superintendence; while others pay tribute, or provide military contingents. New States are gradually drawn within the circle of British supremacy, either for the consolidation or the protection of the existing boundaries. The latest movement in this direction, towards the north-west, was the invasion of Afghanistan, a country of about the size of the United Kingdom, with an estimated population of four millions.

Including the Feudatory states, the total area and population of British India according to the preliminary results of the census of 1881, are as follows:—

	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population
Provinces under direct British administration.	902,500	203,159,156
Feudatory or Native States	575,263	49,674,827
Total, British India	1,477,763	252,833,983

The following table gives the administrative divisions, the number of executive districts, and the number of villages and of inhabited houses of each of the presidencies and provinces of India under British administration, at the enumerations of 1868 to 1876:—

Provinces	Divisions of Com-missionerships	Executive Districts	Number of Villages	Number of Inhabited Houses
Provinces under the Governor-General of India:—				
Province of Ajmere	1	5	936	93,464
" " Coorg	1	14	510	22,900
" " Mysore	3	81	35,218	1,012,738
" " Berar	2	19	5,694	495,760
Bengal Presidency:—				
Province of Lower Bengal	6	80	100,189	10,481,132
" " Behar	2	36	48,285	
" " Orissa	1	9	22,119	
" " Chota Nagpore	1	8	25,766	
" " Assam	2	16	4,737	670,078
North-west Provinces	7	177	91,226	6,359,092
Province of Oudh	4	43	24,760	2,433,006
" " Punjab	10	132	34,466	4,124,857
Central Provinces	4	57	34,272	1,674,291
British Burmah	3	129	13,151	535,533
Madras	3	156	27,802	5,857,994
Bombay Presidency:—				
Bombay and Sind	3	152	17,930	3,277,679
Total	53	1,114	487,061	37,043,524

The following table gives the population of each of the fifty-three divisions, or commissionerships, of British India, distinguishing males and females, at the enumerations of 1868 to 1876 :—

Provinces	Divisions or Commissionerships	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
Ajmere . .	Ajmere	426,268	269,482	156,786
Coorg . . .	Coorg	168,312	94,454	73,858
Mysore . . .	Nandidroog . . .	2,079,547	1,039,668	1,039,879
	Ashtagram . . .	1,611,604	795,886	815,718
	Nagar	1,364,261	700,370	663,891
Berar	East Berar . . .	1,183,590	608,396	580,194
	West Berar . . .	1,042,975	544,801	498,174
Bengal, Lower	Burdwan	7,286,957	3,572,108	3,714,849
	Presidency Division	6,545,464	3,383,867	3,161,597
	Rajshahye . . .	8,893,738	4,448,843	4,444,895
	Cooch Behar . . .	1,045,942	548,535	497,407
	Dacca	9,517,498	4,786,531	4,730,967
	Chittagong . . .	3,480,136	1,739,595	1,740,541
Behar	Patna	13,122,743	6,477,356	6,645,387
	Bhaugulpore . .	6,613,358	3,320,293	3,293,065
Orissa	Orissa	4,317,999	2,140,061	2,177,938
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore .	3,825,571	1,933,380	1,892,191
Assam	Cooch Behar . . .	524,761	270,654	254,107
	Assam	1,682,692	872,419	810,273
North - West	Meerut	4,973,190	2,684,509	2,288,681
Provinces . .	Kumaon	743,170	386,891	356,279
	Rohilkund . . .	5,435,550	2,916,412	2,519,138
	Agra	5,038,136	2,749,528	2,288,608
	Jhansie	934,747	495,751	438,996
	Allahabad . . .	5,466,116	2,861,422	2,604,694
	Benares	8,178,147	4,312,320	3,865,827
Oudh	Lucknow	2,583,019	1,341,068	1,241,951
	Seetapore . . .	2,603,426	1,398,321	1,205,105
	Faizabad	3,384,130	1,751,612	1,632,518
	Rai Bareli . . .	2,650,172	1,331,662	1,318,510
Punjab	Delhi	1,920,912	1,029,757	891,155
	Hissar	1,226,703	669,185	557,518
	Ambala	1,652,728	908,891	743,837
	Jullundhur . . .	2,464,019	1,327,734	1,136,285
	Amritsur	2,743,880	1,512,480	1,231,400
	Lahore	1,889,495	1,048,120	841,375
	Rawalpindi . . .	2,197,401	1,177,668	1,019,733
	Mooltan	1,474,574	817,164	657,410
	Deerajat	991,255	533,541	457,714
	Peshawur	1,035,785	556,743	479,042
Central Pro-	Nagpoor	2,299,535	1,169,458	1,130,077
vinces	Jubbulpore . . .	2,446,118	1,267,627	1,178,491
	Nerbudda	1,080,510	576,669	503,841
	Chutteesghur . .	3,239,877	1,637,391	1,602,486

Provinces	Division or Commissionerships	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
British Burmah	Arrakan . . .	461,136	240,675	220,461
	Pegu . . .	1,524,422	781,459	742,963
	Tenasserim . . .	576,765	298,796	277,969
Madras . . .	Northern Range . . .	6,794,912	16,156,549	15,154,593
	Central Range . . .	10,436,821		
	Southern Range . . .	14,079,409		
Bombay . . .	Northern Division } including Bombay }	5,269,262	2,786,142	2,483,120
	Southern Division . . .	7,043,011	3,634,194	3,408,817
Sind . . .	Sind . . .	1,730,323	892,847	837,476

Enumerations to ascertain the religious creed of the inhabitants of India were taken in the various provinces during the years 1868 to 1876—in Berar and the Punjab 1868, in Oude 1869, in Ajmere and Coorg, 1871, and in the remaining provinces from 1872 to 1876. A verification of all these returns with the results of the general census of India furnished the following classification of the leading creeds in the provinces under British administration:—

Creeds.	Numbers.
Hindoos	139,248,568
Mahomedans	40,882,537
Buddhists	2,832,851
Sikhs	1,174,436
Christians	897,216
Other Creeds	5,102,823
'Religion not known'	1,977,400
Total	192,115,831

The following table shows the number of Hindoos, Mahomedans, Buddhists, and Christians, in each of the provinces of India under British administration:—

Provinces	Hindoos	Mahomedans	Bhuddists	Christians
Bengal	38,975,418	19,553,831	84,974	90,763
Assam	2,679,507	1,104,601	1,521	1,947
North-west Provinces	26,568,071	4,189,348	—	22,196
Ajmere	252,996	62,722	—	807
Oudh	10,003,323	1,197,704	—	7,761
Punjab	6,125,460	9,337,685	36,190	22,154
Central Provinces	5,879,772	233,247	36,569	10,477
Berar	1,912,155	154,951	—	903
Mysore	4,807,425	208,991	13,263	25,676
Coorg	154,476	11,304	112	2,410
British Burmah	36,658	99,846	2,447,831	52,299
Madras	28,863,978	1,857,857	21,254	533,760
Bombay	12,989,329	2,870,450	191,137	126,063
Total	139,248,568	40,882,537	2,832,851	897,216

The British-born population in India, exclusive of the army (for number of which see p. 685), amounted according to a census taken June 15, 1871, to 64,061 persons. Of these, there were 38,946 of the male, and 25,115 of the female sex. The largest number, at the date of the census, was in the province of Lower Bengal, namely, 16,402, comprising 10,625 males and 5,777 females; the next largest number in the province of Bombay, namely 10,921, comprising 6,786 males and 4,135 females; and the next largest number in the North West Provinces, namely 6,910, comprising 3,843 males and 3,067 females. In the Central Provinces there were, at the date of the census, only 276 British-born subjects, namely, 173 males and 103 females. In the three capital cities of India the number of British subjects was as follows at the census of June 15, 1871:—

	British-born population		
	Males	Females	Total
Calcutta .	5,536	2,784	8,320
Bombay .	2,996	1,800	4,796
Madras .	778	528	1,306

The ages and conjugal condition of the British-born subjects in India were as follows at the census of June 15, 1871:—

		Under twenty years	All ages
Unmarried	Males . .	13,227	26,355
	Females . .	12,030	13,604
Married	Husbands . .	45	11,320
	Wives . .	781	9,690
Widowed	Widowers . .	4	1,271
	Widows . .	21	1,821
Total . .		26,108	64,061

The occupations of the British-born subjects in India were as follows at the census of 1871, under the six classes adopted by the English Registrar-General:—

Classes	Number
I. Professional class, incl. civil service	14,822
II. Domestic class	12,708
III. Commercial class	7,993
IV. Agricultural class	614
V. Industrial class	2,595
VI. Indefinite and non-productive class, including women and children .	25,329
Total	64,061

At the last enumerations there were in British India 44 towns with over 50,000 inhabitants, as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs)	794,645	Bhaugulpoor	
Bombay	644,405	Dacca	69,678
Madras	397,552	Mirzapoor	69,212
Lucknow	284,779	Gya	67,274
Benares	175,188	Moradabad	66,843
Patna	158,900	Monghyr	62,417
Delhi	154,417	Muttra	59,698
Agra	149,008	Peshawur	59,281
Allahabad	143,693	Allyghur	58,555
Bangalore	142,513	Mysore	58,539
Umritsur	135,813	Mooltan	57,815
Cawnpoor	122,770	Jubbulpoor	56,826
Poona	118,886	Kurrachee	55,188
Ahmedabad	116,873	Sholapoor	53,526
Surat	107,149	Tanjore	53,403
Bareilly	102,982	Madura	52,175
Lahore	98,924	Bellary	51,987
Rangoon	98,745	Goruckpoor	51,766
Howrah	97,784	Cuttack	51,117
Nagpoor	84,441	Salem	50,878
Meerut	81,386		50,012
Furruckabad	79,204		
Trichinopoly	76,530		
Shahjehanpoor	72,136		
		Total population of the 44 largest towns }	5,594,913

The following is the present population of some of the leading towns according to the census of 1881:—Calcutta, 683,458; Bombay, 753,000; Madras, 405,948; Lucknow, 261,485; Benares, 207,570; Agra, 137,908; Allahabad, 150,378; Cawnpore, 119,603; Bareilly, 101,688; Rangoon, 132,004; Meerut, 60,882; Shahjehanpoor, 77,533; Mirzapoor, 52,495; Moradabad, 67,158; Muttra, 54,985; Allyghur, 62,451; Goruckpoor, 58,599; Saharanpoor, 58,742; Malmeim, 53,080.

The occupations of the adult male population of British India, were classified as follows at the last enumerations:—Government service and professions, 2,404,855; domestic occupations, 4,137,429; agriculture, 37,462,220; commerce, 3,440,951; industrial occupations, 8,746,503; labourers, 8,174,600; independent and non-productive persons, 2,264,858; total adult male population, 66,631,416.

In the North-Western Provinces and Madras the foundation has been laid of a national system of education; while public instruc-

tion throughout the whole of India has made great progress in recent years. Three universities, at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, were incorporated by Acts of the government of India in 1857. In the year ending March 1880 there passed 787 candidates for admission at Calcutta, 1,094 at Madras, and 436 at Bombay.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of the Indian empire, including bullion and specie, was as follows, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending March 31, from 1871 to 1881:—

Years ended March 31	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1871	39,913,942	57,556,951
1872	43,665,663	64,685,374
1873	36,431,210	56,540,042
1874	39,628,562	56,940,073
1875	44,363,134	57,984,539
1876	44,188,062	60,291,731
1877	48,876,751	65,043,789
1878	58,819,644	67,433,324
1879	44,857,343	64,919,741
1880	52,821,398	69,247,511

The total imports, if divided into merchandise and 'treasure,' the latter term meaning bullion and specie, were as follows in each of the ten fiscal years 1871 to 1881:—

Years ended March 31	Imports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	£	£	£
1871	33,348,246	5,444,823	38,793,069
1872	30,810,776	11,573,813	42,384,589
1873	30,473,069	4,556,585	35,029,654
1874	31,628,497	5,792,534	37,421,031
1875	34,645,262	8,141,047	42,786,309
1876	37,112,668	5,300,722	42,413,390
1877	35,367,177	11,436,118	46,803,295
1878	39,326,003	17,355,459	56,681,462
1879	36,566,194	7,056,749	43,622,943
1880	41,166,003	11,655,395	52,821,398

The exports in the same ten years, classified as merchandise and treasure, were as follows:—

Years ended March 31	Exports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
1871	£	£	£
1872	55,336,186	2,220,765	57,556,951
1873	63,209,282	1,476,094	64,685,376
1874	55,250,763	1,298,079	56,548,842
1875	54,996,010	1,914,071	56,910,081
1876	56,359,240	1,625,309	57,984,549
1877	58,091,495	2,200,236	60,291,731
1878	61,013,891	4,029,898	65,043,789
1879	65,222,328	2,210,996	67,433,324
1880	60,937,513	3,982,228	64,919,741
	67,212,363	2,035,148	69,247,511

The imports, including treasure, were distributed as follows between the four great commercial divisions of India :—

Years ended March 31	Imports into Bengal	Imports into British Burmah	Imports into Madras	Imports into Bombay
1871	£	£	£	£
1872	18,588,706	1,128,744	4,032,341	15,108,938
1873	19,741,420	1,439,656	3,792,232	17,684,252
1874	16,492,741	1,753,345	3,894,058	13,676,002
1875	17,169,310	1,852,459	3,861,057	15,054,121
1876	20,257,175	2,215,258	3,812,848	16,501,002
1877	18,847,720	1,685,576	4,454,291	17,425,803
1878	19,319,279	2,238,297	3,879,433	21,366,286
1879	24,348,845	2,283,196	3,622,444	26,426,977
1880	18,432,196	2,979,702	3,331,176	18,876,869
	21,778,651	3,033,804	3,599,026	22,985,081

The exports, including treasure, were divided as follows :—

Years ended March 31	Exports from Bengal	Exports from British Burmah	Exports from Madras	Exports from Bombay
1871	£	£	£	£
1872	23,455,045	2,452,659	5,150,725	26,494,161
1873	27,849,329	2,807,136	7,297,324	26,708,152
1874	24,694,519	3,795,580	6,460,646	21,573,829
1875	28,201,820	3,480,407	7,258,147	21,694,571
1876	22,772,218	3,042,820	6,794,938	25,294,992
1877	24,493,003	3,738,677	7,478,352	24,463,237
1878	26,699,849	3,864,544	7,007,874	27,331,945
1879	31,265,524	4,670,427	5,864,691	25,540,307
1880	29,850,034	5,346,008	6,519,489	23,073,625
	30,704,339	5,712,960	7,439,087	25,245,200

The amount of bullion and specie imported annually into India is very large, but though it has been greatly on the increase in recent years, it is, on the whole, very fluctuating, especially as regards silver. The following table gives the imports, distinguishing gold and silver, in each of the ten fiscal years, ended March 31, from 1871 to 1880:—

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Total Bullion and Specie
	£	£	£
1871	2,782,574	2,662,249	5,444,823
1872	3,573,778	8,000,035	11,573,813
1873	2,622,371	1,934,214	4,556,585
1874	1,648,808	4,143,726	5,792,534
1875	2,089,236	6,051,811	8,141,047
1876	1,836,381	3,464,341	5,300,722
1877	1,443,712	9,992,408	11,436,120
1878	1,578,927	15,776,532	17,355,459
1879	1,463,050	5,593,699	7,056,749
1880	2,050,393	9,605,002	11,655,395

The following table shows the exports of bullion and specie, distinguishing gold and silver, in each of the ten fiscal years, ended March 31, from 1871 to 1880:—

Years ended March 31	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver	Total Bullion and Specie
	£	£	£
1871	500,453	1,720,312	2,220,765
1872	8,434	1,467,660	1,476,094
1873	79,009	1,219,070	1,298,079
1874	266,169	1,647,902	1,914,071
1875	215,701	1,409,608	1,625,309
1876	291,250	1,908,986	2,200,236
1877	1,236,362	2,793,536	4,029,898
1878	1,110,798	1,100,198	2,210,996
1879	2,359,223	1,623,005	3,982,228
1880	299,889	1,735,259	2,035,148

The imports of bullion and specie into India are mainly from the United Kingdom and from China, while the exports are shipped principally to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, China, and South Africa.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table which gives the total value of the exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into India, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into India
	£	£
1871	30,737,385	18,053,478
1872	33,682,156	18,471,394
1873	29,890,802	21,354,205
1874	31,198,446	24,080,693
1875	30,137,295	24,246,406
1876	30,025,024	22,405,420
1877	31,224,763	25,338,286
1878	27,470,473	23,276,890
1879	24,698,213	21,374,404
1880	30,117,980	30,451,314

The staple article of export from India to the United Kingdom is raw cotton; but the quantities, and still more the value of the exports, have been greatly on the decrease within the decennial period. The following table exhibits the quantities and value of the exports of raw cotton from India to Great Britain in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1871	3,843,491	1,711,349
1872	3,934,546	12,862,300
1873	3,278,986	19,812,086
1874	3,668,928	0,325,630
1875	3,413,546	19,173,275
1876	2,448,738	5,874,704
1877	1,725,582	4,230,803
1878	1,433,104	3,513,595
1879	1,616,633	3,914,301
1880	1,841,059	4,781,541

Next to cotton, the most important articles of export from India to the United Kingdom in the year 1880 were jute, 4,633,327 cwts., of the value of 4,014,699*l.*; rice, 6,563,849 cwts., of the value of 3,134,556*l.*; tea, 45,138,111 lbs., of the value of 3,072,922*l.*; and untanned hides, 463,764 cwts., of the value of 1,616,634*l.*

The chief articles of British produce imported into India are cotton goods and iron. The imports of cotton manufactures, averaging two-thirds of the total British imports into India, were of the value of 13,101,645*l.* in 1871; of 13,078,831*l.* in 1872; of 15,020,646*l.* in 1873; of 16,216,491*l.* in 1874; of 15,699,713*l.* in 1875; of 14,934,370*l.* in 1876; of 16,692,865*l.* in 1877; of 15,078,497*l.* in 1878; of 14,415,456*l.* in 1879; and of 22,099,267*l.* in 1880. Of

iron the imports amounted to 1,637,584*l.* in 1876, to 1,923,820*l.* in 1877, to 1,767,526*l.* in 1878, to 1,535,901*l.* in 1879, and to 2,415,309*l.* in 1880.

Next to the United Kingdom, the countries having the largest trade with India are China, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon.

The internal commerce of India has been vastly developed of late years by the construction of several great lines of railways, made under the guarantee of the Government. In the year 1845 two great private associations, were formed for the purpose of constructing lines of railroad in India; but the projectors found it impossible to raise the necessary funds for their proposed schemes without the assistance of the State. It was, therefore, determined by the Indian Government to guarantee to the railway companies, for a term of 99 years, a rate of interest of 5 per cent. upon the capital subscribed for their undertakings; and, in order to guard against the evil effects of failure on the part of the companies, power was reserved by the Government to supervise and control their proceedings by means of an official director. The lands are given by the Government free of expense, and the stipulated rate of interest is guaranteed to the shareholders in every case, except that of the traffic receipts of the line being insufficient to cover the working expenses, in which event the deficiency is chargeable against the guaranteed interest. Should the net receipts be in excess of the sum required to pay the guaranty, the surplus is divided in equal parts between the Government and the shareholders, until the charge to the Government for interest in previous years, with simple interest thereon, has been repaid, after which time the whole of the receipts are distributed among the shareholders. The Government has the power, at the expiration of a period of 25 or 50 years from the date of the contracts, of purchasing the railways at the mean value of the shares for the three previous years, or of paying a proportionate annuity until the end of the 99 years, when the whole of the lands and works will revert from the companies to the Government. In 1869 the Government of India decided on carrying out all the new railway extensions by means of direct State agency, that is, without the intervention of guaranteed companies.

The progress of the railway system in India since 1854 is exhibited in the following table, which gives the length of lines open for traffic in 1860, in 1867, in 1872, and from 1878 to 1881, at the commencement of each year:—

On 1st of January—							
1854	1860	1867	1872	1878	1879	1880	1881
21	624	3,567	5,077	7,324	8,211	8,342	9,179

The following table shows the length of the various lines of railway, divided into Guaranteed and State railways, open for traffic, and in course of construction, on January 1, 1880:—

Railways	Jan. 1, 1880.	Jan. 1, 1881.
GUARANTEED.		
East Indian, including Jabbalpoor branch	Miles 1,504	Miles Bot. by Govt. 159
Eastern Bengal	159	159
Oude and Rohilkund	547	547
Scind, Punjab, and Delhi	663	663
Great Indian Peninsula	1,288	1,288
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	421	422
Madras	857	860
South Indian	633	653
Total, guaranteed lines	6,072	4,592
STATE.		
East Indian	—	1,504
Calcutta and South-eastern	28	28
Nalhati	27	27
Northern Bengal	242	244
Tirhoot	85	85
Patna-Gya	57	57
Punjab Northern	103	280
Indus Valley	500	500
Kandahar	—	152
Mutra-Hathras	29	29
Cawnpore and Farakhabad	—	49
Rajputana	400	573
Western Rajputana	10	66
Sindia	66	168
Neemuch	86	86
Holkar	86	105
Bhavnagar-Gondal	—	105
Patri	22	23
Gaekwar of Baroda's	40	57
Khamgaon	8	8
Amraoti	6	6
Wardha Valley	46	47
Nizam's	121	121
Dhond-Manmad	145	147
Dildarnagar and Ghazipore	—	12
Rangoon and Irawaddy Valley	163	163
Nagpur and Chattisghar	—	53
Total, State railways	2,270	4,587
Total, Guaranteed and State railways	8,342	9,179

The number of passengers carried on the railways of India largely increased in the course of ten years, rising from 15,999,633 in 1869, to 48,040,940 in 1880.

The gross receipts of all the railways during the year 1880

amounted to 12,099,593*l.*, while the gross expenses in the same year were 6,192,171*l.*, equal to 51·17 per cent of the earnings.

The total amount of guaranteed capital raised for the construction of railways up to the 31st March 1879 amounted to 96,444,666*l.*, while the total outlay upon railways, both State and guaranteed, amounted to 119,979,139*l.* at the same date.

The construction of railways, besides fostering trade and commerce, has produced social and moral effects indicated, to some extent, by a vastly increased postal intercourse. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1880, the number of letters which passed through the Post-office of British India was 128,567,058; of newspapers 11,251,021; of parcels 1,074,262; and of books and patterns 2,085,303; being a total of 142,977,644. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, etc., carried, and the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure of the Post-office—including that of the non-postal branches—in each of the ten fiscal years 1871 to 1880 :—

Years ended March 31	Number of letters, newspapers, &c.	Post offices and letter boxes	Total revenue	Total expenditure
		Number	£	£
1871	85,689,823	4,340	805,235	752,940
1872	89,561,685	4,769	820,894	657,200
1873	93,157,314	5,174	677,047	704,193
1874	109,235,503	6,805	676,645	725,357
1875	116,119,231	7,344	719,587	729,191
1876	119,470,921	8,108	752,094	745,445
1877	122,541,753	9,306	782,320	744,281
1878	128,826,080	9,681	832,666	768,088
1879	131,899,268	10,524	894,634	839,478
1880	143,977,644	10,811	985,812	914,889

The number of letters carried by the Post-office nearly doubled in Bengal and Madras during the ten years 1870 to 1880. In 1870 the number was 15,511,495 in Bengal, and 12,167,455 in Madras, while in 1880 it was 22,065,695 in Bengal, and 23,950,820 in Madras. The increase was not in anything like the same proportion in the other provinces of India.

In the fiscal year, ending March 1870, the mails travelled over 50,281 miles, of which total 40,586 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 5,460 miles by carts and on horseback; and 4,235 miles by railways. Eleven years after, in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1880, the mails travelled over 57,418 miles, of which total 45,817 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 3,034 miles by carts and on horseback; and 8,567 miles by railways.

The following table gives the number of miles of lines, the total receipts, and the working expenditure of all the telegraphs in India, in each of the ten fiscal years from 1871 to 1880 :—

Years ended March 31	Number of miles of wire	Number of miles of line	Total Receipts	Working Ex- penditure
1871	22,834	15,102	£ 126,953	£ 229,562
1872	28,893	15,336	153,962	228,997
1873	30,681	15,705	183,216	254,610
1874	32,556	15,980	196,820	255,711
1875	33,798	16,649	203,881	266,823
1876	36,193	17,145	213,054	276,943
1877	39,700	17,840	249,646	265,387
1878	42,687	18,210	306,089	279,879
1879	44,470	18,589	353,741	305,381
1880	51,834	20,468	422,463	292,291

The total number of messages despatched on the telegraph lines of India in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1880, was 1,569,907. Of these, 1,562,511 were paid private messages and on the public service, and the rest unpaid messages on the news and telegraph service. There were 276 telegraph offices on March 31, 1880.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Pie</i>	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ Farthing.
3 "	=	1 <i>Pice</i>
4 <i>Pice</i> , or 12 <i>Pie</i>	=	1 <i>Anna</i>
16 <i>Annas</i>	=	1 <i>Rupee</i>
16 <i>Rupees</i>	=	1 <i>Gold Mohur</i>

The relative value of the money of India and England fluctuates in the Money market; thus, a Rupee is sometimes worth 2s. 2d., and sometimes only 1s. 9d.; but 2s. is the medium, or, as it is called, its par value.

The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a 'lac,' and of 10,000,000 a 'crore,' of rupees.

In 1835 the Government remodelled the currency of India, establishing a more uniform system, in conformity with which accounts are mostly kept at present in Rupees, reckoned of the value of 2 shillings. Silver is the only legal tender and standard of value.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Maund</i> of Bengal, of 40 <i>seers</i>	=	2·054 lbs. avoirdupois.
" " Bombay	=	28 lbs.
" " Madras	=	25 lbs.
" <i>Candy</i> , of 20 <i>maunds</i>	=	24·3 bushels.
" <i>Tola</i>	=	180 gr.
" <i>Guz</i> of Bengal	=	36 inches.

An Act 'to provide for the ultimate adoption of an uniform system

of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India' was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. The Act orders: Art. 2. 'The primary standard of weight shall be called a *ser*, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme.' Art. 3. 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said *ser*; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such *ser* of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum.' Unless it be otherwise ordered, the sub-divisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.

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JAPAN.

(SHO KOKU.—NIPPON.)

Constitution and Government.

THE system of government of the Japanese empire is that of an absolute monarchy. It was adopted in the year 1869, when the now ruling sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Tycoon, together with that of the principal Daimios, or feudal nobles. The sovereign bears the name of Supreme Lord, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or 'The Honourable Gate.'

Mikado of Japan.—Mutsu *Hito*, born at Yedo, Nov. 23, 1850; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married, Dec. 28, 1868, to Princess Haru-ko, born April 17, 1850, daughter of Prince Itchiô.

The power of the Mikado is absolute and unlimited, in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. He acts through an executive ministry, divided, in imitation of that of France under Napoleon III., into eight departments, of the Imperial House, of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Finances and the Interior, Justice, and Public Instruction. At the side of the Ministry stands the 'Sain,' or Senate, composed of thirty members, and the 'Sho'in,' or Council of State, of an unlimited number of members, both nominated by the Mikado, and consulted by him at his pleasure.

There exists no regular law of succession to the throne, but in case of the death or abdication of the Mikado, the crown devolves generally, not on his son, but on either the eldest or the most distinguished member of his house. It is not uncommon that palace intrigues settle the choice, the only condition of legality of which is that the elect should be member of the Shi Shinnô, the 'Four Imperial Relatives,' or Royal Families of Japan. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limits of the Shi Shinnô.

The government is at present organised on a basis which is partly European. The Mikado is, theoretically, an absolute Sovereign, who reigns and governs; but the work of government is carried on by the Great Council, which is divided into three sections

denominated Centre, Right, and Left. The Centre is composed of the Prime Minister, Vice-Prime Minister, and five advisers. The Left is made up exclusively of the Council of State, the functions of which are analogous to those of the French Conseil d'Etat, so far as the preparation and discussion of laws is concerned. The Right includes all the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of the eight departments into which the administration is divided. The Ministers, either individually or united in a Cabinet, decide all ordinary questions; but points of real importance are reserved for the Great Council, presided over by the Mikado. A Parliament was formed in 1869, with deputies selected by the provincial Governments, but it was soon dissolved, its deliberations taking no effect. The local administration in the provinces is in the hands of prefects, one of them residing in each of the 36 districts into which Japan is divided. The powers and the attributes of these prefects are far more extensive than those of any similar functionaries in Europe. There is, however, a limit to their judicial action, for they cannot carry into execution sentences involving banishment or death until they have been confirmed by the Minister of Justice.

Previous to the last change of government, which placed all power in the hands of the Mikado, a large share of administrative authority rested with the Daimios, the feudal proprietors of the soil, an official list of whose names was published periodically at Yedo, the capital. The list gave the family name and genealogy of each, as well as the fullest particulars of his family, the number of his residences, the extent and value of his territorial and other property, the uniform of his retainers, the design of his coat of arms, and the flag carried on his ships. A list of Daimios, published at Yedo in 1862, stated their number at 266, with incomes varying from 10,000 to 610,500 koban, or from about 15,000*l.* to 915,500*l.* The territory of each Daimio formed a sovereignty within itself, governed, in the case of the more powerful magnates, by a Secretary of State, called Karô, and a number of assistant ministers, and many of them were possessed of large bodies of troops. All these, with their fortified castles, and every attribute of authority, the Daimios surrendered, after more or less resistance, to the hereditary Emperor.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Since the year 1875, regular accounts of public receipts and expenses have been issued by the Government, and though only, as yet, in the form of estimates, they are believed to be very correct.

In 1878-9 the revenue amounted to 12,372,422*l.* and the expenditure to 11,923,041*l.*; in 1879-80, the revenue was 11,130,276*l.*, and expenditure the same. The following is the budget in yens for the year ending June 30, 1881:—

Sources of Revenue	Yen.	Branches of Expenditure	Yen.
Customs	2,569,462	Public debt	21,448,907
Land tax	41,901,441	Civil List and appanages	960,100
Tax on mines	12,544	Pensions	596,744
Tax on produce of Northern provinces	660,979	Council of State	500,000
Tax on alcoholic liquors	5,965,029	Senate	184,000
Tax on tobacco	348,674	Ministry of For. Affairs	201,000
Stamp duties	3,100,175	„ the Interior	1,647,150
Mineral produce	242,192	„ Finance	1,487,700
Railways	616,762	„ War	8,151,000
Telegraphs	25,071	„ Marine	3,015,000
Mint	434,000	„ Publ. Inst. . . .	1,181,100
Rents of public lands	650,956	„ Publ. Works	545,860
Other revenues	89,622	„ Justice	1,785,000
Extraordinary receipts	3,316,600	„ Imperial Household	348,000
		Colonisation Department	1,834,199
		Land tax Office	90,400
		Provincial administration	4,539,280
		Post Office	1,260,000
		Encouragement of Indust. . . .	103,172
		Police	2,575,596
		Shintô Temples	135,000
		Maintenance of Public Works	1,884,415
		Legations & Consulates	821,000
		Famine expenses	1,200,000
		Extraordinary expenses	3,438,884
Total revenue	59,933,507	Total expenditure	59,933,507
	11,986,701/		11,986,701/

The public debt of Japan consists of a Home and a Foreign debt. The Home debt stood as follows in July 1880 :—

Home Debt	£
4 per cent.	11,152,650
5 „	46,412,555
6 „	42,104,420
7 „	108,131,090
8 „	12,245,275
10 „	9,093,625
	229,139,615
Without interest	9,211,776
Total	238,351,391
Paper money in circulation	108,683,204
Total home debt	347,034,595
	£69,406,919

The foreign debt of Japan was raised in England. It comprises a 9 per cent. loan of 1,000,000*l.* issued in 1870, and a 7 per cent. loan of 2,400,000*l.* contracted in London, at the price of 92½, in January 1875. This total of 3,400,000*l.* had been reduced, by the action of a sinking fund, to 2,134,700*l.* at the end of 1881.

Army and Navy.

The Japanese army was reorganised in 1879 somewhat after the model of that of Germany, and consists of four distinct parts: (1) the Active Army; (2) the Reserve; (3) the Land Guard; (4) the *Landsturm*. As all males between the ages of 17 and 40 may be called upon by the conscription to serve in one or other of these divisions, there are thus nearly 7 millions of men liable to military service. The normal strength of the army, however, in peace, is 35,560 men; and in war, 50,230. The troops have been highly trained, mainly under French officers at first, though these have been now almost entirely superseded by native officers.

The navy of Japan consisted of one ironclad frigate, two ironclad corvettes, two wooden corvettes, three schooners, one gunboat, one transport, one yacht, and several smaller vessels, in 1881. The largest of these ships, the ironclad frigate Foo-soo, was built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, at Poplar, near London, in 1876-77, and despatched to Japan in March 1878. The Foo-soo has a burthen of 3,700 tons displacement, with engines of 3,500 horse-power. The armour is from 7 inches to 9 inches in thickness, while the armament consists of four 15½-ton and two 5½-ton steel breechloaders by Krupp, so arranged as to command every point of the horizon. The second largest ship of the navy is an ironclad corvette, called the Kon-go, constructed in 1876-77 at Earle's shipbuilding yard, Hull, after the design of Sir Edw. J. Reed. The Kon-go has a burthen of 2,800 tons displacement, with engines of 2,500 horse-power, and has a belt of armour 4½ inches thick. The armament consists of 12 Krupp guns, capable of throwing steel shells of 142 pounds. A sister ship to the Kon-go, the Hi-jei, was also built at Hull. Besides the ships built in English dockyards, the Japanese Government had an ironclad corvette, the Li-ki, constructed at home in 1874-75. The Li-ki, built after the designs of M. Chiboudier, a native of France, superintendent of the Arsenal of Yokosuka, where there is an extensive naval establishment, is 191 feet in length, with a breadth of 22 feet, and carries five guns on the upper deck. There is another naval establishment at Nagasaki.

The navy of Japan was manned in 1880 by 5,550 officers and men. Naval instruction was given to the personnel of the Japanese navy by a number of commissioned and non-commissioned English officers, who arrived in the country in 1873.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 160,474 square miles, with a population of 32,794,897, namely, 16,733,698 males, and 16,061,199 females, according to official reports of the year 1875. According to a census taken in December 1878, the population of Japan numbered 34,338,304 souls. Tokio, which at one time had the reputation of being the most populous city in the world, contained, at this enumeration, including the district, which is of considerable area, 1,036,771 inhabitants dwelling in 236,961 houses. In 1881 Tokio, with district, had a population of 1,140,586; the population of the city proper in 1879 was 811,510.

The empire is geographically divided into the three islands of Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; and Shikoku, 'the four states,' the southern island. Administratively, there exists a division into seven large districts, called 'Dô,' or roads, which are subdivided into thirty-five 'Ken,' or provinces.

The total value of the foreign trade of Japan averaged 10,000,000*l.* in each of the years 1878-79, the imports being about 1,000,000*l.* in excess of the exports. The two staple articles of import into Japan are cotton and woollen fabrics, and the staple articles of export, raw silk and tea.

The commercial intercourse of Japan is carried on mainly with two countries, namely, Great Britain, and the United States of America, the former absorbing more than two-thirds of the whole. The extent of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the sub-joined table, which gives the value of the total exports from Japan to Great Britain, and of the total imports of British produce and manufactures into Japan in each of the five years 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Japan to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan
	£	£
1876	657,145	2,032,685
1877	734,399	2,203,153
1878	628,805	2,615,616
1879	450,945	2,638,062
1880	531,621	3,290,906

The staple article of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1880 was raw silk, of the value of 204,202*l.* The other chief exports were wax, of the value of 48,148*l.*; and tobacco, of the value of 42,807*l.*, in 1880. The staple article of British imports into Japan consists of cotton goods, the value of which was

2,007,850*l.*, in 1880. Besides cotton manufactures, the British imports consisted chiefly of woollen fabrics, of the value of 498,269*l.*, and of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 255,350*l.*, in the year 1880.

By treaties made with a number of foreign Governments—with the United States in March 1854; with Great Britain in October 1854; with Russia and the Netherlands in 1855; with France in 1859; with Portugal in 1860; with Prussia and the Zollverein in 1861; with Switzerland in 1864; with Italy in 1866; and with Denmark in 1867—the Japanese ports of Kanagawa (Yokohama,) Nagasaki, Hiogo-Osaka, Hakodate, and the city of Yedo, renamed Tokio, were thrown open to foreign commerce.

The first line of railway, from Hiogo to Osaka, 25 miles long, was opened on the 12th of June 1875. At the end of June 1879 there were open for traffic 76 miles of railway, 140 miles in course of construction, and 455 additional miles sanctioned by the Government.

The ports of Hiogo-Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, are connected with each other, and with Europe, by lines of telegraphs.

The post office, first established in 1871, after European models, carried 34,627,343 letters, 17,345,212 postcards, and 14,256,795 newspapers in the fiscal year 1879–80. The charges for the letters are $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in all the large towns, and 1*d.* for the rest of the empire, while postcards are sold at one-half these prices. The revenue of the post-office in 1879–80 amounted to 1,173,692 yen, or 234,738*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,091,900 yen, or 218,380*l.* There were 4,377 post offices in Japan at the end of June 1880.

There were telegraphs of a length of 3,929 Engl. miles with 9,345 miles of wire in Japan at the beginning of 1882. The number of telegrams carried was 1,272,756 in the year 1881.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Jushii Mori Arinori, accredited Feb. 1880.
English Secretary.—R. Stuart Lane.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B., appointed March 28, 1865.
Secretaries.—Walter Baring; George W. Buchanan.
Japanese Secretary.—Ernest M. Satow.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use at the three open ports of Japan, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Ichibu</i> (silver), average rate of exchange	. . .	1s. 4½ <i>d.</i>
„ Yen, or Dollar	„ . .	4s.

The gold yen, the unit of account, very slightly differs, as to the quantity of gold contained in it, from the quantity of gold contained in the standard gold dollar of the United States.

The Chinese system of taking money only for its strict metal value, and using it indiscriminately, either whole or in pieces, exists also in Japan; but, unlike the Chinese, the Japanese have national coins. These coins were made out of the country until the latter part of 1870, when the Government purchased at Hong Kong the complete machinery of a mint, manufactured in England, and set it up at Osaka, in a building constructed for the purpose. The new coinage issued from this mint consists of gold 10, 5, and 2½ dollar pieces, equal to Mexican dollars in shape, weight, and fineness; of silver dollars, and 50, 20, and 5 cents; besides copper 1 and ½ cents and 1 mil, the latter said to be the smallest modern coin. They are made of iron, copper, silver and gold, and an alloy of gold and silver, and are of different shapes—rectangular, square, circular, and oval. There is also an extensive paper currency, consisting of banknotes of one-quarter, one-half, and one *Riô*, but it is at a large discount, generally averaging from 25 to 30 per cent.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Picul</i> , or <i>ton</i>	. . . .	= 133 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Kin</i> = 160 <i>momme</i>	. . . .	= 1½ „ „
„ <i>Shaku</i> = 10 <i>sun</i>	. . . .	= 11¾ inches.
„ <i>Ri</i> = 36 <i>chô</i>	. . . .	= 2¼ miles.
„ <i>Chô</i> , land measure.	. . . .	= 2½ acres.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to introduce into Japan at an early period a new system of weights and measures, based on the decimal system of France.

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JAVA.

(NEDERLANDSCH OOST-INDIË.)

Constitution and Government.

JAVA, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, is administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Van den Bosch, in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It is based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but the largest quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. To carry out the 'culture system,' there exists a complicate machinery of government, the functions of which descend into the minutest details of administration.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into twenty-three provinces, or residencies, each governed by a Resident, who has under him several Assistant-Residents and a number of inspectors, called *Contrôleurs*. All these functionaries must be citizens of the Netherlands, and must have gone through an examination previous to their appointment by the Government. The Resident and his assistants exercise absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the *Contrôleurs*, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives, and of the quantities of coffee delivered by them into the Government stores. Formerly, the 'culture system' comprised the forced labour of the natives, employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, tea, tobacco, and several other articles. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee and sugar. By the terms of a bill which passed the legislature of the Netherlands in 1870, the forced cultivation of the sugar cane will be totally abolished in 1890.—(Official Communication.)

The superior administration of Java, and executive, is in the hands of a Governor-General, who is at the same time Governor of all the Netherland possessions in the East Indies. He is assisted by a Council of five members, who, however, have no share in the executive, and can act only as a Court of Advice.

Governor-General.—Frederik s' Jacob; assumed office as Governor-General July 1881.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power

of government, but he has the right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as the authority is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. But he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which Java and its dependencies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands' India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Java produces, for the benefit of the Netherlands, a large surplus revenue, after paying for its own government. The local revenue is derived from taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imports, the income of crown lands, the Government monopolies of salt and opium, and a number of indirect taxes. But the chief portion of the large profits derived from Java is indirect, being obtained by the sale of a vast amount of colonial produce, grown under the 'culture system,' and sold in India and Europe.

The subjoined tabular statement gives the total revenue and expenditure of the colony, with the annual surplus, during each of the ten years from 1869 to 1878, the first eight actual, and the last two budget estimates:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1869	107,487,338	93,269,033	14,218,305
1870	115,508,064	97,451,247	18,056,817
1871	127,868,047	98,623,086	29,244,961
1872	130,177,159	109,228,368	20,948,791
1873	139,315,833	125,703,676	13,612,157
1874	139,106,612	118,754,060	20,352,552
1875	127,183,275	117,071,590	10,111,685
1876	140,958,294	130,197,839	10,850,455
1877	146,666,146	136,691,274	9,974,872
1878	138,962,364	138,883,324	79,040

The sources of revenue were stated as follows in the budget for the year 1881:—

Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of Government coffee	Guilders
Receipts in India from sales of opium (17,790,800 guilders), import, export, and excise duties; trade licenses, stamps, rent of public lands (33,255,500 guilders); sales of coffee in Java. &c. (11,192,000 guilders); from all other sources (37,080,681 guilders)	43,283,573
	99,318,981
Total revenue	142,602,554

About one-third of the annual expenditure is for the army and navy, and another third for the general administration, both in Java and in the Netherlands. The total expenditure in 1881 was 144,671,160 guilders.

Army and Navy.

The peculiar system of government of Java necessitates a comparatively large army, numbering, on the average, about 30,000 rank and file, commanded by 1,200 commissioned officers. In 1880, the strength of the army was 32,106, comprising 11,730 Europeans and 20,376 natives. The European troops consist of natives of various countries, recruited by voluntary enlistment. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by the permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the garrison of Java. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but generally mixed together in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are at present Europeans.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Java, is divided into field and garrison battalions. In the former there is a greater proportion of Europeans than in the latter. Each company is composed separately either of Europeans or of natives, but the European and native companies are mixed in the same battalion, in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds. Each battalion is composed of six companies, the two flank companies consisting of European soldiers, and the four centre companies of natives. The companies often contain 'half-castes,' negroes, and Christianised natives of India, all on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans. The native companies are composed of the different Mahometan and heathen tribes of Netherlands' India, mixed together so as not to allow of any great preponderance of race or religion. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, with the exception of a few natives of high rank—to the number of seven in July 1878—and in each of the companies composed of natives at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. A great number of the soldiers, both Europeans and natives, are married, and are allowed to be always accompanied by their families, except when on active service in the field. Every married man, when not actually quartered in a town, has a small plot of land which he may cultivate, and on which his family may live. Schools, both for adults and children, are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the Java army, which is purely colonial, the fleet of war in Netherlands' India forms a part of the royal navy, and its expenses are borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. The fleet consisted, in the summer of 1880, of one screw frigate, two corvettes, and twenty-six smaller steamers, manned by 3,161 Europeans, and 2,304 natives.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The area of Java, including Madura, embraces 51,336 English square miles, with a population of 19,067,829 at the end of 1878, or 366 per square mile. The population more than quadrupled since the year 1816, when the British Government, after a temporary occupation extending over five years, restored the colony to the Netherlands. The following table gives the numbers of the population at various periods, and annually, on the 31st of December, from 1816 to 1878, according to official returns:—

Years Dec. 31	Europeans	Chinese	Arabs and other foreign Orientals	Natives	Total
1816	—	—	—	—	4,615,270
1826	—	—	—	—	5,403,786
1836	—	—	—	—	7,861,551
1849	16,409	119,481	27,687	9,420,553	9,584,130
1853	17,417	130,940	27,554	10,114,134	10,290,045
1861	20,523	139,960	24,451	12,834,174	13,019,108
1871	27,585	174,540	16,943	16,233,100	16,452,168
1873	27,009	190,603	22,958	17,645,550	17,786,120
1874	27,571	191,821	23,481	17,882,396	18,125,269
1875	28,229	195,384	22,866	18,088,212	18,334,691
1876	28,121	193,594	13,206	18,285,487	18,520,408
1877	28,672	198,233	13,340	18,559,553	18,799,798
1878	29,998	209,303	12,954	18,824,574	19,067,829

Slavery was abolished in Java by a law of the States-General of the Netherlands, passed in 1856, which took effect on January 1, 1860. There were at this date 5,265 slaves in the colony, for each of whom, without regard to age or sex, the owner received 400 florins, or about 33*l.*, in compensation.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is only in the residencies in the north-western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by natives of the Netherlands. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. The landlords, whether under Government or private landowners, enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven from all the labourers on their estates; they were formerly also entitled to as much work as they chose to claim, on the sole condition of paying each man the wages of the district, but this was abolished in 1872. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with them. The former are generally under the laws of the mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter their own customs and institutions are considered. The division of the whole population into two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for future legislation in Netherlands' India. It is thereby withdrawn from the competence of the Governor-General and all other local legislative powers, and entirely preserved from alteration, except by the paramount legislative authority of the King and States-General of the Netherlands.—(Official Communication.)

Trade and Commerce.

The greater part of the trade of Java is with the Netherlands, and the commercial intercourse with other countries is comparatively small. On the average of the three years 1878 to 1880, the total imports amounted in value to 150,000,000 guilders, or 12,500,000*l.*, and the total exports to 180,000,000 guilders, or 15,000,000*l.* About two-thirds of the imports came from the Netherlands, and not far from three-fourths of the exports were shipped to the mother country. The principal foreign countries trading with Java are Great Britain, France, the United States, and Germany.

The principal articles of export from Java are sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, and tobacco. With the exception of rice, about one-half or which is shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Java to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Java
	£	£
1871	470,264	826,476
1872	733,281	743,428
1873	438,163	727,365
1874	1,311,939	1,208,734
1875	1,442,607	1,577,980
1876	1,421,745	1,562,883
1877	1,955,586	1,907,056
1878	1,850,643	1,455,934
1879	1,784,140	1,553,431
1880	2,236,545	1,624,352

The chief and almost sole article of export from Java to the United Kingdom is sugar in an unrefined state. In the year 1873 the exports of sugar were of the value of 425,271*l.*; in 1874 of 1,209,610*l.*; in 1875 of 1,425,918*l.*; in 1876 of 1,400,981*l.*; in 1877 of 1,923,796*l.*; in 1878 of 1,850,643*l.*; in 1879 of 1,766,285*l.*; and in 1880 of 2,226,225*l.* The staple article of British home produce imported into Java is manufactured cotton, including cotton yarns, of the value of 1,114,363*l.*, in the year 1880.

The whole of the exports from Java to the Netherlands, on account of the Government, are carried by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij.' This trading society was established at Amsterdam in 1824, with a capital of 37,000,000 guilders, or upwards of three millions sterling, but which was subsequently reduced to 24,000,000 guilders, or 2,000,000*l.* The King of the Netherlands, Willem I., was one of the principal shareholders, and to create confidence in the company, he promised a guarantee of 4½ per cent. per annum to his associates. His Majesty had to pay this interest from his own purse up to the year 1832, when the introduction of the 'culture system' in Java laid the foundation for the prosperity of the company, which has since been uninterrupted. The capital to start and work the 'culture system' was advanced by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij,' on an interest of 4½ per cent. guaranteed by the State; and the company, at the same time, was appointed sole agent for buying and importing into Java all Government supplies, and for exporting the produce of the colony and selling it in Europe.—(Official Communication.)

The railways of Java consist of two lines, constructed under Government concessions, by the 'Netherlands' Indian Railway Company,' formed in 1863. At the end of 1880, the total length of railways opened for traffic was 338 kilomètres, or 240 Engl. miles, the total comprising a main line, 203 kilomètres long, from the port of Samarang, on the northern coast of the Island, to Djokdjokarta, and a local railway, 58 kilomètres in length, connecting Batavia, the capital, with Buitenzorg, the country seat of the Governor-General.

A railway connects Sourabaya with Passoeroean and the Malang coffee district, 112 kilomètres. A bill for the construction of a network of railways in Java, at the cost of the government, was adopted in the session of 1875 by the States-General of the Netherlands, and the immediate execution of them was ordered by royal decree of July 4, 1878. These state railways (staatsspoorwegen) were designed partly for military purposes, and their management was vested in a special staff, under the Governor-General.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Java, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin* = 100 *Centen* = 1s. 8d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Amsterdam Pond* . = 1.09 lbs. avoirdupois.
 „ *Pecul* . . . = 133 lbs. „
 „ *Catty* . . . = $1\frac{1}{2}$ „
 „ *Chang* . . . = 4 yards.

The only legal coins, as well as weights and measures, of Java are those of the Netherlands.

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PERSIA.

(ARJANA.—ERAN.)

Reigning Shah.

Nassr-ed-Din, born Sept. 4, 1829, eldest son of Shah Mohammed; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 10, 1848.

Sons of the Shah.

I. *Muzaffer*-ed-Din, heir-apparent, born in 1850.

II. *Djilal*-ed-Dauleh, born in 1853.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shah-in-shah,' or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects.

The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to four millions sterling, one-half represented by diamonds—the largest the Derya-i-Noor, of 178 carats—and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the fourth of the dynasty of the Kadjars, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the four members of the reigning dynasty was as follows:—

Aga-Mohammed . . . 1794	Mohammed . . . 1835
Feth-Ali . . . 1797	Nassr-ed-Din . . . 1848

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown, with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family.

Government, Religion, and Education.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran, and though the power of the Shah is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shah is regarded as vicegerent of the Prophet, and it is as such that he claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government

is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the Vizier-i-Azem, or grand vizier, and the Ameen-ed-Doulah, or lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into seven departments, after the European fashion. However, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer are still the most important members of the executive, the vizier directing the foreign policy of the government, and acting as commander-in-chief of the army.

The country is divided for administrative and other purposes into twenty provinces, each under the rule of a Beglerbeg, or civil and military governor, usually a member of the royal family. The provinces again are subdivided into districts, superintended by a Hakim, or governor-lieutenant, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue. There is a certain amount of self-government in towns and villages, the citizens of the former electing, at fixed times, a Ketkhodah, or magistrate, and of the latter a Muhuleh, who administer justice.

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Persia are Mahometans, the total number of dissenters not amounting to more than about 74,000. The latter consist of Armenians, Nestorians, Jews, and Guebres, or Parsees. The Armenian population is estimated at 4,660 families, or 26,035 souls; the Nestorians at 4,100 families, or 25,000 souls; the Jews at 16,000 souls; and the Guebres at 7,190 souls.

The Mahometans of Persia are mostly of the sect called Shiites or Sheahs, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish empire, who are called Sunnites. The Persian priesthood consist of many orders, the chief of them at the present time being that of Mooshtehed, of whom there are but five in number in the whole country. Vacancies in this post are filled nominally by the members of the order, but in reality by the public voice, and the Shah himself is excluded from all power of appointment. Next in rank to the Mooshtehed is the Sheik-ul-Islam, or ruler of the faith, of whom there is one in every large town, nominated by, and receiving his salary from, the government. Under these dignitaries there are three classes of ministers of religion, the Mooturelle, one for each mosque or place of pilgrimage; the Muezzin, or sayer of prayers, and the Mollah, or conductor of rites. The Armenians are under two bishops, one of them Roman Catholic, and both residing at Ispahan. There is wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, but the Jews and Guebres suffer under great oppression.

Education is in a comparatively advanced state, at least as far as the upper classes are concerned. There are a great number of colleges, supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabian literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A larger

portion of the population of Persia are possessed of the rudiments of education than of any other country in Asia, except China.

Revenue and Army.

The revenue and expenditure of the Government are known only from estimates, as no budgets or other official accounts have ever been published. According to the most recent estimates, based on consular reports, the total receipts of the Government amounted, on the average of the years 1872 to 1875, to 1,900,000*l.* per annum, while the expenditure during the same period was at the rate of 1,756,000*l.* per annum. The receipts of the year 1875 amounted to 4,361,660 tomans, or 2,026,354*l.* in money, besides payments in kind, consisting of barley, wheat, rice, and silk, valued at 550,840 tomans, or 255,911*l.*, making the total revenue equal to 4,912,500 tomans, or 2,282,265*l.* The bulk of the public expenditure is for the maintenance of troops, and salaries, with pensions, to the Persian priesthood, while each annual surplus is paid into the Shah's treasury.

About one-fourth of the receipts are constituted by payments in kind, mostly reserved for the use of the army and the Shah's own household. The whole revenue is raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes, and, among these, upon the Mahometan subjects of the Shah. The amount of revenue collected from the Christian population, the Jews, and the Guebres, is reported to be very small. The Government has no public debt.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery, 70,000 the infantry, and 30,500 the cavalry, regular and irregular. Of the total of these troops, however, only one-third are employed on active service, the standing army of Persia consisting, on the peace footing, of:—

Artillery, 5 batteries	1,500
Infantry, 70 battalions	18,000
Irregular cavalry	10,000
Regular cavalry	500
Total	30,000

The remainder of the 105,500 troops enumerated in the Government returns form the reserve. The soldiers composing it are allowed to reside in their own villages and districts, where they may engage in agricultural and other pursuits, subject to no drill or military discipline, the infantry and artillery being usually disarmed when placed on this footing. They, as well as the irregular cavalry,

are liable, however, to be called out at any moment, on the requisition of the Minister for War. By a decree of the Shah, issued in July 1875, it was ordered that the army should for the future be raised by conscription, instead of by irregular levies, and that a term of service of twelve years should be substituted for the old system, under which the mass of the soldiers were retained for life.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments; a tribe gives one, and sometimes two, and a district contributes one battalion to the army. The commanding officers are almost invariably selected from the chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Guebres in Persia are exempt from all military service.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The area and population of Persia are known only by estimates. According to the latest and most trustworthy of these, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 648,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is, however, an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, seven inhabitants to the square mile. According to a carefully-made estimate, furnished by the British Secretary of Legation, in May 1868, the population of Persia at that period numbered:—

Inhabitants of cities	1,000,000
Population belonging to wandering tribes	1,700,000
Inhabitants of villages and country districts	1,700,000
Total population	4,400,000

Other estimates raise the population to 8,000,000.

The largest cities of Persia are—Tauris, or Tabreez, with 120,000; Tehran, with 85,000; Meshed, with 70,000; Ispahan, with 60,000; and Yezd, with 40,000 inhabitants. The one million of inhabitants of towns constitute the pure Persian race, and more than half of the remaining population belongs to the Turkish, Lek, Koordish, and Arab tribes, which are spread over the whole of the territory.

The whole external trade of Persia may be roughly valued at 4,000,000*l.* sterling annually, of which 2,500,000*l.* may be taken as the value of the imports, and 1,500,000*l.* as that of the exports.

The greater part of the commerce of Persia centres at Tabreez, which is the chief emporium for the productions of Northern India, Samarcand, Bokhara, Cabul, and Beloochistan. There are no

official returns of the value of the total imports and exports, the former of which are estimated to have averaged 1,000,000*l.*, and the latter 500,000*l.* per annum in the years 1876 to 1880. The principal article of import into Tabreez during the five years consisted of cotton goods of British manufacture, of the average annual value of 800,000*l.*; while the chief article of export was silk, shipped for France and Great Britain, of the average annual value of 110,000*l.* All the European merchandise that reaches Tabreez passes by Constantinople to Trebizonde, whence it is forwarded by caravans.

The direct trade of Persia with the United Kingdom is very small. In each of the five years 1876 to 1880 the value of the exports of Persia to Great Britain and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into Persia was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Persia to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Persia
	£	£
1876	63,384	71,067
1877	148,294	158,220
1878	173,358	149,191
1879	71,921	163,063
1880	81,614	226,402

The direct exports from Persia to Great Britain in 1880 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 42,772*l.* Cotton goods, of the value of 165,425*l.*, were the staple article of British imports in 1879.

Persia has a system of telegraphs, established by Europeans. At the end of 1879 there were 3,367 miles of telegraph lines, and 5,660 miles of telegraph wire in operation. The number of telegraph offices was 71 at the same date. The number of despatches forwarded in the year 1878 was 500,000, the revenue of the year from telegraphs amounting to 15,000*l.*

The first regular postal service, also established by Europeans, was opened in January 1877. Under it, mails are conveyed from Julfa, on the Russian frontier, to Tabreez and Tehran, and from thence to the port of Resht, on the Caspian Sea.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Prince Nazem Malcom Khan, accredited April 1, 1873.
Secretaries.—Mirza Mikael Khan; Mirza Mohamed Aly; Mirza Aly.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General.—Ronald Ferguson Thomson; appointed Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General, June 27, 1879.

Secretaries.—W. J. Dickson; A. Larcom.

Oriental Secretary.—G. F. B. Jenner.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Persia, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Keran</i>	= 1,000 <i>Dinars</i> , or 20 <i>Shahis</i>	= 11½ <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Toman</i>	= 10 <i>Kerans</i>	= 9 <i>s.</i> 3½ <i>d.</i>

In the year 1872 the first Persian mint was established at Sal-tanet Abed, near Teheran. The mint issues gold pieces of 2 toman, 1 toman, and ½-toman, and silver pieces of one and two kerans.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Batman</i>	= 40 <i>Sikrs</i> , or 640 <i>Miscals</i>	= 13½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Collothin</i>	= 3½ <i>Cepichas</i> , or 6¼ <i>Chenicas</i>	= 1·809 Imperial gallon.
„ <i>Artata</i>	= 8 <i>Collothin</i>	= 1·809 Imperial bushel.
„ <i>Zer</i>	= 16 <i>Gerehs</i>	= 38 inches.
„ <i>Fersakh</i> , or <i>Parasang</i>		= 4½ miles.

Besides the weights and measures here enumerated there exist a great variety of local standards. In foreign commerce, Russian weights and measures are largely used.

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SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR THAI.)

Reigning King.

Chulalon Korn I. (Somdech Phra Paramindr Maha), born 21st September, 1853; the eldest son of the late King Maha Mongkeet and of Queen Rambhey Bhomarabhiromya; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

Children of the King.

I. Prince Somdech Chowfa Maha Vajirunhish, heir apparent, born June 23, 1878.

II. Princess Sri Vilailaxna, born July 1868.

III. Princess Sudha Dibaratna, born 1877.

IV. Princess Karnabhorn Bejraratna, born 1878.

V. Princess Bahurat Nanimaig, born 1879.

Brothers of the King.

I. Somdech Chowfa Chaturant Rasmi, born January 14, 1857.

II. Somdech Chowfa Bhaunrangsi Swangwongse, born January 13, 1860.

III. Krom Mun Naresa, born May 8, 1855.

IV. Krom Mun Bijit, born October 29, 1855.

V. Krom Mun Atisara, born March 15, 1856.

VI. Krom Mun Bhudhares, born March 16, 1856.

VII. Devan Udayawongse, born November 30, 1858.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of appointing his own successor.

Revenue and Army.

The public revenue is estimated at about 3,145,000*l.* sterling a year; of which sum, the poll-tax and fines for non-service in the army produce 2,500,000*l.*; the land-tax, 287,000*l.*; tax on fruit trees, &c., 65,000*l.*; on pepper, 50,000*l.*; on spirits and gambling, about 57,000*l.* each; and the customs, 33,000*l.* The tax collectors receive no salary, being remunerated by a tithe of the revenue realised. The expenditure is stated to keep within the receipts.

There is no standing army, but a general armament of the people, in the form of a militia. Every male inhabitant, from the age of 21 upwards, is obliged to serve the State for four months a year. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—Members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers, who pay a commu-

tation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of three sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of from six to eight ticals a month, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription, as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon.

The fleet of war consists of two steam corvettes and twelve gun-boats, officered by Europeans, chiefly Englishmen. The organisation of the navy is modelled on that of Great Britain.

Population and Trade.

The limits of the kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history; and even now, with the exception of the Western frontier, the lines of demarcation cannot be exactly traced, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. As nearly as can be calculated, the country extends, at present, from the 4th to the 20th degree of north latitude, and from the 96th to the 102nd degree of east longitude, being a total area of about 250,000 square miles. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The last native registers state the male population of the kingdom as follows, in round numbers:—2,000,000 Siamese; 1,500,000 Chinese; 1,000,000 Laotians; 1,000,000 Malays; 350,000 Cambodians; and 50,000 Peguans. Doubling these figures, to include the female sex, this would give a total population for the kingdom of 11,800,000 inhabitants, or 47 to the square mile.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces, each presided over by a phaja, or governor. The native historians distinguish two natural divisions of the country, called Monang-Nona, the region of the north, and Monang-Tai, the southern region. Previous to the fifteenth century, the former was the more populous part of the country, but since the establishment of Bangkok as capital—with from 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants—the south has taken the lead in population. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Monang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam—quite unknown to the natives—is Malay, from *sajam*, 'the brown race.'

There is comparatively little trade and industry in the country, mainly owing to the state of serfdom in which the population is kept by the feudal owners of the land. Throughout the whole of Siam, the natives are kept to forced labour for a certain period of the year, varying from three to four months, in consequence of which the land, rich in many parts, is so badly cultivated as barely to pro-

duce sufficient food for its thin population. Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese, not subject like the natives to forced labour, have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital. The value of the total exports from Bangkok in 1879 was 2,000,000*l.*, the staple article of export being rice shipped to the amount of 4,191,985 piculs, valued 896,850*l.* The minor exports of 1876 embraced a great variety of articles, chief among them teel-seed, pepper, Sapan wood, skins, spices, and sugar. The total imports into Bangkok, in the year 1879, were of the value of 1,200,000*l.*, the imports comprising mainly textile goods, hardware, and opium.

At the end of 1878, the mercantile navy of Siam numbered 32 sailing vessels and 3 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 39,850 tons.

The direct commercial intercourse of Siam with the United Kingdom is inconsiderable, and of a very fluctuating character. In the five years 1876 to 1880 the value of the exports from Siam to Great Britain, and of imports of British produce into Siam, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Siam to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Siam
	£	£
1876	127,110	5,313
1877	23,947	22,358
1878	nil	30,293
1879	29,666	15,759
1880	340,786	23,280

The staple and almost only article of exports from Siam to Great Britain in the year 1880 was rice, of the declared value of 338,177*l.* Among the imports of British produce into Siam, the chief articles in 1880 were hardware and cutlery, of the value of 2,027*l.*; iron, valued 2,578*l.*; and machinery of the value of 2,680*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Siam, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Tical*, or *Bat* = 12,800 *cowries*, average rate of exchange, 2*s.* 6*d.*

„ *Spanish Dollar* „ „ 4*s.* 2*d.*

The legal money of Siam is the *Tical*, a silver coin, with the device of an elephant impressed, weighing 236 grains troy. Spanish dollars, largely in use, are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 *Ticals*. In 1875, the Government ordered a large quantity of bronze coinage from England, which is reported to get into

extensive use among the people, taking the place of previous small paper notes of the value of 200 cowries, or one-halfpenny.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Tael</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1½ oz. avoirdupois.
" <i>Picul</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	133 lbs. "
" <i>Catty</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1½ " "
" <i>Chang</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	4 yards.

The basis of all measures of weights in Siam is the Niu, equal to 8 grains of husked rice; while the measures of length are taken from the Kup, or Keub, that is, the length of the thumb to the middle finger of a grown-up man, and the Sok, the length of the lower part of the arm, from the end of the middle finger to the elbow.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Chao Phya Bhanu Wongse Maha Kosa Tibodi ti Phrakiang, accredited July 2, 1880.

Secretary.—Phya Ratna Kosa.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Agent and Consul-General.—Thomas George Knox, appointed Feb. 8, 1875.

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AUSTRALASIA.

SUMMARY TABLES.

I. Area and Population.

Colonies	Area Square Miles.	Years.	Population on December 31.
New South Wales ...	310,938	1876 1877 1878 1879 1881	629,776 662,212 693,743 734,882 740,836
New Zealand ...	105,342	1876 1877 1878 1879 1881	399,075 417,622 432,519 463,729 534,008
Queensland ...	669,520	1876 1877 1878 1879 1881	187,100 203,084 210,510 217,851 213,525
South Australia ...	903,690	1876 1877 1878 1879 1881	225,677 236,864 248,795 259,287 279,865
Tasmania ...	26,215	1876 1877 1878 1879 1881	105,484 107,104 109,947 112,469 115,705
Victoria ...	88,198	1876 1877 1878 1879 1881	840,300 860,787 879,442 899,333 858,562
Western Australia ...	1,000,000	1876 1877 1878 1879 1881	27,321 27,838 28,166 28,668 31,000

AUSTRALASIA.

SUMMARY TABLES.

II. *Finances.*

Colonies.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt on December 31
		£	£	£
New South Wales	1876	5,033,828	4,749,013	11,759,510
	1877	5,748,245	4,627,979	11,724,419
	1878	4,983,864	5,672,154	11,688,119
	1879	4,475,059	4,570,720	14,937,419
	1880	4,904,216	4,854,706	14,903,919
New Zealand	1876	3,580,294	4,305,337	18,678,111
	1877	3,916,023	3,822,426	20,691,111
	1878	4,167,889	4,365,275	22,608,311
	1879	4,524,841	4,510,726	23,958,311
	1880	3,283,306	4,019,850	28,583,231
Queensland	1876	1,263,268	1,283,520	6,948,586
	1877	1,436,582	1,382,806	7,685,350
	1878	1,559,111	1,543,820	8,935,350
	1879	1,461,824	1,678,631	10,192,086
	1880	1,612,314	1,673,095	12,102,150
South Australia	1876	1,320,204	1,323,337	3,837,100
	1877	1,441,401	1,443,653	4,737,200
	1878	1,592,634	1,620,310	5,329,600
	1879	1,662,120	1,768,167	6,605,750
	1881	2,010,681	1,979,426	9,831,100
Tasmania	1876	327,349	336,388	1,520,500
	1877	361,771	352,564	1,589,705
	1878	381,909	373,601	1,747,400
	1879	375,367	405,838	1,787,800
	1880	448,845	427,712	1,943,700
Victoria	1876	4,325,156	4,572,844	17,011,382
	1877	4,723,877	4,358,096	17,018,913
	1878	4,504,413	4,634,349	17,022,065
	1879	4,525,998	4,855,676	20,050,753
	1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	22,060,749
Western Australia	1876	162,189	179,484	135,000
	1877	165,413	182,959	161,000
	1878	163,344	198,243	184,556
	1879	196,315	145,312	361,000
	1880	180,849	204,337	361,000

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of New South Wales, oldest of the Australasian colonies, is embodied in the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 54, proclaimed in 1855 which established a 'responsible government.' The constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members—39 in 1878—nominated by the Crown, and the Assembly of 102 members, elected in as many constituencies. To be eligible, a man must be of age, a natural-born subject of the Queen, or, if an alien, he must have been naturalised for five years, and resident for two years before election. There is no property qualification for electors, and the votes are taken by secret ballot. The executive is in the hands of a governor nominated by the Crown.

Governor of New South Wales.—Rt. Hon. Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, born 1818; entered the diplomatic career, 1837; Envoy and Minister to Austria, 1858–60; to Prussia, 1860–62; and to Bavaria, 1862–66; Ambassador to Prussia and the North-German Confederation, 1866–71; Ambassador to Russia, 1871–79. Appointed Governor of New South Wales, May 3, 1879; assumed office, August 4, 1879.

The Governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony. He has a salary of 7,000*l*. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of eight ministers, containing the following members:—

Colonial Secretary and Premier.—Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. James Watson.

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.—Sir George Innes.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Robert Wisdom.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. John Lackey.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. F. B. Sutter.

Minister of Mines.—Hon. Ezekiel A. Baker.

Secretary for Lands.—Hon. James Hoskins.

The Colonial Secretary has a salary of 2,000*l*., and the other ministers of 1,500*l*. The Cabinet is responsible for its acts to the Legislative Assembly.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The principal part of the public revenue, in recent years, was derived from the sale and rent of public lands, which produced more than one-half of the total annual receipts. The next important source of revenue was from customs duties, which yielded, on the average, nearly one-fourth of the total annual receipts. Direct taxation does not exist.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, including under the first head loans, and under the latter sums disbursements for public works, were as follows in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1871	4,288,862	3,602,499
1872	4,161,415	3,638,623
1873	3,324,713	2,918,725
1874	4,200,827	3,506,780
1875	4,121,996	3,399,024
1876	5,037,661	4,749,013
1877	5,751,879	5,530,056
1878	4,983,864	5,672,154
1879	4,524,841	4,510,726
1880	4,904,216	4,854,706

The expenditure for 1880 included 400,000*l.* for new public works. The estimated revenue for 1882 is 6,240,000*l.*, and expenditure, 5,960,000*l.*

The public debt of the colony amounted to 3,830,230*l.* in 1860, to 6,418,030*l.* in 1866, to 6,917,630*l.* in 1867, to 8,564,830*l.* in 1868, to 9,546,030*l.* in 1869, to 11,470,637*l.* in 1875, to 14,903,919*l.* in 1880. The debt was chiefly incurred for railways, telegraphs, and other reproductive public works. The expenditure on railways and telegraphs alone amounted to 11,343,063*l.* at the end of 1880.

Area and Population.

New South Wales, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, was first colonised by convicts in 1788, the British Government having sent thither 565 male and 192 female prisoners condemned to transportation for life. The colony originally embraced all the territory from Cape York in the parallel of 10° 37' south latitude, to South Cape in latitude 43° 29' south, including the islands in the Pacific within this latitude, and inland to the westward as far as the 135th

meridian of east longitude. The erection into separate colonies of South Australia in 1836, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859, greatly reduced its area. It now contains an area of 310,938 square miles, being enclosed within the parallels of 28° and 37° south latitude, and 141° and 154° of east longitude. Its greatest length is 900 miles, but averaging only 500. The greatest breadth is about 850 miles, but the average does not exceed 500 miles. Its boundaries are, on the north, the colony of Queensland; on the east, the Pacific Ocean; on the south, the colony of Victoria; on the west, South Australia. The 141st meridian is the dividing line from South Australia; and the 29th parallel, with an irregular line to Point Danger, from Queensland.

In 1788 the total population of the colony, including the Government establishment and convicts, amounted to 1,030, and in 1810 the population, free and felon, had risen to 8,293. In 1821 the inhabitants of New South Wales had increased to 29,783, and in 1828 to 36,598. Of this number, 14,156 were male, and 1,513 female convicts. The colony was relieved from the transportation of criminals in 1840.

According to the returns of the last census, taken April 2, 1871, the total population of the colony, exclusive of aborigines, was 503,981, comprising 275,551 males and 228,430 females. The preceding census, taken April 7, 1861, showed a total population of 350,860, of whom 198,488 were males and 152,372 females. The population on April 3, 1881, was 740,836—405,578 males and 335,258 females. The excess of immigration over emigration averaged 10,100 annually in the five years from 1874 to 1878. There is a high birth-rate in the colony. The excess of births over deaths amounted to 14,565 in the year 1878.

The population of Sydney, capital of New South Wales, numbered 220,427 at the census of April 3, 1881, the total comprising 99,670 inhabitants within the city, and 120,757 in the suburbs. The increase of population in the decennial period 1871-81 was 89,272, or 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of New South Wales more than quadrupled in the fifteen years from 1850 to 1864. The total value of the imports in 1850 amounted to 2,078,338*l.*, and in 1864 had risen to 10,135,708*l.* The exports in 1850 were valued at 2,399,580*l.*, and in 1864 at 9,037,832*l.* From 1864 till 1870 there was a decline in both imports and exports, but a new rise took place in 1871, continuing, with interruptions, till 1878.

The value of the total imports and exports, including bullion

and specie, in each of the six years 1875 to 1880, was as follows :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1875	13,490,210	13,671,581
1876	13,672,776	13,003,941
1877	14,606,594	13,125,819
1878	14,768,873	12,965,879
1879	14,198	13,950,075
1880	13,950	15,525,138

Rather more than one-third of the total imports into New South Wales come from the United Kingdom, and about one-third of the exports are shipped to it. The rest of the trade is chiefly with British Possessions. The commercial intercourse of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from New South Wales to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into New South Wales in each of the six years from 1875 to 1880 :—

Years	Exports from New South Wales to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into New South Wales
	£	£
1875	4,442,680	5,584,638
1876	4,861,837	4,816,576
1877	5,126,872	5,415,217
1878	4,463,142	5,701,674
1879	5,168,447	4,874,003
1880	6,818,886	5,287,872

The staple article of exports from New South Wales to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and values of which were as follows in each of the six years from 1875 to 1880 :—

Years	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	£
1875	43,602,277	3,072,784
1876	53,445,792	3,317,202
1877	57,651,282	3,533,957
1878	54,534,117	3,290,046
1879	64,059,824	3,800,542
1880	76,965,651	4,722,782

Next to wool, the most important articles of export to Great Britain are tin, of the value of 627,339*l.*; copper, of the value of

376,694*l.*; tallow, of the value of 423,069*l.*; and preserved meat of the value of 140,721*l.* in 1880. The imports from Great Britain consist of all the chief articles of British manufacturing industry, chief among them iron, of the value of 775,428*l.*, and cotton goods, of the value of 527,701*l.* in 1880.

In March 1881, New South Wales had 32,399,547 sheep; 2,580,040 horned cattle; 395,984 horses; and 308,205 pigs. The total area of land under cultivation embraced 706,498 acres, of which about one-half was under wheat and maize.

New South Wales is believed to be richer in coal than the other territories of Australasia. In 1880 there were raised 1,466,180 tons of coal, valued at 625,336*l.*

The gold mines of New South Wales cover a vast area, extending over three districts, called the Western Fields, the Southern Fields, and the Northern Fields. The gold produce of the colony was estimated as follows in each of the six years from 1873 to 1878:—

Years	Quantity	Value
	Ounces	£
1873	665,676	2,590,145
1874	482,076	1,875,081
1875	552,592	2,097,740
1876	410,330	1,589,854
1877	124,113	496,452
1878	182,120	768,480

In 1880 the total yield was 118,600 ounces, valued at 441,543*l.*

New South Wales likewise possesses valuable copper and tin mines, the former producing 6,027 tons of copper in 1877.

New South Wales has three lines of railway, the Southern, the Northern, and the Western. In March 1881 there were 958 miles of railway open for traffic, and 487 miles under construction. The whole of the lines were built by the Government.

Of electric telegraphs there were in the colony 13,188 miles of line in 1881, constructed at a cost of 462,225*l.* The paid messages transmitted in 1880 numbered 1,319,537. There were 289 telegraph stations at the end of 1880.

The Post-office of the colony transmitted 20,323,200 letters, 12,907,000 newspapers, and 603,000 packets in the year 1880.

Agent-General of New South Wales in Great Britain.—Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., appointed August 1880.

NEW ZEALAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 72, passed in 1852. By this Act, the Colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine, namely, Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough, each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants according to a franchise which practically amounts to household suffrage. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vic., No. XXI., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. By the terms of this and other amending statutes, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly,' consisting of two Chambers, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consists of forty-five members, nominated by the Crown for life, and the House of Representatives of eighty-eight members, elected by the people for five years. Members of both branches of the legislature receive payment of 210*l.* for every session, to cover the expenses of their attendance. The members of the House of Representatives include four aborigines, or Maories, elected by the natives. Every owner of a freehold worth 50*l.*, or tenant householder, in the country at 5*l.*, in the towns at 10*l.* a year rent, is qualified both to vote for, and to be a member of, the House of Representatives.

The executive is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown.
Governor of New Zealand.—Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., born 1830, a younger son of the Earl of Aberdeen; M.P. for Beverley, 1854–57; Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, 1861–66; Governor of Trinidad, 1866–70; Governor of Mauritius, 1870–74; Governor of the Fiji Islands, 1875–80; appointed Governor of New Zealand, August 11, 1880.

The Governor, who is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops, has a salary of 5,000*l.* and of 2,500*l.* allowance. The general administration rests with a responsible ministry, consisting of nine members. Besides the nine ministers, there are two native members of the Executive Council, but not in charge of any department.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864 the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington, on account of the central position of the latter city.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony is divided into Ordinary and Territorial revenue. The chief source of ordinary revenue is from customs receipts on imports. Separately treated in the financial accounts of the government is the territorial revenue, derived partly from the sale of crown lands, depasturing licenses and assessments, and partly from export duties on gold and mining licenses. The following table exhibits the ordinary and the territorial revenue, and the total, in each of the ten financial years, ending June 30, from 1870 to 1879 :—

Years	Ordinary Revenue	Territorial Revenue	Total Revenue
	£	£	£
1870	960,368	327,589	1,287,957
1871	921,672	377,699	1,299,371
1872	1,005,942	618,772	1,624,714
1873	1,487,393	1,265,788	2,753,181
1874	1,873,448	1,150,900	3,024,348
1875	2,047,234	688,722	2,735,956
1876	2,391,344	1,149,622	3,540,966
1877	2,198,291	1,592,254	3,790,545
1878	2,328,753	1,586,563	3,915,316
1879	1,533,393	2,634,496	4,167,889

The sources of ordinary revenue are from customs, producing, on the average of the last few years, 1,250,000*l.* per annum, while the territorial revenue is derived almost entirely from land sales. The largest branch of public expenditure, which amounted to an average of 2,000,000*l.* in recent years, was for public works, chief of them a complete system of railways as well as of ordinary roads. The total ordinary expenditure in 1879 amounted to 4,366,938*l.* In 1880 there was a deficit of 961,455*l.* In the year ending March 31, 1881, the total revenue of the Consolidated Fund was 3,461,862*l.*, and the expenditure 3,461,862*l.*, thus leaving a surplus of 26,706*l.* The estimated expenditure for 1881-2 is 3,276,199*l.*, and the revenue 3,297,650*l.*

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1856, amounted to 77,174*l.* in that year, and rose to 594,044*l.* in 1860, to 1,289,750*l.* in 1863, to 2,219,450*l.* in 1864, to 4,368,682*l.* in 1865, to 5,435,729*l.* in 1866, to 7,579,000*l.* in 1867, to 7,178,143*l.* in 1868, to 7,360,616*l.* in 1869, to 7,841,891*l.* in 1870, to 8,496,016*l.* in 1871,

to 9,985,386*l.* in 1873, and to 13,897,185*l.* on the 31st of December 1875. On December 31, 1878, the total public debt had risen to 22,608,311*l.*, to 23,958,310*l.* at the end of 1879. On March 31, 1880, it was 27,422,611*l.*, and in 1881 it was 29,165,511*l.* The debt is to be repaid gradually by a sinking fund, accumulating from the profit of railways and other public works. The annual charge for the debt in 1881 amounted to 1,543,000*l.*, after deducting the accrued sinking fund which then amounted to 2,057,241*l.* The total debt per head of the population, exclusive of Maories, on March 31, 1881, was 53*l.* 10*s.*

About one-half of the total liabilities of the colony are made up of loans granted by the legislature under the 'Immigration and Public Works Loan Act' of 1870, 1873, and 1874. The total amount of these loans was 8,664,424*l.* at the end of 1879. Under the first of these Loan Acts, which created the Immigration and Public Works Loan of 1870, the sum of 1,000,000*l.* was guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, sanctioned by 33 & 34 Vict. cap. 40. The loan was issued in England, at the price of 84 per cent., bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., and secured on the consolidated revenues of New Zealand.

Area and Population.

The colony of New Zealand, first visited by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, in 1642, and surveyed by Captain Cook in 1769, consists of two principal groups, known as the North and the Middle Islands. Besides these there are several small outlying islands, the chief of the Stewart or South Island and the Chatham Isles. The whole group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles broad, and its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. The area of New Zealand is estimated at 105,342 square miles, two-thirds of which are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island is estimated to embrace an area of 44,000 square miles, and the Middle Island 55,000, while Stewart's Island has an area of about 1,000 square miles. New Zealand was officially established as a colony in 1840.

The population of New Zealand, in 1851, when the first census was taken, numbered 26,707, exclusive of aborigines. In 1858, the number had risen to 59,413, of whom 33,679 were males, and 25,734 females, being an increase, in the seven years, of 122 per cent. In 1861, the total was 99,022, comprising 61,063 males, and 37,959 females, or an increase of 40 per cent. in three years. The next triennial census of 1864 showed a population of 172,158, of whom 106,580 were males, and 65,578 females, while at the following enumeration, made December 19, 1867, the total number of inhabitants was found to be 218,484, comprising 131,806 males, and 86,678

females; and at the next following enumeration, of February 27, 1871, the population had increased to 256,260, comprising 150,267 males, and 105,993 females. The next census, taken March 1, 1874, showed the population, exclusive of Maories, to number 299,514 souls, of whom 170,981 were males, and 128,533 females.

In 1876, New Zealand, previously divided into ten provinces, was divided into 52 counties and boroughs. The first census of the colony by counties was taken March 3, 1878, giving the following general results. The total population of New Zealand, including Chinese and half-castes and persons on shipboard, but exclusive of aborigines, known as Maories, was 414,412, comprising 230,998 males, and 183,414 females. Of the total population, 247,617 belonged to counties, and 163,028 to boroughs, which by the Counties Act are not included in counties. The remainder were on shipboard and in the small islands. The North Island had a population of 158,208; Middle Island, 255,757; Stewart Island, 251; and Chatham Island, 196. The number of Maories was not taken at the census of 1878, but the Chinese were carefully registered, their number being ascertained at 4,382, of whom only eight were females.

The census of April 3, 1881, gave the total population of 534,008, including 44,099 Maories (24,370 males, 19,729 females); of the rest 269,634 were males and 220,275 females. This includes 4,941 Chinese, of whom only eight were females.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages was as follows in each of the five years from 1875 to 1879:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1875	14,438	5,712	3,209
1876	16,168	4,904	3,196
1877	16,856	4,685	3,114
1878	17,770	4,642	3,385
1879	18,070	5,583	3,404

At the census of 1881, there were four towns with upwards of 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand, namely, Dunedin, 24,377, with suburbs, 42,802; Auckland, 16,665, with suburbs, 39,966; Wellington, 20,535; and Christchurch, 15,214, with suburbs, 30,719 inhabitants. All the towns largely increased in number of inhabitants between the enumerations of 1874 and 1881.

It appears that in 1858 there were in the North Island 41,315, in the South Island 2,160, and in the Chatham Islands 120 Maories, being a total of 43,595 in the whole colony. Although the Maories have greatly decreased in numbers since the settlement of Europeans, their number now (44,099) would seem to be slightly greater than in 1858.

The total number of immigrants and of emigrants, and the surplus of immigrants over emigrants into the colony, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1869 to 1878:—

Years	Immigrants. Number	Emigrants. Number	Surplus of Immi- grants over Emi- grants. Number
1869	8,903	5,262	3,641
1870	9,124	5,547	3,577
1871	10,083	5,297	4,786
1872	10,725	5,752	4,973
1873	13,572	4,761	8,811
1874	43,965	5,859	38,106
1875	31,737	6,467	25,270
1876	18,414	6,459	11,955
1877	12,987	6,611	6,376
1878	16,263	5,766	10,497

During the year ending June 30, 1881, 15,154 immigrants arrived and 7,923 emigrants left, leaving a surplus of 7,231.

The population of New Zealand is increasing more rapidly than that of any of the other Australasian colonies, both by natural increment and immigration.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of New Zealand increased nearly twenty-fold in the twenty years from 1859 to 1878, but while the imports, which at one time amounted to more than eight millions, fell again to under seven millions, the exports increased slightly in recent years.

The following table exhibits the value of the total imports and exports of the colony in each of the six years 1875 to 1880:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1875	8,029,172	5,475,844
1876	6,905,171	5,673,465
1877	6,973,418	6,329,251
1878	8,755,663	6,015,525
1879	8,374,585	5,743,126
1880	6,162,011	6,352,692

The commercial intercourse between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of merchandise—exclusive of gold and specie—from New Zealand to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into New Zealand, in each of the six years 1875 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from New Zealand to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into New Zealand
	£	£
1875	3,489,138	3,854,090
1876	3,499,692	3,190,802
1877	3,720,093	3,320,121
1878	4,017,525	4,314,004
1879	4,501,082	3,550,026
1880	5,205,087	2,913,767

The staple article of export from New Zealand to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and value of which were as follows in each of the six years from 1875 to 1880 :—

Years	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	£
1875	49,548,472	3,079,115
1876	52,585,145	2,997,579
1877	53,973,873	3,112,469
1878	55,594,062	3,238,026
1879	60,437,190	3,330,076
1880	60,964,640	3,503,675

Next to wool, the two most important articles of export from New Zealand to Great Britain in 1880 were corn and flour, of the value of 973,049*l.*, and gum, of the value of 181,793*l.* Among the other exports are preserved meat, amounting in value to 114,708*l.* in 1874, to 19,801*l.* in 1875, to 14,668*l.* in 1876, to 46,379*l.* in 1877, to 63,877*l.* in 1878, to 44,271*l.* in 1879, and to 55,081*l.* in 1880. The British imports comprise mainly iron, of the value of 395,306*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 423,297*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 256,493*l.* in 1880.

The live stock of the colony consisted, at the end of June 1879, of 137,768 horses; 578,430 cattle; 13,069,338 sheep; 207,337 pigs; and 1,205,700 heads of poultry. The greatest increase of live stock in recent years was in sheep. They numbered 1,523,324 in 1858; 2,761,383 in 1861; 4,937,273 in 1864; 8,413,579 in 1867; and 9,700,629 in 1871, and 11,704,853 in March 1874.

Large gold fields were discovered in the spring of 1857. The gold exports amounted to 355,322 ounces, valued at 1,407,770*l.*, in 1875; to 318,367 ounces, valued at 1,268,559*l.*, in 1876; to 371,685 ounces, valued at 1,496,080*l.*, in 1877; and to 310,486 ounces, valued at 1,240,079*l.* in 1878. In 1880 the value of the gold exported was 1,220,263*l.*

The construction of a comprehensive system of railways connecting the chief towns of the colony, was commenced, at the expense of the Government, in the autumn of 1872. At the end of December 1878, the length of miles open for traffic was 1,089, while 450 miles were in course of construction, under contract, and 160 miles authorised were waiting to be commenced. Of the railways open for traffic, 172 miles were in the North Island, and 546 miles in the South Island. The construction of railways made such rapid progress that on June 30, 1879, there were open for traffic in the South Island 809 miles, and in the North Island 336 miles; and in 1881 852 in the South Island, and 434 in the North Island. There was a balance of profit on their working during the year 1878 of 172,682*l.* in the South, and of 39,935*l.* in the North Island; in 1881 the surplus on the whole was 316,496*l.* The total expenditure on construction of all the lines to June 30, 1879, was, in the South Island 5,757,188*l.*, and in the North, 2,800,000*l.*; on March 31, 1881, the total expenditure had amounted to 9,599,355*l.* The profits in the South Island were 3 per cent. on the whole outlay, and in the North 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. In addition to the already constructed lines the General Assembly of New Zealand in 1879 sanctioned a further length of 938 miles, to be executed in the next five years. The whole of the above railways are to cost, when completed, with their equipments, about 16,000,000*l.*

On March 31, 1881, the colony had 3,758 miles of telegraph lines, and 9,587 miles of wire. The number of telegrams despatched was 1,304,712, of which total over a million were private messages. The total receipts from telegrams amounted to 73,002*l.* The total number of telegraph offices in the colony was 227.

The post-office in the year 1880 received 22,824,468 letters, of which number two-thirds came from places within, and one-third from places without the colony. The total number of newspapers received in 1880 was 10,272,917, of which number over two-thirds came from places within, and less than one-third from places without the colony. The total revenue of the post-office amounted to 213,617*l.* in 1880.

Agent-General of New Zealand in Great Britain.—Sir Francis Dillon Bell.

QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws, and imposing taxes, is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of thirty members, nominated by the Crown for life. The Legislative Assembly comprises fifty-five deputies, returned from as many electoral districts, for five years, by the ballot vote of all taxpayers. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a licence to depasture lands from the Government in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated, as well as in the district for which they claim as residents.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Queensland.—Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., born 1810; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered the army as ensign 1827, and retired as captain 1848; Inspector of Irish poor laws, 1849–51; Governor of Sierra Leone, 1851–54; Governor of Western Australia, 1854–62; Governor of Vancouver's Island, 1863–67; Governor of the West African Settlements, 1867–72; Governor of Hong Kong, 1872–76; appointed Governor of Queensland, April 10, 1877; assumed office, July 20, 1877.

The Governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council of six ministers, consisting of the following members:

Colonial Treasurer and Premier.—Hon. Thomas McIlwraith.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Alfred H. Palmer.

Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. John M. McCrossan.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. Patrick Perkins.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. Boyd Dunlop Morehead.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income of the colony nearly doubled in the decennial period 1868 to 1877, while the disbursements increased at the same

rate. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Queensland during each of the eleven years from 1871 to 1881:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1871	823,169	787,555
1872	996,323	865,743
1873	1,120,034	948,750
1874	1,160,947	1,121,710
1875	1,261,464	1,404,198
1876	1,263,268	1,283,519
1877	1,212,530	1,205,671
1878	1,559,111	1,543,820
1879	1,461,824	1,678,631
1880	1,483,097	1,722,103
1881	1,771,251	1,996,660

The greater part of the revenue of Queensland is derived from customs duties, land sales, and rents of public lands; while the chief expenditure is for works of general utility, and for Government aid to immigration.

The public debt of the colony amounted, on June 30, 1881, to the sum of 13,249,036*l*.

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including, in the terms of the Letters Patent establishing the colony, 'all and every the adjacent islands, their members and appurtenances, in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria.' The boundaries of Queensland are, on the north the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the east the Pacific Ocean, on the south the colony of New South Wales, on the west the 141st meridian of longitude from the 29th to the 26th parallel, and thence to the 138th meridian north to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The vast territory thus defined is of an estimated area of 669,520 English square miles, or 428,492,800 acres, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. The colony formed, under the name of Moreton Bay, a part of New South Wales until it was erected into a separate colony, with the name of Queensland, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, which took effect on December 10, 1859, upon the arrival of the first Governor.

The first settlement of the colony was by convicts sent from Great Britain, the earliest of them arriving in 1825. In 1842 the country was thrown open to free settlers, and an enumeration taken in 1846 showed the total population, free and felon, to number 2,257. In 1851, the total population had increased to 8,575, and in 1856 to

17,082. The population amounted to 24,870 on December 31, 1859; to 29,074 on December 31, 1860; to 34,367 at the same date in 1861; to 45,077 on December 31, 1862; and to 107,427 on December 31, 1868. On September 1, 1871, the population had increased to 120,104, while at the last enumeration, taken May 1, 1876, there was a total population of European descent, numbering 173,283 souls, of whom 105,009 were males, and 68,274 females. The census of April 3, 1881, gave the population as 213,525—125,328 males, 88,200 females. The number included 11,229 Chinese, of whom only 29 were females, engaged in the gold mines; and 6,348 'Polynesians,' 5,975 of whom were males. No return is made of the aborigines.

Queensland is divided into twenty municipalities, the largest of which, as regards population, is Brisbane. It contains the city of Brisbane, the capital of the colony, and the seat of government, with a population of 31,109 on April 3, 1881. The three next largest towns of the colony are Rockhampton, with 7,435, Mayborough, with 7,083, and Ipswich, with 5,699 inhabitants.

The immigrants into the colony in former years, chiefly from the United Kingdom, have more recently consisted to a great extent of natives of China and the South Sea Islands. In 1877 the immigration was 22,596, and the emigration 10,408, the excess of persons arriving being 12,188, while in 1878 the immigrants numbered 7,178, and the emigrants 7,565. The immigrants of 1879 numbered 6,896, and the emigrants 8,134. The immigrants of 1880 were 13,396, and emigrants 10,349.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the six years from 1875 to 1880, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1875	3,328,009	3,857,575
1876	3,126,559	3,875,581
1877	3,201,665	3,615,785
1878	3,436,077	3,190,419
1879	3,080,889	3,434,034
1880	3,087,296	3,448,160

The commercial intercourse of Queensland is chiefly with the other Australasian colonies, and, next to them, with the United Kingdom. The subjoined tabular statement gives the value of the exports, exclusive of gold, from Queensland to the United Kingdom,

and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Queensland in each of the six years 1875 to 1880 :—

Years	Exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Queensland
	£	£
1875	930,106	1,123,214
1876	984,568	893,490
1877	976,840	1,072,891
1878	999,261	916,757
1879	897,348	694,840
1880	963,103	893,082

The staple article of exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom is wool, the value of which was 769,889*l.* in 1875, 848,996*l.* in 1876, 843,907*l.* in 1877, 930,316*l.* in 1878, 816,158*l.* in 1879, and 839,130*l.* in 1880. The only other notable articles of export to Great Britain are preserved meat, of the value of 45,020*l.*, and tallow, valued 37,350*l.* in 1880. Among the imports of British produce into Queensland in the year 1880, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 106,569*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 199,850*l.*

The growth of cotton and of the sugar-cane have been attempted in recent years, and both industries are reported to be rapidly growing. In March 1881, there were 20,223 acres under sugarcane, out of a total of 120,881 acres under cultivation. The live stock at the end of 1880 numbered 178,443 horses, 3,137,204 cattle, 6,392,529 sheep, and 66,302 pigs.

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 55,012 tons, in 1879. Gold-fields were discovered in 1867, the produce of which amounted to 373,266 ounces, valued at 1,306,431*l.*, in the year 1877; in 1880 it was only 267,136 ounces, valued at 934,976*l.*

At the end of 1880 there were 635 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony, and 200 miles more in course of construction.

The post-office of the colony in the year 1880 carried 4,576,849 letters, 4,326,247 newspapers, and 326,253 packets.

At the end of 1880 there were in the colony 5,768 miles of telegraph lines, and 8,150 miles of wire, with 159 stations. The number of messages sent was 523,073 in the year 1880.

Agent-General of Queensland in Great Britain.—Mr. Thomas Archer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of South Australia bears date October 27, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of eighteen members, six of whom retire every four years, their successors being then elected for twelve years. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. It is elected by the whole colony voting as one district. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he must be thirty years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members.

The House of Assembly consists of forty-six members, elected for three years. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 33,368 registered electors in 1877. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members, as well as aliens who have not resided five years in the colony. The elections of members of both Houses take place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of the responsible ministers, and specially appointed members.

Governor of South Australia.—Colonel Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, K.C.M.G.; entered the army in the Royal Engineers, and served at the Cape of Good Hope, 1841–48; executed the fortifications of Alderney, 1852–55; Inspector-General of Fortifications, 1856–75; Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1875–77; appointed Governor of South Australia, July 3, 1877.

The Governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of the troops, has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. The ministry, of

which he is the president, is divided into six departments, presided over by the following members:—

Chief Secretary.—Hon. J. Cox Bray.

Attorney-General.—Hon. John W. Downer, Q.C.

Treasurer.—Hon. Lavington Glyde.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Hon. Alfred Catt.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. James Garden Ramsay.

Minister of Education.—Hon. John Langdon Parsons.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum each. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the colony of South Australia for each of ten financial years, ending June 30, from 1870 to 1879 were as follows:—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1870	657,576	736,817
1871	778,094	759,477
1872	697,442	700,200
1873	937,648	914,121
1874	974,628	943,807
1875	1,055,936	1,167,050
1876	1,316,794	1,183,655
1877	1,491,225	1,415,703
1878	1,501,411	1,353,582
1879	1,662,120	1,768,167

The revenue for 1880–81 was 2,010,682*l.*, and the expenditure 1,979,425*l.* The revenue for 1881–82 is estimated at 2,068,720*l.*, and the expenditure 2,075,135*l.*

The greater part of the revenue of the colony is derived from customs duties, and the sale of Crown lands, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works. The customs duties and the sale of Crown lands produce together about one-half of the total revenue, the rest being derived from a great number of sources, including railways, telegraphs, post-office, Adelaide water rates, and port and harbour dues. About one-third of the expenditure is for administrative charges, comprising salaries of judges &c., civil establishments and police, gaols, and prisons. The disbursements for public works amounted in recent years to about one-third of the total expenditure.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1852, amounted, on the 30th June 1879, to 6,622,000*l.* The debt was 9,831,100*l.*, exclusive of bonds to the amount of 1,365,380*l.*, voted by the

legislature, but not issued at the date, at the end of June 1881. The whole of the existing debt was raised for reproductive public works, mainly railways, telegraphs, and harbour improvements.

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the colony, according to the statutes of 4 and 5 Wm. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the south the Southern Ocean. The boundaries of the colony were subsequently extended, under the authority of Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, so as to embrace all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude. The total area of the colony is calculated to amount to 903,690 English square miles. Of this total, about 250,000 square miles were put to profitable use at the end of 1876.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a company called the South Australian Colonisation Association, which in 1835 obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of the colony. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration of agricultural labourers; that the control of the company's affairs should be vested in a body of commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the colonies, and the Governor be nominated by the Crown.

The total population of each sex, at nine enumerations taken in the years from 1844 to 1881, was as follows:—

Date of census	Males	Females	Total
February 26, 1844 . . .	9,526	7,840	17,366
" 26, 1846 . . .	12,670	9,720	22,390
January 1, 1851 . . .	35,302	28,398	63,700
March 31, 1855 . . .	43,720	42,101	85,821
April 8, 1861 . . .	65,048	61,782	126,830
March 25, 1866 . . .	85,334	78,118	163,452
April 2, 1871 . . .	95,408	90,218	185,626
March 26, 1876 . . .	117,208	108,469	225,677
April 3, 1881 . . .	149,530	130,335	279,865

The enumerations here given, except the last, did not include the aboriginal population. The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,369, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census of March 26, 1876. In 1881 the number of aborigines was stated to be 6,346—3,478 males, 2,868 females. Of the population in 1881, 2734 were Chinese (adult males).

As regards religion, the census returns of 1876 stated the most numerous body to be that of the Church of England, counting 56,100 members, next to it coming 32,668 Roman Catholics, and 36,040 Wesleyan Methodists.

The population was distributed over twenty-six counties, more or less settled, and in five 'pastoral districts,' at the census of March 26, 1876. The total population of the counties was 207,009, and that of the 'pastoral districts' 3,987, besides which 1,532 persons were accounted for as belonging to shipping, and 743 as inhabitants of the partly unexplored Northern Territory. The population of Adelaide, the capital of the colony, was, in 1881, 38,479, exclusive of suburbs.

The number of acres under cultivation doubled in the ten years from 1866 to 1876. There were 739,714 acres under cultivation at the end of 1866, and 1,444,586 acres at the end of 1876. In March 1881, there were 2,754,489 acres under cultivation. Of the total at the last date, 1,733,542 acres were under wheat. The live stock of the colony comprised 148,219 horses, 288,315 horned cattle, and 6,443,904 sheep.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the six years 1875 to 1880 was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1875	4,203,802	4,805,051
1876	4,576,183	4,816,170
1877	4,105,634	4,792,657
1878	5,719,612	5,355,022
1879	5,014,150	4,762,727
1880	5,581,497	5,574,505

The imports into the colony consist of numerous articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce, the principal article being drapery goods. The three staple articles of export are wool, wheat and flour, and copper ore. The total exports of wool in 1880 amounted to 1,716,171*l.*; the exports of wheat and flour to 2,458,942*l.*; and the exports of copper to 346,147*l.*

The subjoined table shows the commercial intercourse of South Australia with the United Kingdom, giving the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold, from the colony to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into South Australia, in each of the six years from 1875 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into South Australia
	£	£
1875	2,955,759	1,984,579
1876	3,493,843	2,121,884
1877	2,624,992	2,338,439
1878	3,079,218	2,376,707
1879	3,059,174	2,207,450
1880	3,642,587	2,446,488

The staple export article from the colony to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value of 1,652,344*l.*, in 1874, of 1,864,302*l.* in 1875, of 1,753,618*l.* in 1876, of 2,043,939*l.* in 1877, of 2,081,538*l.* in 1878, and of 2,158,932*l.* in 1879. The next most important articles of export to Great Britain are corn and flour, and copper. The corn and flour exports in the year 1876 were of the value of 82,092*l.*; of 514,176*l.* in the year 1877; of 514,176*l.* in 1878; of 464,049*l.* in 1879, and of 1,025,077*l.* in 1880. The exports of copper amounted to 228,035*l.* in 1880. The imports of British produce in 1880 comprised iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 630,544*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 282,770*l.*; cotton fabrics, of the value of 149,950*l.*; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 167,804*l.*

Mining operations are pursued on a very extensive scale in the colony. The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper, besides which there exist iron ores of great richness.

The colony had 821 miles of railway open for traffic in July 1881, and 298 miles of lines in course of construction. There are two principal lines of railway, namely, the Port Line, extending from Adelaide to Port Adelaide, and the North Line, 128 miles in length, connecting Adelaide with the chief copper mines.

The colony had 4,754 miles of telegraph in operation at the end of 1880, with 6,904 miles of wire. Inclusive of the total is an overland line, opened in 1872, constructed at the expense of the South Australian Government, running from Adelaide to Port Darwin, across the centre of the continent of Australia, a distance of 2,000 miles, in connection with the British Australian cable, forming telegraphic communication with all parts of the world.

In 1881 there were 468 post-offices in the colony; and during 1880 there passed through them 10,340,772 letters and packets, and 5,790,768 newspapers.

Agent-General of South Australia in Great Britain.—Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.

TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Act 34 Vict. No. 42, passed in 1871. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of sixteen members, elected by all natural born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 30*l.* a year, or a leasehold of 200*l.*, or have a commission in the army or navy, or a degree of some university, or are in holy orders. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-two members, elected by householders of 7*l.* per annum, or freeholders of property 50*l.* in value, and all subjects holding a commission, or possessing a degree. The legislative authority rests in both Houses; while the executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Tasmania.—Major-General Sir G. Cumine Strahan, C.M.G., born 1840; entered the Royal Artillery, 1857; chief secretary to the Government of Malta, 1868–69; Governor of the Bahamas, 1871–73; Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, 1874–76; Governor of the Windward Islands, 1876–80. Appointed Governor of Tasmania, August, 1880.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 3,500*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of five members, as follows:—

Premier and Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. William R. Giblin.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. William Moore.

Attorney-General.—Hon. John S. Dodds.

Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. Christopher O'Reilly.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 700*l.* per annum. The ministers must have a seat in either of the two Houses.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is chiefly derived from customs, including bonding rents and excise duties. The subjoined statement shows the total general revenue and expenditure during each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

The revenue for 1880-1 was estimated at 447,370*l.*, and expenditure 432,613*l.*; for 1882 the former was estimated at 464,260*l.* and the latter 436,618*l.*

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1876	327,016	338,001
1877	361,771	348,650
1878	385,936	379,231
1879	375,367	405,838
1880	444,845	423,712

Not included in the above receipts and disbursements are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The public debt of Tasmania amounted, December 31, 1879, to 1,943,700*l.* The entire debt, consisting chiefly of 6 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1876 to 1902, was raised for the construction of public works.

Area and Population.

Tasmania, once known as Van Diemen's Land—in honour of a governor of the Dutch East Indies—was discovered by the navigator Tasman in 1642; and afterwards partially explored by Captain Cook. The first penal settlement formed here was in 1803; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency. Transportation to New South Wales having ceased in the year 1841, Tasmania, to which had been annexed Norfolk Island, became the only colony to which criminals from Great Britain were sent; but this ceased in 1853, when transportation to Tasmania was abolished.

The area of the colony is estimated at 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The total number of acres granted, or sold, up to the end of the year 1877, was 4,051,815, but not quite one million of acres were under cultivation. At the end of 1881, the number of acres of land alienated was 4,232,870, while 2,557,918 acres were held on depasturing leases, at an annual rental of 8,833*l.*

The census of February 7, 1870, showed the population of Tasmania as follows:—

	Married	Single	Total
Males .	15,665	37,188	52,853
Females .	15,498	30,977	46,475
Total .	31,163	68,165	99,328

The population at the census of April 3, 1881, was 115,705—61,162 males and 54,543 females. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

Distributed according to religious tenets, the population stood as follows at the census of 1870 :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Church of England . . .	53.41	Independents . . .	3.96
Church of Rome . . .	22.24	Wesleyan Methodists . . .	7.23
Church of Scotland . . .	6.69	Jews . . .	0.23
Free Church ditto . . .	2.43	Other sects . . .	3.84

At the census of 1870, the proportion of persons returned as being able to read and write was 56.32 per cent.; of being able to read only, 14.04 per cent.; and of not able to read or write, 29.46 per cent. In 1881 the number of persons unable to read was 31,080, or 26.86 of the whole population.

The number of immigrants and of emigrants was as follows in each of the ten years, from 1871 to 1880 :—

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants
1871	4,648	5,326
1872	5,665	6,127
1873	6,787	7,039
1874	6,265	7,514
1875	6,535	8,075
1876	8,571	8,169
1877	9,717	9,270
1878	9,524	8,483
1879	10,578	9,932
1880	10,411	10,025-

The movement of population is almost entirely between the Australian colonies and Tasmania.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows, in each of the six years 1875 to 1880 :—

Years.	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1875	1,185,942	1,085,976
1876	1,133,003	1,130,983
1877	1,308,671	1,416,975
1878	1,324,812	1,315,695
1879	1,267,475	1,301,097
1880	1,369,223	1,511,931

The commerce of Tasmania is almost entirely with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies of Victoria and New South Wales.

The total value of the exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British produce into Tasmania, in each of the six years, from 1875 to 1880, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Tasmania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Tasmania
	£	£
1875	477,289	244,044
1876	455,953	256,472
1877	497,769	269,125
1878	501,113	262,953
1879	557,651	265,238
1880	542,589	243,816

The staple article of exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom is wool. The value amounted to 388,892*l.* in 1875, to 397,390*l.* in 1876, to 419,242*l.* in 1877, to 410,680*l.* in 1878, to 448,176*l.* in 1879, and to 436,049*l.* in 1880.

There were in the colony 25,267 horses, 127,187 heads of cattle, 1,783,611 sheep and lambs, and 48,029 pigs, on March 31, 1881.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore and tin, and there are large beds of coal. Gold has also been found. The exports of tin amounted in value to 341,726*l.*, and those of gold to 201,655*l.* in 1880.

The first line of railway in Tasmania was opened in February 1871. At the end of 1880 there were open for traffic, 179 miles of railway, consisting of a main line 120 miles in length, connecting the two principal ports, Hobart Town and Launceston, and a branch line from the Mersey river to Deloraine.

Tasmania has a telegraph system, belonging to the Government, through the settled part of the colony. At the commencement of 1881 the number of miles of line in operation was 745; the miles of wire 963, and the number of stations 64. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 108,730 in the year 1880. On May 1, 1869, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 14,871 messages in 1880. The revenue of the Government telegraph system was 5,008*l.* and the expenditure 6,464*l.* in the year 1880.

The number of letters carried by the Post-office in the year 1880 was 2,682,329; of packets, 149,967; and of newspapers, 2,195,733. The Post-office revenue in 1880 was 19,484*l.*, and the expenditure 27,154*l.* There were 201 post-offices at the end of 1880.

VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Victoria was established by an Act, passed by the Legislature of the colony, in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers; the Legislative Council, composed of thirty members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of eighty-six members. A property qualification is required both for members and electors of the Legislative Council. Members must be in the possession of an estate of the value of 2,500*l.* or of the annual value of 250*l.*; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 50*l.* per annum within municipal districts, or of the clear value of 1,000*l.* or 100*l.* per annum beyond these districts. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne university, ministers of religion of all denominations, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy. Six members, or a fifth of the Legislative Council, must retire every two years, so that a total change is effected in ten years. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. Clergymen of any religious denomination, and persons convicted of felony, are excluded from both the Legislative Council and the Assembly.

The number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council was 32,664, and the number of electors for the Legislative Assembly 176,022, according to the latest returns.

In 1881 a Bill to reform the Upper House was passed, with the following leading features:—The number of provinces is increased from six to fourteen, by subdivision of old provinces; each province will have 3 members, or 42 in all, sitting for six years, one-third retiring triennially; the franchise is reduced from 50*l.* for freeholders and occupiers to 10*l.* for the former and 25*l.* for the latter. The number of electors is increased from 30,000 to 108,000. The first election of new members takes place Sept. 1882.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Victoria.—Rt. Hon. George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of *Normanby*, born 1819, only son of the first Marquis; Member of Parliament for Scarborough, 1847-58; Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1858-63; succeeded his father as second Marquis, 1863; Governor of Queensland, 1871-74; Governor

of New Zealand, 1874-78. Appointed Governor of Victoria, Dec. 10, 1878; assumed the government, February 27, 1879.

The Governor, who is likewise commander-in-chief of all the colonial troops, has a salary of 10,000*l.* a year. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a cabinet of nine ministers, composed as follows:—

Premier, Attorney-General and Treasurer.—Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Education.—Hon. J. M. Grant.

Minister of Mines.—Hon. Robert Burrowes.

Solicitor-General.—Hon. Dr. Dobson.

Postmaster General.—Hon. H. Bolton.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. Walter Madden.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs.—Hon. J. H. Graves.

Commissioner of Railways and Roads.—Hon. Thomas Bent.

The Premier has a salary of 2,000*l.*, Chief Secretary of 1,600*l.*, and each of the other ministers of 1,500*l.* a-year. At least four out of the nine ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt.

The total amounts of the public revenue and expenditure of the colony—estimated in 1879-80—in each of the ten financial years, ending June 30, from 1871 to 1880, was as follows:—

Years Ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1871	3,261,883	3,428,082
1872	3,734,422	3,659,534
1873	3,644,135	3,504,952
1874	4,064,924	4,177,262
1875	4,406,906	4,325,277
1876	4,528,605	4,488,658
1877	4,512,429	4,358,109
1878	4,504,013	4,634,349
1879	4,525,998	4,855,676
1880	4,462,282	4,875,029

The actual revenue for the financial year ending June 30, 1881, was classed under the following headings in the official reports:—

	£
Customs	1,418,018
Excise, &c.	508,805
Public Works	1,700,464
Posts and Harbours	20,579
Posts and Telegraphs	272,315
Land	833,146
Various	298,794
Total Revenue	5,115,121

The revenue for 1881-2 is estimated at 5,241,544*l.*

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, mainly railways, which amounted to 20,056,600*l.* at the end of June 1880. Of this sum, the greater part was borrowed for the construction of railways, and the rest for water supply, docks, and other public works. It was further increased in the end of 1880 by a railway loan of 5,000,000*l.*

The payment of both principal and interest of the public debt of Victoria are made primary charges upon the revenues of the colony.

Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament, 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 88,198 square miles, or 56,446,720 acres.

The growth of the population, as shown by the census of ten successive periods, is exhibited in the following table:—

Dates of enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Number of females to every 100 males
November 8, 1836 . . .	186	38	224	20·4
September 12, 1838 . . .	3,080	431	3,511	14·0
March 2, 1841 . . .	8,274	3,464	11,738	41·9
" 2, 1846 . . .	20,184	12,695	32,879	62·9
" 2, 1851 . . .	46,202	31,143	77,345	67·4
April 26, 1854 . . .	155,887	80,911	236,798	51·9
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,234	146,432	410,666	55·4
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	64·4
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	82·4
June 30, 1874 . . .	432,928	364,121	797,049	84·1
April 3, 1881 . . .	450,286	408,296	858,582	90·6

The following table gives a summary of the population of Victoria, according to the census taken on the 3rd April 1881:—

	Males	Females	Total
Population, exclusive of Chinese and aborigines	438,186	407,791	845,977
Chinese	11,639	196	11,835
Aborigines	461	309	770
Total	450,286	408,296	858,582

During the last decade there has been a large decrease both in Chinese and aborigines.

As regards religion, the preliminary results of the census of 1881 showed that there were 319,922 Episcopalians, 140,216

Presbyterians, 116,966 Methodists, 65,151 other Protestants, 211,820 Roman Catholics, 4,429 Jews; 21,794 Pagans; other sects, 8,202.

The colony is divided, for administrative purposes, into thirty-seven counties, the population of each of which, including the Chinese and aborigines, was as follows at the censuses of 1871 and 1881:—

Counties	Population 1871	Population 1881
Anglesey	5,492	6,604
Benambra	1,228	3,755
Bendigo	46,109	56,612
Bogong	25,797	23,086
Borong	11,140	27,104
Bourke	236,778	306,477
Buln-buln	4,116	11,606
Croajingolong	372	481
Dalhousie	26,471	21,339
Dargo	2,222	4,143
Delatite	11,903	15,608
Dundas	6,888	8,447
Evelyn	5,997	7,201
Follett	1,240	1,654
Gladstone	16,688	19,448
Grant	73,828	67,671
Grenville	60,917	42,817
Gunbower	614	1,425
Hampden	7,172	6,323
Heytesbury	3,059	5,471
Kara-kara	9,611	16,400
Karkaroc	349	351
Lowan	1,883	6,712
Millewa	109	167
Moir	3,352	21,169
Mornington	7,397	11,494
Normanby	10,750	11,636
Polwarth	3,837	5,354
Ripon	14,010	12,066
Rodney	7,390	18,184
Tachera	563	3,507
Talbot	84,762	67,640
Tambo	486	830
Tangil	11,001	13,796
Villiers	21,031	20,798
Weeah	—	4
Wonnangatta	3,972	2,732
Persons in Ships	2,252	—
Migratory Population	742	—
Total of Victoria	731,523	858,562

It will be seen that some of the counties had but a very small population in 1871, and that one, the county of Weeah, was as yet unsettled.

About one-half of the total population of Victoria live in towns. The following table gives the population, male and female, of the cities, towns and boroughs at the census of April 2, 1871:—

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	Males	Females	Total
Amherst	1,577	1,301	2,878
Ararat	1,272	1,098	2,370
Ballarat	12,224	12,084	24,308
Ballarat East	8,537	7,860	16,397
Beechworth	1,516	1,350	2,866
Belfast	1,211	1,274	2,485
Brighton	1,441	1,618	3,059
Browns and Scarsdale	1,174	947	2,121
Brunswick	2,266	2,122	4,388
Buninyong	1,021	960	1,981
Carisbrook	552	389	941
Castlemain	3,709	3,226	6,935
Chewton	1,382	1,005	2,387
Chiltern	617	595	1,212
Clunes	3,180	2,888	6,068
Collingwood East	9,006	9,592	18,598
Cragie	982	752	1,734
Creswick	2,444	1,525	3,969
Daylesford	2,608	2,088	4,696
Dunolly	866	687	1,553
Eaglehawk	3,569	3,021	6,590
Echuca	870	779	1,649
Emerald Hill	8,447	8,654	17,101
Essendon and Flemington	1,231	1,225	2,456
Fitzroy	7,557	7,990	15,547
Footscray	1,334	1,139	2,473
Geelong	7,012	8,014	15,026
Graytown	854	568	1,422
Guilford	687	469	1,156
Hamilton	1,182	1,167	2,349
Hawthorn	1,587	1,742	3,329
Heathcote	840	714	1,554
Hotham	6,783	6,708	13,491
Inglewood	618	571	1,189
Jamieson	220	169	389
Kew	1,146	1,284	2,430
Kilmore	775	780	1,555
Koroit	913	759	1,672
Malmesbury	676	681	1,357
Maryborough	1,654	1,281	2,935
Melbourne (without suburbs)	28,137	26,856	54,993
Newton and Chilwell	2,190	2,559	4,749
Portland	1,110	1,262	2,372
Prahran	6,679	7,417	14,096
Queenscliff	463	491	954
Raywood	303	225	528
Richmond	8,883	8,506	16,889
Rutherglen	329	287	616

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	Males	Females	Total
Sale	1,032	1,073	2,105
Sandhurst	11,867	10,120	21,987
Sandridge	3,301	3,087	6,388
Sebastopol	3,403	3,093	6,496
Smythesdale	568	435	1,003
South Barwon	863	821	1,684
St. Arnaud	582	519	1,101
Stawell	2,781	2,385	5,166
Steiglitz	572	486	1,058
St. Kilda	3,971	5,114	9,085
Tarnagulla	730	629	1,359
Wangaratta	796	673	1,469
Warrnambool	1,963	1,836	3,799
Williamstown	3,519	3,607	7,126
Woodend	764	688	1,452
Wood's Point	579	480	1,059
Total	190,425	183,725	374,150

In 1881 the population of Melbourne proper was 65,860; including a ten mile radius, 280,836.

The progress of population of the colony since its establishment was greatly aided by immigration, which, however, declined in recent years, on the nearly complete withdrawal of the system of 'assisted' immigration, which reached its highest point in 1863, when 8,622 persons—3,213 males and 5,409 females—were brought into the colony at the expense, partly or wholly of the State. In the 37 years from 1888 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony. The total immigration into and emigration from the colony of Victoria was as follows in each of the fifteen years from 1864 to 1878 :—

Years	Immigration	Emigration
1864	36,156	21,779
1865	30,976	25,292
1866	32,178	27,629
1867	27,242	25,142
1868	32,805	25,552
1869	33,570	22,418
1870	32,554	21,087
1871	28,333	19,951
1872	27,047	25,295
1873	29,460	26,294
1874	30,732	27,365
1875	32,744	29,342
1876	35,797	31,977
1877	41,196	33,943
1878	42,268	37,492

The birth-rate in Victoria was 43 per 1,000 in 1861, 36 per 1,000 in 1871, and 31 per 1,000 in 1878.

Trade and Commerce.

The total values of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880, were as follows:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1871	12,341,995	14,557,820
1872	13,691,322	13,871,195
1873	16,533,856	15,302,454
1874	16,953,985	15,441,109
1875	16,685,874	14,766,974
1876	15,705,354	14,196,487
1877	16,362,304	15,157,687
1878	16,161,800	14,925,707
1879	15,035,538	12,454,170
1880	14,556,894	15,954,559

The most important, in value, of the imports into the colony are woollen manufactures, live stock, sugar, cottons, apparel and haberdashery, and tea. Besides these chief articles the colony also imports grain in varying quantities.

The two staple articles of export from the colony are wool and gold. The total exports of wool amounted to 54,431,367 lbs., valued 3,363,075*l.* in 1869; to 76,334,480 lbs., valued 4,702,164*l.* in 1871; to 58,648,977 lbs., valued 4,651,665*l.* in 1872; to 74,893,882 lbs., valued 5,738,638*l.* in 1873; to 88,662,311 lbs., valued 6,373,641*l.* in 1874; to 89,763,852 lbs., valued 6,580,192*l.* in 1875; to 77,270,033 lbs., valued 5,938,676*l.* in 1876; to 73,839,840 lbs., valued 5,653,130*l.* in 1878. The total quantities and value of the exports of gold are given below. Among the minor articles of exports from the colony are tallow and preserved and salted provisions.

The trade of Victoria is mainly with Great Britain and the British colonies in Australasia. The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold and bullion, to Great Britain, and of the British imports, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Victoria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Victoria
	lbs.	£
1871	5,344,015	4,244,006
1872	5,982,874	5,941,379
1873	5,743,141	6,643,544
1874	6,993,052	6,939,260
1875	8,042,858	6,538,795
1876	8,485,188	6,198,380
1877	8,584,299	6,724,495
1878	7,561,016	5,859,750
1879	7,571,384	4,506,934
1880	8,178,044	4,963,160

The staple article of exports from Victoria to the United Kingdom is wool. The exports of wool to Great Britain were as follows in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£
1871	67,466,312	4,190,289
1872	64,178,711	4,269,161
1873	67,435,425	4,509,883
1874	86,216,596	5,649,842
1875	91,284,769	6,706,709
1876	96,930,460	7,188,480
1877	103,351,169	7,486,916
1878	94,340,389	6,598,508
1879	93,655,501	6,614,471
1880	94,512,721	6,507,765

Among the minor articles of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom are tallow, of the value of 155,721*l.*; hides, tanned and untanned, of the value of 213,057*l.*; and preserved meat, of the value of 89,321*l.*, in 1880.

The British imports into Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 626,982*l.*; woollen goods, of the value of 602,092*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 571,910*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 743,934*l.*, in the year 1880.

Since the discovery of gold mines, in 1851, large quantities of gold have been exported from Victoria. In the ten years from 1852 to 1861 the exports of gold amounted to upwards of two millions of ounces in weight per annum, but subsequently there was a gradual decline, till the year 1867, when the exports fell to under a million and a half ounces. The subjoined statement gives, after official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in each of the nine years from 1872 to 1880 :—

Years	Number of ounces	Declared Value
		£
1872	1,282,521	5,130,084
1873	1,241,205	4,964,820
1874	1,155,972	4,623,888
1875	1,095,787	4,383,148
1876	934,224	3,736,896
1877	799,613	3,198,452
1878	755,754	3,023,016
1879	758,947	3,035,788
1880	829,121	3,316,484

The total quantity of gold raised from the date of the first discovery in 1851, to the end of the year 1880, is estimated at 49,500,003 ozs. 11 dwt., which at 4*l.* per oz. gives the value as 198,000,014*l.* The number of miners at work in the gold-fields on Dec. 31, 1880, was 38,568, of whom 8,486 were Chinese. The number of miners decreased in recent years.

There were 1,688,725 acres of land under cultivation in the colony at the end of March 1880. In recent years there was a slowly increasing cultivation of the vine, the number of acres planted amounting to 4,284. In the year ended March 31, 1880, there were in the colony 216,710 horses, 1,129,358 heads of cattle, 8,651,775 sheep, and 144,733 pigs.

The railways in Victoria now all belong to the State. There were 1,199 miles of railway completed at the end of 1880, forming the greater part of the lines opened, or planned, by the Government since 1875. Besides these, 480 miles were in progress.

Name of Railway	Length of Line		Total Cost of construction
	Proposed Total Length	Extent opened	
<i>Government Lines.</i>	miles	miles	£
Melbourne, Sandhurst, and Echuca	156½	156½	10,294,420
Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat	91½	91½	
Williamstown Branch	6	6	
Melbourne and North-Eastern	187	187	
Ballarat and Ararat	57	—	405,951
Castlemaine and Dunolly	47½	—	
Ballarat and Maryborough	42½	—	
Others	380	—	10,777
<i>Private Lines.</i>			
Melbourne, Sandridge, and St. Kilda	17	17	862,304
Melbourne, Windsor, and Brighton			
Melbourne and Hawthorn			
Total	984½	457½	11,573,452

The total cost of the whole of the lines, exclusive of stores and materials on hand at the end of 1880, was 18,041,295*l.*, being an average of 15,047*l.* per mile for the 1,199 miles open. On this the net revenue paid 3·76 per cent. The borrowed capital amounted to 17,660,259*l.* at the end of 1880, and on this the net interest amounted to 797,029*l.* The gross earnings in the year 1880 were 1,492,917*l.*; the expenditure 814,070*l.*, or 54·53 per cent. ; and the profits on working, 678,842*l.* The weight of goods carried in 1880 was 1,258,254 tons, and of live stock 44,961 tons. The train mileage in 1880 was 3,240,078 miles, and the earnings per train mile were 6*s.* 9*d.*, and per average line mile open 1,193*l.* The proportions of passenger and goods traffic to the total revenue were 40 and 60 per cent. respectively.

There were 3,215 miles of telegraph lines, comprising 6,019 miles of wire, open at the end of 1880. The number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1880 was 1,160,912. The revenue from telegraphs was 61,478*l.* in the year 1880. At the end of the year 1880 there were 286 telegraph stations. In 1870, a uniform rate of one shilling for telegrams not exceeding ten words, and of one penny for each additional word, was established, causing a large increase of messages.

The Post-office of the Colony forwarded 24,195,149 letters, 3,558,480 packets, and 10,640,540 newspapers in the year 1880. There were 1,100 post-offices on the 31st December, 1880. The total postal revenue, including the receipts from telegraphs, was 265,649*l.* in the year 1880.

Agent-General of Victoria in Great Britain.—Mr. Murray Smith appointed February 1, 1882.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE administration of Western Australia is vested in a Governor, who exercises the executive functions. There is besides a Legislative Council, composed of seven appointed and fourteen elected members, the latter returned by the votes of all male inhabitants, of full age, assessed in a rental of at least 10*l*. The qualification for elected members is the possession of landed property of 1,000*l*.

Governor of Western Australia.—Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.; born 1832; entered the Colonial service, 1855; Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1866–70; Governor of Prince Edward Island, 1870–73; Governor of the Leeward Islands, 1873–74; Governor of Western Australia, 1874–77; Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1877–80, Appointed Governor of Western Australia, January 23, 1880.

The Governor has a salary of 2,500*l*. per annum. He is assisted in his functions by an Executive Council, consisting of eleven members, and including the Lord Chief Justice, the Surveyor General, the Director of Public Works, the Postmaster General, the Collector of Customs, and six Secretaries of State.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony during the seven years from 1874 to 1880 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1874	148,073	143,266
1875	157,775	169,230
1876	162,189	179,484
1877	165,412	182,159
1878	163,334	198,243
1879	196,315	145,312
1880	180,849	204,337

The revenue for 1882 is estimated at 199,365*l*. and the expenditure at 188,964*l*.

Rather more than one-third of the public income is derived from customs duties, and the rest mainly from licences and leases of crown lands, mining and other licences, and land sales. The colony has an imperial grant in aid, amounting to 15,324*l*. per

annum. Western Australia had a public debt of 561,000*l.* at the end of 1880, the total including a loan of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., raised in 1879 for the construction of a railway.

Population and Trade.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory is 1,600 miles from north to south, and 1,000 miles from east to west, while the occupied portion of the colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth. The total estimated area of the colony is 1,000,000 English square miles.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small. In 1850, the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, but at the census of December 1859, the population had risen to 14,837, namely, 9,522 males and 5,315 females. On the 31st December 1867, the population numbered 21,713, comprising 13,934 males and 7,779 females. At the census taken on the 31st March 1871, the total population was 25,353, of whom 15,565 were males and 9,788 females. Included in these numbers were 1,790 male prisoners, either in prisons or at working depôts in various parts of the colony.

The following table gives the number of the population, and also those of inhabited houses, in each of the twelve districts in which the colony is divided, at the census of March 31, 1871:—

Districts.	Population.			Inhabited Houses
	Males	Females	Total	
Albany	998	587	1,585	253
Champion Bay	803	494	1,297	208
Fremantle	1,758	1,455	3,213	536
Greenough and Irwin	970	587	1,557	223
Murray	452	242	694	107
Perth	2,770	2,237	5,007	796
Roebourne	143	29	172	31
Sussex	615	365	980	100
Swan	978	696	1,674	272
Todyay	1,542	930	2,472	327
Wellington	1,345	826	2,171	291
York	1,531	962	2,493	356
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	13,905	9,410	23,315	3,500
Prisoners	1,470		1,470	
Total	15,375	9,410	24,785	

At the end of 1878, the estimated population of the colony was 28,166, according to the returns of births and deaths; and the

results of the census of April 3, 1881, are expected to show a total population of 31,000.

The religious division of the population was as follows, at the census of March 31, 1871 :—

Religious divisions	Number	Per cent.
Church of England	14,619	58·98
Wesleyans	1,374	5·54
Independents	882	3·55
Presbyterians	529	2·13
Baptists	54	0·21
Total Protestants	17,458	70·41
Roman Catholics	7,118	28·72
Jews	62	
No Denomination	147	0·87
Total	24,785	100·00

The agricultural prosperity of the colony has been greatly on the rise in recent years; still there were only 63,902 acres of land under cultivation at the end of 1880, out of a total of 626,111,323 acres. The live stock consisted, at the same date, of 34,568 horses, 63,719 cattle, and 1,231,717 sheep.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the six years from 1875 to 1880, is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1875	349,840	391,217
1876	386,037	397,292
1877	362,706	373,351
1878	379,049	428,491
1879	407,099	447,913
1880	353,669	499,183

The value of the commercial intercourse of Western Australia with Great Britain is shown in the following table, which gives the total exports of the colony to Great Britain, and the total imports of British home produce, in each of the six years from 1875 to 1880 :—

Years	Exports from Western Australia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Western Australia
	£	£
1875	221,324	161,881
1876	170,152	197,398
1877	177,277	145,430
1878	204,061	141,360
1879	187,233	172,245
1880	246,085	159,602

The exports of the colony to Great Britain consist almost entirely of wool, and of lead ore. The wool exports were of the value of 132,680*l.* in 1875, of 142,504*l.* in 1876, of 150,039*l.* in 1877, of 146,202*l.* in 1878, of 157,589*l.* in 1879, and of 179,833*l.* in 1880. Of lead ore the exports to Great Britain amounted to 11,388*l.* in 1880. Recent scientific researches prove the colony to be rich in mineral ore, principally copper, and coal has been found in small quantities.

There were 78 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1879.

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MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT
INSTITUTION,6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH;
17 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.

ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., of Ardross, M.P.
CHARLES COWAN, Esq., of Logan House, Westries, Edinburgh.
THE HON. LORD GIFFORD, Granton House, Edinburgh.
JAMES A. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Strachan, LL.D., M.P.
RIGHT HON. LORD WATSON of Thankerton.

THIS SOCIETY differs in its principles from other Offices.

Instead of charging rates higher than are necessary, and afterwards returning the excess in the shape of periodical Bonuses, it gives from the first as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with safety bear—reserving the Whole Surplus for those members who have lived long enough to secure the Common Fund from loss.

A Policy for £1,200 to £1,250 may thus at most ages be had for the Premium usually charged for (with profits) £1,000 only: while, by *reserving* the surplus, large additions have been given—and may be expected in the future—on the Policies of those who participate.

The New Assurances effected in 1880 were 1,769 for £1,054,566;
Premiums received, £399,538; Total Receipts, £566,444.

The FUNDS (increased in year by £283,922) were at its close, £3,913,252.
They now exceed FOUR MILLIONS.

While 46th on the List of Offices in point of age, the Institution is now 5th in amount of Funds.

The cost of management was only 0.4 per cent. on Premiums, and 6.5 on Income. The ratio of expenditure has steadily fallen, as the income increased, in each year of the Septennium.

THE FIFTH SEPTENNIAL INVESTIGATION

showed a SURPLUS of £624,473, of which a third (£208,150) was reserved for after division, and £416,323 divided among 6,662 Policies entitled to Participate. Policies of £1,000 sharing a first time are increased to sums varying from £1,180 to £1,300 or more. Other Policies have been raised to £1,400, £1,500, and upwards. A few of the early Policies have been doubled.

Examples of Premiums for £100 at Death—With Profits.

Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 payments	Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 payments	Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 payments
25	£1 18 0	£2 12 6	35	£2 6 10	£3 0 2	45	£3 5 9	£3 17 6
30	2 1 6	2 15 4	40	2 14 9	3 7 5	50	4 1 7	4 12 1

Rates for other ages, or limited to other periods (as 7 or 14), may be had on application.

REPORTS with STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES may be had on application.

JAMES WATSON, Manager.

J. MUIR LEITCH, London Secretary.

December 1881.

LEGAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT).

10 FLEET STREET, TEMPLE BAR.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. the EARL CAHENS.
The Right Hon. Lord COLERIDGE, Lord
Chief Justice of England.
JAMES PARKER DEANE, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L.

JOHN P. DE GEX, Esq., Q.C.
FREDERICK JOHN BLAKE, Esq.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

BACON, The Hon. the Vice-
Chancellor.
BAGGALLAY, The Right Hon.
the Lord Justice.
BLAKE, FREDK. JOHN, Esq.
CARLISLE, WM. THOMAS, Esq.
CHICHESTER, J. H. R., Esq.
DAKE, JOSEPH HENRY, Esq.
DEANE, J. P., Esq., Q.C.
D.C.L.
DE GEX, JOHN P., Esq., Q.C.

DICKINSON, JAMES, Esq., Q.C.
ELLS, EDMUND HENRY, Esq.
FRENCH, BARTLE J. LAURIE,
Esq.
GREGORY, GEORGE BURROW,
Esq., M.P.
HARRISON, CHARLES Esq.
LOPES, The Hon. Mr. Justice.
MARKBY, ALFRED, Esq.
MATTHEW, The Hon. Mr.
Justice.

MILLS, RICHARD, Esq.
PEMBERTON, HENRY LEIGH,
Esq.
PRYNNINGTON, RICHARD, Esq.
RIDDELL, Sir W. BUCHANAN,
Bart.
SALTWELL, WM. HENRY, Esq.
SMITH, The Right Hon. Sir
MONTAGUE E.
WILLIAMS, C. REYNOLDS, Esq.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. LAWRENCE, GRAHAM, & LONG.

FINANCIAL POSITION on 1st January 1881.

Annual Revenue	£220,000
Net Assurance Fund	1,805,358
Existing Assurances	4,915,000
Reversionary Bonus thereon	568,000
Assurance Claims and Bonus paid	3,364,500
Share Capital, fully subscribed	£1,000,000
(Paid-up, £160,000)	

SECURITY.—Higher Reserves against Policy liabilities are maintained by the Institute of Actuaries' Tables of Mortality, which are employed by this Society, than by any other in recognised use. (*See Government Scheme.*)

BONUS.—A quinquennial investigation takes place at 31st December, 1881. The Assured receive Nine-tenths of the total Profits. The Division of 1876 averaged £84 per £1,000 policy.

Parliamentary Accounts, Bonus Report, Proposal Forms, and full information will be forwarded on application to

E. A. NEWTON, *Actuary and Manager.*

ESTABLISHED 1815.

Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society,

ACCUMULATED FUNDS exceed £7,500,000

ANNUAL REVENUE exceeds £1,000,000

THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS and other PROPERTY of this SOCIETY belong exclusively to the Members, in whose interest the business is conducted, with the primary object of dealing equitably with all concerned. Every suggested improvement in Life Assurance is considered, and when ascertained to be of general advantage is adopted, with the result, that although established when Assurance Contracts were surrounded by restrictions, no Office at the present time offers more liberal conditions.

The Claims paid at Death exceed Twelve Millions Sterling.

I. The Surrender Values allowed by the Society, and the amounts of the 'Paid-up Policies,' or Policies free from premium payments, given in lieu of such values, are not arbitrary proportions of premiums paid, or of the sums assured, but each is the result of separate valuation, in which the circumstances of the assurance to be surrendered and the relation in which it stands to the other assurances are taken into account, and the interests of the retiring and continuing Members are equitably adjusted.

EXAMPLES of SURRENDER VALUES of POLICIES of £1000

As at 31st Dec. last (1880) in relation to premiums paid; and also of the amount of 'Paid-up Policy' allowed in lieu of a cash value:—

Age at Entry, Premium, &c.	Duration of Policy	Amount of Premiums paid	Surrender Value in Cash	Percentage of Value to Premium	Amount of Paid-up Policy
Policy issued at	1 year	£29 1 8	£9 12 5	33 per cent.	£25
5 "	5 "	145 8 4	84 4 0	58 "	185
Age 35, at annual premium	10 "	296 16 8	184 12 10	63 "	375
15 "	15 "	436 5 0	298 1 5	68 "	555
20 "	20 "	581 13 4	419 0 0	72 "	710
of £29, 1s. 8d.	30 "	872 10 0	743 16 3	85 "	1070

It will be observed that assurances with this Society bear a surrender value from the outset; that the proportion between such values and the premiums paid increases rapidly with the endurance of the assurance; and that, except in the case of newly effected assurances, the 'Paid-up Policy' exceeds in amount the premiums paid.

II. Loans are granted on Security of Policies for amounts nearly equal to their surrender values, without expense to the borrower, except where the title to the policy has become complicated and legal assistance is necessary.

III. The whole Profits realised are divided among the Members in the form of additions to the sum assured, which when vested, can be surrendered for present value in cash, or applied to reduce or extinguish premiums.

EXAMPLES of the effect of BONUS ADDITIONS on POLICIES of £1000,

in force at 31st December, 1880, taken at 85, as the average age at entry.

Such of the following sums as become claims before 31st December 1887 will be increased by 1½ per cent. for each annual premium paid between 31st December 1880 and that date. Additions marked * are contingent on the lives assured surviving five years after date of assurance.

Year of Entry	Total Sum payable Dec. 1880	Year of Entry	Total Sum payable Dec. 1880	Year of Entry	Total Sum payable Dec. 1880
1834	£2548 14 10	1854	£1598 11 7	1870	£1197 9 8
1831	2309 3 11	1858	1413 5 1	1872	1158 3 0
1838	2026 18 9	1862	1234 6 9	1874	1119 0 0
1845	1767 8 8	1864	1303 1 11	1876*	1085 0 0
1847	1702 19 7	1866	1272 0 9	1878*	1051 0 0
1852	1561 0 5	1868	1236 17 1	1880*	1017 0 0

IV. Premiums paid can never be wholly forfeited. Notices are given of each premium falling due, and other steps are taken to prevent the lapsing of assurances, and to have such as lapse revived. When a lapsed assurance is not revived, and no application is made for its value, the amount is passed to the credit of the retiring member, and intimation sent to him.

• TO SUCH EQUITABLE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOCIETY'S AFFAIRS is mainly to be attributed its general acceptance with the public, whose preference is marked by the New Business annually effected with it throughout the United Kingdom having long largely exceeded in number and amount that effected with any other Life Office in the same time and field.

The NEW ASSURANCES of last Septennium amounted to nearly NINE MILLIONS Sterling.

Policies in force amount to over Twenty-Five Millions Sterling.

Branch Offices:—LONDON OFFICE, 28 Cornhill, E.C., A. Day, Secretary in London; WEST END AGENCY, 42 Pall Mall. DUBLIN, 41 Westmoreland Street; GLASGOW, 114 West George Street; MANCHESTER, Albert Square; LIVERPOOL, 43 Castle Street; BIRMINGHAM, 12 Bennett's Hill; LEEDS, 21 Park Row; BRISTOL, 40 Corn Street; BELFAST, 2 High Street; NEWCASTLE, 12 Grey Street; NORWICH, 59 Prince of Wales Road.

Head Office: 9 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

AW. H. TURNBULL, Manager.

J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN RUNTZ, Esq., Chairman.

AUGUSTUS BENHAM, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

H. M. BOMPAS, Esq., Q.C.

HUGH CAMPBELL, M.D.

ROBERT FREEMAN, Esq.

WILLIAM GROSER, Esq.

PEARSON HILL, Esq.

DONALD MUNRO, Esq.

GEORGE PHILLIPS, Esq.

GEORGE ROOKE, Esq.

JOHN E. TRESIDDER, Esq.

J. H. TROUNCER, M.D. Lond.

Solicitors.—Messrs. WATSON, SONS, & ROOM.

Physician.—E. H. GREENHOW, M.D., F.R.S.

Surveyor.—SAMUEL WALKER, Esq.

Surgeon.—JOHN MANN, Esq.

Actuary.—J. MARTIN, F.I.A., F.S.S.

Secretary.—EDWIN BOWLEY, F.I.A., F.S.S.

THIS COMPANY being established on the Mutual Principle, all profits belong to the Members. Every third year a careful Valuation of the Business is made and large Bonuses have been declared. The next Division will be declared in 1882.

It has Policies in force, assuring nearly Three Millions and Three-quarters Sterling.

It has an ANNUAL INCOME of more than One Hundred and Forty-Thousand Pounds.

It has an ACCUMULATED FUND, arising solely from Premiums, of nearly Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds.

It has paid in CLAIMS upwards of Nine Hundred and Seventy-eight Thousand Pounds.

LOANS ON CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, BUILDINGS, &c. advanced at Four and a Half per Cent. interest.

Loans on Personal Security in connection with Life Assurance.

Prospectuses, Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, &c. can be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

EDWIN BOWLEY, *Secretary.*

The Directors are prepared to entertain Applications for Agencies.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1806.

50 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

INVESTED FUNDS	...	...	...	£2,124,711
ANNUAL INCOME	...	...	...	279,852
CLAIMS PAID exceed	...	...	...	6,600,000
BONUSES DECLARED	...	...	...	2,342,000

HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM,

Applicable only to With-Bonus Policies for the Whole Term of Life (TABLE A)
and to Lives not exceeding 60 years of age.

Under this system one-half the Premium only is payable during the first 5, 7, or 10 years, in the option of the Assured; the other half-premium remains a charge against the Policy, bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable in advance.

The arrears of half-premium may be paid off at any time, or be deducted from the sum assured when the claim arises, or from the Office Value in case of surrender.

This system offers the advantage of a low Premium during the early years of life, and thus enables an Assurer to open a policy for a larger amount than could be obtained under the ordinary terms.

The large Bonuses declared by this Office may reasonably be expected (except upon Policies of a very recent date) to clear off any charge which may be due for these arrears of Premium.

*Prospectuses, and further information to be obtained at the Head Office,
or of any of the Agents.*

CHARLES STEVENS, *Secretary.*

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

FOUNDED A.D. 1762.

The Oldest Life Office on the Mutual Principle in the World.

BONUS TABLE FOR 1882.

TABLE showing the Amount payable under a Policy for £1,000 (with it additions), in the event of its becoming a claim after payment of the premium due in the year 1882.

Policies effected since December 31, 1816.			Sum payable with Additions.	
			£	s.
From	25th Jan. 1817 to	24th April 1817	3735	0
"	24th April 1817 to	16th April 1818	3635	0
"	18th April 1818 to	4th Feb. 1819	3535	0
"	5th Feb. 1819 to	3rd Jan. 1820	3435	0
"	7th Jan. 1820 to	22nd Dec. 1820	3335	0
"	23rd Dec. 1820 to	30th Nov. 1821	3235	0
"	1st Dec. 1821 to	7th Mar. 1822	3135	0
"	7th Mar. 1822 to	24th May 1824	3035	0
"	25th May 1824 to	8th Mar. 1825	2935	0
"	9th Mar. 1825 to	3rd Nov. 1825	2890	0
"	7th Nov. 1825 to	15th July 1828	2785	0
"	21st July 1828 to	1st Mar. 1830	2710	0
"	3rd Mar. 1830 to	24th Nov. 1831	2635	0
"	24th Nov. 1831 to	1st Aug. 1833	2560	0
"	1st Aug. 1833 to	13th June 1835	2485	0
"	19th June 1835 to	21st July 1837	2410	0
"	21st July 1837 to	22nd Jan. 1839	2335	0
"	24th Jan. 1839 to	10th Dec. 1840	2260	0
"	15th Dec. 1840 to	2nd Nov. 1842	2185	0
"	12th Nov. 1842 to	18th June 1845	2130	0
"	19th June 1845 to	2nd Mar. 1847	2075	0
"	3rd Mar. 1847 to	14th Nov. 1848	2020	0
"	14th Nov. 1848 to	19th Nov. 1850	1965	0
"	19th Nov. 1850 to	26th July 1853	1910	0
"	26th July 1853 to	31st Dec. 1855	1855	0
"	1st Jan. 1856 to	31st Dec. 1856	1800	0
"	1st Jan. 1857 to	31st Dec. 1857	1745	0
"	1st Jan. 1858 to	31st Dec. 1858	1690	0
"	1st Jan. 1859 to	31st Dec. 1859	1635	0
"	1st Jan. 1860 to	31st Dec. 1860	1597	10
"	1st Jan. 1861 to	31st Dec. 1861	1560	0
"	1st Jan. 1862 to	31st Dec. 1862	1522	10
"	1st Jan. 1863 to	31st Dec. 1863	1485	0
"	1st Jan. 1864 to	31st Dec. 1864	1447	10
"	1st Jan. 1865 to	31st Dec. 1865	1410	0
"	1st Jan. 1866 to	31st Dec. 1866	1372	10
"	1st Jan. 1867 to	31st Dec. 1867	1335	0
"	1st Jan. 1868 to	31st Dec. 1868	1297	10
"	1st Jan. 1869 to	31st Dec. 1869	1260	0
"	1st Jan. 1870 to	31st Dec. 1870	1220	0
"	1st Jan. 1871 to	31st Dec. 1871	1200	0
"	1st Jan. 1872 to	31st Dec. 1872	1200	0
"	1st Jan. 1873 to	31st Dec. 1873	1180	0
"	1st Jan. 1874 to	31st Dec. 1874	1160	0
"	1st Jan. 1875 to	31st Dec. 1875	1120	0
"	1st Jan. 1876 to	31st Dec. 1876	1089	0
"	1st Jan. 1877 to	31st Dec. 1877	1040	0

The EQUITABLE has NEVER allowed COMMISSION.

J. WARE STEPHENSON, Actuary.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE—BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

President—Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.

CHARLES GEORGE BARNETT, Esq.

CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq.

FRANCIS WILLIAM BUXTON, Esq., M.P.

Lord EDWARD CAVENTISH, M.P.

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Right Hon. G. J. GOSCHEN, M.P.

Right Hon. Lord R. GROSVENOR, M.P.

SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq.

RICHARD HOARE, Esq.

Sir CURTIS M. LAMPSON, Bart.

FRANCIS ALFRED LUCAS, Esq.

Sir N. M. DE ROTHSCHILD, Bart., M.P.

HUGH COLIN SMITH, Esq.

Sir C. RIVERS WILSON, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Auditors.

CYRIL FLOWER, Esq., M.P. EDWARD HARBORD LUSHINGTON, Esq.

R. D. SASSOON, Esq.

ROBERT LEWIS, Chief Secretary.

DAVID MHRYLEES, Assistant Secretary.

MARCUS N. ADLER, Actuary.

Bankers—Messrs. BARNETTS, HOARES, HANBURY & LLOYD.

Physician—GEORGE OWEN REES, M.D., F.R.S.

Standing Counsel—ARTHUR COHEN, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Solicitor—MARESCO PEARCE, Esq.

WEST END OFFICE—1 GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

GRANVILLE R. RYDER, Esq., Superintendent.

BRANCH OFFICES.

BIRMINGHAM	61 New Street; J. H. WRIGHT, District Secretary.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS	Market Hill; T. B. COREFELD, District Secretary.
DUBLIN	Commercial Bldgs., Dame St.; JOHN CAMERON, District Secretary.
EDINBURGH	95 George Street; PHILIP R. D. MACLAGAN, Resident Manager.
IPSWICH	Queen Street; ALFRED BELL, District Secretary.
LIVERPOOL	30 Exchange Street East; WILLIAM ROBERTS, District Secretary.
MANCHESTER	43 Brown Street; H. F. CUTLER, District Secretary.
NEWCASTLE	18 Grainger Street West; T. Y. STRACHAN, District Secretary.
SHEFFIELD	35 George Street; E. ROGER OWEN, District Secretary.
WREXHAM	High St.; E. LL. LLOYD, District Secretary. (Fire Branch only.)

IN a Life Assurance Contract Security should be the paramount consideration, and next to Security in importance are the terms and conditions on which a Policy of Assurance may be obtained. The conditions of the Alliance have been placed on a footing eminently favourable to the Assured, and the rates of Premium for Policies which do not participate in profits have been materially reduced. Assurances may be thus effected with the Office, free from many restrictions which usually attach to Life Policies and at a minimum cost in premium, while the Security afforded by the large Capital and Reserves of the Company is of the highest character.

Participating Policy-holders receive 80 per cent. of the declared divisible profit from all Life Assurances.

Important concessions have been made to the Assured as regards Foreign travel and residence.

Under favourable circumstances Whole World Policies are granted free of extra premium.

The following are specimens of the reduced charges for Assurance for the whole of life, without profits:—

£1	12	7	per cent. per annum for life, aged 20 next birthday.
2	1	8	" " " " " 30 "
2	16	4	" " " " " 40 "
4	2	0	" " " " " 50 "

Premiums for Policies payable during the lifetime of the Assured, and for other classes of non-participating Policies, are equally favourable.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Fire Policies are granted on the usual terms.

Life and Fire Proposal Forms, Detailed Prospectuses, and Statements of Accounts may be had on application to the Head Office of the Company, or to any of the Branch Offices.

Loans are granted on the security of Life Interests in Property, coupled with Life Assurances, on Rent Charges, and on other eligible Securities.

ROBERT LEWIS, Chief Secretary

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.

RESOURCES of the COMPANY as at 31st December, 1880:—

I.—Subscribed Capital:—

Paid-up	£500,000	0	0
Uncalled	1,500,000	0	0
	£2,000,000	0	0

II.—Fire Fund:—

Reserve	£344,576	19	11
Premium Reserve	317,057	16	10
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	39,608	9	2
	£1,261,243	5	11

III.—Life Fund:—

Accumulated Fund of the Life Branch	£3,028,833	14	2
Accumulated Fund of Annuity Branch	351,273	19	2
	£3,380,107	13	4

IV.—Revenue for the Year 1880:—

From the Life Department.

Life Premiums and Interest	£450,675	4	8
Annuity Premiums and Interest	13,724	13	10
	£464,399	18	6

From Fire Department

Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,013,900	9	0
	£1,478,300	7	6

Directors.

Chairman: JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq.

RICHARD BARING, Esq.
RICHARD BRANDT, Esq.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.
EDWARD COHEN, Esq.
DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq.
P. DU PRE GRENFELL, Esq.
QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman: CHAS. MORRISON, Esq.

J. S. MORGAN, Esq.
CHARLES W. MILLS, Esq.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq.
JOHN SANDERSON, Esq.
Baron J. H. W. SCHRODER.
GEORGE YOUNG, Esq.

Manager of Fire Department: G. H. BURNETT.

Manager of Life Department: HENRY COCKBURN.

Secretary: F. W. LANCE.

Medical Officers: A. H. HASSALL, M.D.; R. C. CREAM, M.D.; HERMANN WEBER, M.D.

Solicitor: Sir W. R. DRAKE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Principles on which this Company was founded, and on which it continues to act, combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital and Accumulated Funds, and thus afford all the facilities and advantages which can prudently be offered by any Life Assurance Office. Under these principles the business of the Company continues rapidly to increase.

Ninety per cent. of the whole Profits is divided among the Assurers on the Participating Scale.

The Profits are divided every Five Years.

Policies Indisputable after Five Years.

Annuities of all kinds are granted, and the Rates fixed on the most favourable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Property of every description, at Home and Abroad, insured at the most favourable rates.

The net Premiums for 1880 amounted to £951,173.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the

CHIEF OFFICES:—

London—61 Threadneedle St., E.C.; West End Office—8 Waterloo Place, S.W.
Edinburgh—64 Princes Street.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY

(ESTABLISHED 1807)

(FOR LIVES ONLY),

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS	3,051,954
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	1,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME	367,763

During the past 33 years the Company has paid in Claims £8,800,000
And divided Bonuses amongst the Assured, exclusive of
those taken in Reduction of Premium, amounting to.. £830,000

Annual Reports, Prospectuses, and Forms may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application
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NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.

Head Office: 2 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

The Premiums are moderate to begin with, and by the application of Profits, in Class B are gradually reduced until they are extinguished altogether; a result which may be expected to be attained, on an average, in 20 to 25 years from the time an Assurance is effected; after which the further profits will be applied in making additions to the Sum Assured.

VALUATION BALANCE-SHEET, December 31st, 1880.

Assurance Fund (accumulated solely from Premiums)	.. ..	£769,555 15 2
Net Liability under Assurance and Annuity Transactions	.. ..	434,355 14 2
Surplus available for future Bonus and Expenses	.. ..	£335,200 1 0

ASSURANCE FUND	£800,000	CLAIMS PAID	..	£1,570,000
ANNUAL INCOME	117,000	AMOUNT ASSURED	2,545,000	

Full Prospectuses and further information may be obtained on application at the HEAD
OFFICE, or at any of the Society's AGENCIES.

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THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

No. 7 ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

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Of the Share Capital the sum of £448,275 has been paid up. The total funds on the 31st December 1880 exceeded Three Millions sterling.

Copies of the Accounts, pursuant to 'The Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1870,' can be had on application personally or by letter.

J. P. LAURENCE, *Secretary.*

THE Clergy Mutual Assurance Society.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

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Physician.—Dr. STONE, 14 Dean's Yard.

Actuary.—STEWART HELDER, Esq. Secretary.—MATTHEW HODGSON, Esq.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, containing the declaration of the Tenth Bonus, was presented on the 7th July 1881 to the General Meeting, held at No. 3 The Sanctuary, Westminster, under the Presidency of the Archdeacon of Westminster. The claims caused by death in the past financial year were less in amount than in any of the four previous years of the quinquennium—being very little more than £1. 13s. per cent. of the total amount of existing assurances, and, both as to number and amount, considerably under the expectation of any known table of mortality used in the practice of Life Assurance. The total income of the Society was £321,386, and the expenses of management on all accounts, £3. 7s. 2d. per cent. on this amount. The total funds amounted on the 1st of June last to £2,879,344, of which the sum of £143,092 was added during the year, after payment of all outgoings. As the financial year was the last of the quinquennium, the Directors also report upon the operations of the Society for the past five years, and state the result of the quinquennial investigation and valuation. The increase in the business of the Society in the five years was—after deducting claims paid, policies purchased, and lapsed assurances—in number of policies 1,103, in sums assured £755,358, and in annual premiums payable thereon £24,034. The increase in the Society's resources in the same period was, in the Life Assurance Fund £526,823, and in the annual revenue £44,307. The assets of the Society are vouched and accounted for by certificates from two Committees of Directors, and from the Society's Bankers, Messrs. Coutts & Co. The valuation of the Society's liabilities has been made upon the same strict principles which have heretofore characterised each quinquennial investigation; the rate of interest assumed throughout has been three per cent.; and in no way have future profits been anticipated. The result of the valuation gives a surplus of assets over liabilities of £502,275. Of this sum the Director retain £64,928, making with the guarantee Fund of £5,183 a total reserve of £70,111, and divide £437,347 amongst those members who are entitled to participate in the profits.

The Report, which is of a highly satisfactory character, concludes as follows:—

It cannot fail to be a matter for great congratulation amongst the members of the Society that it has thus entered upon its fifty-third financial year with renewed claim to public confidence, having turned to the best commercial advantage, consistently with undoubted security, the large funds it has collected, distributed and accumulated for the benefit of its members, and that the principles on which it has acted have stood the test of such a long series of years.

Great, however, as has been the success of the Society, the Directors believe that it may be still more useful, and that there is yet ample scope for its further development. It might, for instance, with great advantage, afford facilities for life assurance against dilapidations, a plan for which has already been adopted by the Winchester Diocesan Conference Committee, and is alluded to in an article in the *Church Quarterly Review* for January last.

But the Directors would more especially urge upon the assured members of the Society, the importance of pressing its advantages upon the attention not only of the Clergy, but of their lay relatives and those of their wives. It ought to be more generally known that admission to the Society is open to all persons who are connected with the Clergy by kindred or by marriage, and many laymen would doubtless be glad of an opportunity of uniting with their clerical relatives in an association for mutual assurance if aware of the many benefits which would thereby accrue to them.

At a time when, owing to keen competition, new business is often obtained at a large outlay, the Directors desire, in conclusion, again to state that they employ no Agents, and allow no Commission for the introduction of Assurances. The Clergy and their relatives are therefore advised to apply on all matters of Assurance direct to the Society's Office, or to instruct others, who act for them, to do so on their account.

Copies of the Fifty-second Annual Report and Forms of Proposal for Assurances may be obtained on application at the Office as above.

THE ECONOMIC

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 6 NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

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The lowest rates of Premium on the **Mutual System** for young and middle-aged lives, with early participation in Profits.

Number of Policies in Force	10,182
Sums Assured, with Bonus Additions	£9,495,700
Security—Accumulated Fund	3,470,703
Annual Income	377,065
Total Claims paid, with Bonus Additions	6,276,545
Total Bonuses declared to 1878 inclusive	3,507,415

Bonus.—The Society being on the **Mutual principle**, the Assured share the **whole** of the profits. Policies effected before 31st December of each year receive a full year's Bonus for the year of entry.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1879.

Assets	£3,512,661
Liabilities	2,949,995
Surplus	<u>£562,666</u>

Prospectuses, Statement of Accounts, and full particulars may be obtained on application to

JOHN RALPH GRIMES, *Secretary.*

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

Capital Fully Subscribed	£2,500,000
Paid up	250,000
Life Funds in Special Trust for Life Policy holders exceed	660,000
Total Annual Premium Income exceeds	1,000,000

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Manager—D. MARSHALL LANG.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY guaranteed by a large and fully subscribed Capital.
 MODERATE RATES of Premium, based on an equitable system of Assessment.
 CLAIMS liberally and promptly settled.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Actuary—T. E. YOUNG, B.A.

The LIFE FUNDS are invested in the names of Special Trustees as Security for Claims on this Branch, and Life Policy holders possess, in addition, the Security of the Paid-up Capital, £250,000 and the fully subscribed and uncalled Capital of £2,250,000, and the other Funds of the Company, the large extent of which will be seen on reference to the Company's printed Balance Sheet.

The ASSURED are wholly free from liability in respect of the engagements of the Company. The EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT, exclusive of commission, are limited by Deed of Settlement to a small percentage on the Premium Income.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUES are guaranteed on ordinary whole Life Policies after three years' duration.

CLAIMS are paid one month after proof of death.

NEW LIBERAL CONDITIONS have been introduced into the Company's Policies (issued after October 1879), by which the limits of fire residence and travel have been considerably extended; and such Policies, if effected for the whole term of Life, are, after five years' duration, and under certain conditions, rendered exempt from extra Premiums for residence and travel abroad. Full particulars are contained in the Book Prospectus, a copy of which will be forwarded on application.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Underwriter—J. CARR SAUNDERS.

RATES for Marine Risks on application to the Underwriter.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Founded 1838.

Assurances in Force	£11,207,448.
Claims Paid under Policies	3,048,099.
Funds in hand	2,401,216.
Revenue from Premiums and Interest	435,945.

This ASSOCIATION differs from other Assurance Offices in the mode of DISTRIBUTING PROFITS and the SPECIAL RESPECTS to the POLICY HOLDERS. Assurers have the choice of two Classes of Policies affording distinctive advantages and benefits, so as to meet their varying wants.

CLASS A. CURRENT SERIES.—The System of ALLOCATING PROFITS in this Class is adapted to remove a serious objection to Life Assurance on the usual plan—namely, the burden of making annual payments during life.

The INSURET is, that a policy effected at the ordinary premium payable annually during the whole of life is transformed, after a few years, into a PAID-UP POLICY for the FULL SUM ASSURED—requiring no payments and no care to keep it in force, carrying the high value and Privileges of such a document, and entitled to Bonus Additions at future Divisions of profit.

CLASS B.—The Bonuses in this class are declared every Five Years, and are in the form of Contingent Additions to the Sums Assured. Four divisions of profit have been made, namely, in December, 1858, 1870, 1875, and 1882; and at each division there was attached to each Participating Policy a BONUS ADDITION. AT THE RATE OF £4 PER £100 FOR EVERY YEAR'S PREMIUM PAID during the preceding five years—such addition to be payable at death along with the sum assured, provided the life assured attain the average expectation of life of persons of his age when he entered.

THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FAVOURABLE AS REGARDS INDISPUTABILITY, NON-FORFEITURE, RESIDENCE, &c.

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